

Whitaker's Almanack 1901

. . . THE . . .

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

Bankers :

LIBRARY · OF · THE
DEPARTMENT · OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

A we
ir

He

NUNC COGNOSCO EX PARTE



TRENT UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

THE
Mutual
has been

All
of guar
SURANC
SURREN

Guarantee Fund and Divisible Surplus, £10,294,158.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

16, 17 & 18, CORNHILL, E.C.

D. C. HALDEMAN, General Man

Scottish Provident

stituted
1837.

Institution.

Incorporated
1848.

HEAD OFFICE: 6, St. Andrew Square, EDINBURGH.

IN THIS SOCIETY are combined the Advantages of
Mutual Assurance with Moderate Premiums.

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

THE WHOLE SURPLUS goes to the Policyholders, on a system at once safe and equitable,—no share being given to those by whose early death there is a loss to the common fund.

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

AGE.	25	30*	35+	40	45	50
During Life.....	£1 18 0	£2 1 6	£2 6 10	£2 14 9	£3 5 9	£4 1 7
25 Payments	2 10 2	2 13 0	2 17 9	3 4 6	3 14 0	4 8 7
15 Payments	3 8 5	3 12 1	3 18 0	4 5 8	4 16 2	5 11 8

* A PERSON OF 30 may secure £1000 at Death by a yearly payment, *during life*, of £20 : 15s., which would in most Offices secure (with profits) £300 only. Or he may secure £1000 by 25 payments of £26 : 10s., being thus free of payment before age 55.

+ AT AGE 35, the Premium *ceasing before age 60* is, for £1000, £28 : 17s. 6d., being about the same as many Offices require during the whole of life. To Professional Men and others whose income is dependent on health, the limited payment system is specially recommended.

THE SURPLUS at last Investigation amounted to £1,423,000.

More than one half of the Members who died during the Septennial period were entitled to Bonuses which, notwithstanding that the premiums do not as a rule exceed the non-profit rates of other Offices, were on the average equal to an addition of about 50 per cent. to the policies which participated.

The ACCUMULATED FUNDS exceed £11,500,000.

ARRANGEMENTS as to SURRENDER, NON-FORFEITURE, LOANS on POLICIES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, FREE RESIDENCE, &c., are specially liberal.

JAMES GRAHAM WATSON, *Manager.*

Branch Offices in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Belfast, and Dublin.

LONDON OFFICE: 17, KING WILLIAM ST., E.C.—J. MUIR LEITCH, *Secretary.*



31, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W. Telegram: SELFHHELP, LONDON.

THE pick of the output of a number of Irish Factories, and of Peasant hand-work, comes solely to my DEPOT here; and from thence is distributed all over the Globe. The taste bestowed on the selection, the variety, and the value are beyond question. Nothing but what is made of Pure Wool finds any space in my warehouse. Great strides have been made by the manufacturers of recent years towards meeting the wants, and even fancies, of the British and Foreign public; and they fear no competition in their own class of goods. Now that shoddy is rampant everywhere, all interested in the perpetuation of the good name and fame of our manufactures should study to support those who strive after that object; assist thereby in the development of Irish trade, our immediate interest: and at the same time procure satisfaction to themselves. (11th year.) **RETAIL, WHOLESALE, & EXPORT.**

Description of some of my Standard Goods. Detailed Catalogues on application.

IRISH FRIEZES (strong, rough TWERDS) made in the Marquis of Waterford's Industrial House (*vide* special circular). These are *par excellence* the Cloths for **Country Suits, for Travellers, for Sportsmen, and for Cold Climates**, being substantial, warm, pliable, hard-wearing, and almost weather-proof; made in various mixtures; dark and light, plain and plaids. Make also most useful and comfortable Ulsters. Price 3s. yard, 28 inches wide.

IRISH HOMESPUNS.—These, like the FRIEZES, are admirable for gentlemen's Country Suits, Fishing, Shooting, Golfing, etc.; they are lighter in weight, and more loosely woven, after the style of Harris Homespuns. 28 inches, 3s. yard; in pretty light weavings and fancies.

Very stout **IRISH TWEEDS** for rough country wear at home or abroad. 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. yard; splendid for Farmers, Gamekeepers, Mechanics, and Settlers in cold climates.

Extra thick FRIEZES, plain and napped, for heavy travelling and driving Ulsters or Suits in high latitudes, double width, from 6s. to 10s. 6d. yard.

Useful and substantial **IRISH TWEEDS** for ordinary wear, town or country, 2s. 9d., 3s. and 3s. 3d. yard, 28 inches. (For youths' wear many of these are excellent, being hard twisted and closely woven.)

IRISH "SAXONY" TWEEDS for professional or business wear, made from fine colonial wools; 3s. to 4s. 6d. yard, according to weight; and degree of fineness.

IRISH (thin) HOMESPUNS make capital suits for warm climates or for home summer wear, being light, woolly, and cool, 2s., 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. yard, 28 inches. Some of these are also admirably suited for ladies' Gowns, Cloaks, and Ulsters, others for Cycling; and still others for small boys' suits.

DONEGAL HOMESPUNS, hand-spun and hand-woven by the peasantry, 2s. to 3s. 6d. yard, according to weight and merit, 27 to 30 inches wide. The thin ones are perfect for tropical climates, the medium for ordinary summer lounge wear, whilst the heavier are almost identical with the genuine high-priced Harris homespuns, and made in exactly the same way. (*vide* Special Circular.)

Cork, Galway, Kerry, Tipperary, and Mayo peasant-made homespuns, 2s. upwards. (Rare.)

UNDYED or SHEEPS GREY HOMESPUNS, light, medium, and heavy, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. yard. **IRISH HOMESPUN TWEEDS** for a serviceable all round suit; and boys' wear, 28 in., 2s. 8d. yd.

Special **IRISH TWEEDS** for Mourning and Clerical wear, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. yard, 28 in. wide.

NAVY SERGES of superior manufacture and hard wear, comprising the recognised yachting qualities, those for ordinary wear, and the rough, strong Royal Navy and Police SERGES; price according to quality and weight. Also Black and Grey SERGES.

IRISH MELTONS; PILOT CLOTHS; DIAGONALS; VICUNAS; WHIP-CORDS or RIDING TWEEDS and TROUSERINGS; all of sterling value, and fixed, closest prices.

IRISH FLANNELS, TWEEDS and CASHMERES for TROPICAL SUITS. SHIRTINGS, TRAVELLING RUGS; all of exceptional worth, and seldom to be met with.

HAND-KNITTED SOCKS and STOCKINGS, made by the Irish peasantry: Socks, 9d., 10½d. and 1s. pair: Stockings, plain ribbed, 2s. 6d. pair; Fancy, 3s. to 4s. 6d. pair. Gloves 9d. to 2s. pair.

FLANNEL TWEEDS for thinnest tropical suits, made of selected wools, mostly natural browns; well spun, and woven on hand-looms. They wear extremely well and don't shrink. Anglo-Indians, "Cape" residents and others are urged to give this speciality of mine a trial. 16½d. to 2s. 6d. yard.

Patterns of any of above by request. Applicants must be explicit in stating their wants as to quality, and fancy as regards pattern; and whether for Town or Country wear. A promise also must be given that they will be returned carefully within a week, anywhere in the United Kingdom (those living in London are expected to call and view the stock for themselves); abroad, by next mail after a week's time for examination.

With few exceptions, I allow a discount of 10% off above prices for orders aggregating over 100 yards at a time—7½% ditto over 50 yards; and 5% over 25 yards—an inducement to circulate the patterns amongst friends, especially when sent to distant countries; the higher discounts are great concessions.

Parties abroad, not caring to wait for Patterns to be sent to order from, may depend upon my exercising diligence and fidelity in selecting for them, if they give a clear indication of their wants and enclose a remittance (as I know by experience the kind of clothes best suited to every climate and country). Any surplus will be at their disposal.

Customers employing their own tailor will find the cost of making a suit, with furnishings, varies from about 21s. in the country to 35s. in London. With this information an estimate can be made of the total cost, and saving effected.

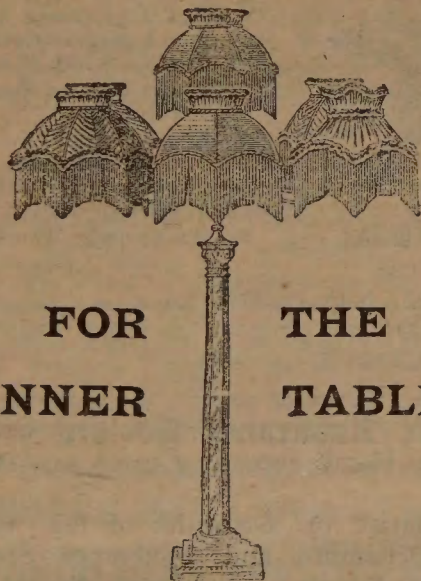
All Cloths average 28 inches wide, except when stated to be double width; 7 yards single width, or 3½ yards double, is the quantity for an ordinary size man's suit; 5 yards to 8 yards for Ulster, according to length and if cape is required. The weight of a suit length varies from 8 lbs. for a light Homespun or Tweed to 8lbs. for a thick Frieze. When parcels are to be forwarded by post the cost must be added to remittance: if by rail or sea, charges will be booked forward.

Correspondence in various languages. (Established over 50 years.)

"CRICKLITE" LAMPS

FOR DOUBLE WICK WAX LIGHTS,
OR ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Clarke's Double
Wick Wax Lights
are the only lights
for burning in these
Lamps.



Clarke's Double
Wick Wax Lights
are the only lights
for burning in these
Lamps.

FOR THE
DINNER TABLE.

A NEW BRANCH SHOW ROOM at 132, REGENT ST., W.,
has been opened for the Sale of these Charming Lamps for Lighting a Dinner
Table.

N.B.—These Lamps can be OBTAINED ONLY at the "CRICKLITE" LAMP DEPOT,
132, REGENT ST., W., or from the Patentees,

CLARKE'S PYRAMID AND FAIRY LIGHT CO., LTD.,
CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W.

CAUTION.—Purchasers are requested to see that the Trade Mark "CRICKLITE"
is upon every Lamp, Standard and Silk Shade, as imitations are being offered.

Legal proceedings will be taken against any dealer selling or offering for sale a Lamp
as a "CRICKLITE" Lamp, not being made by the CRICKLITE COMPANY.

ONLY DEPOT :
132, REGENT STREET, W.

THE THURSDAY
PERIODICAL AUCTIONS
of HOUSE PROPERTY
LAND AND ESTATES

held continuously for 66 years

By Messrs

C. & T. MOORE

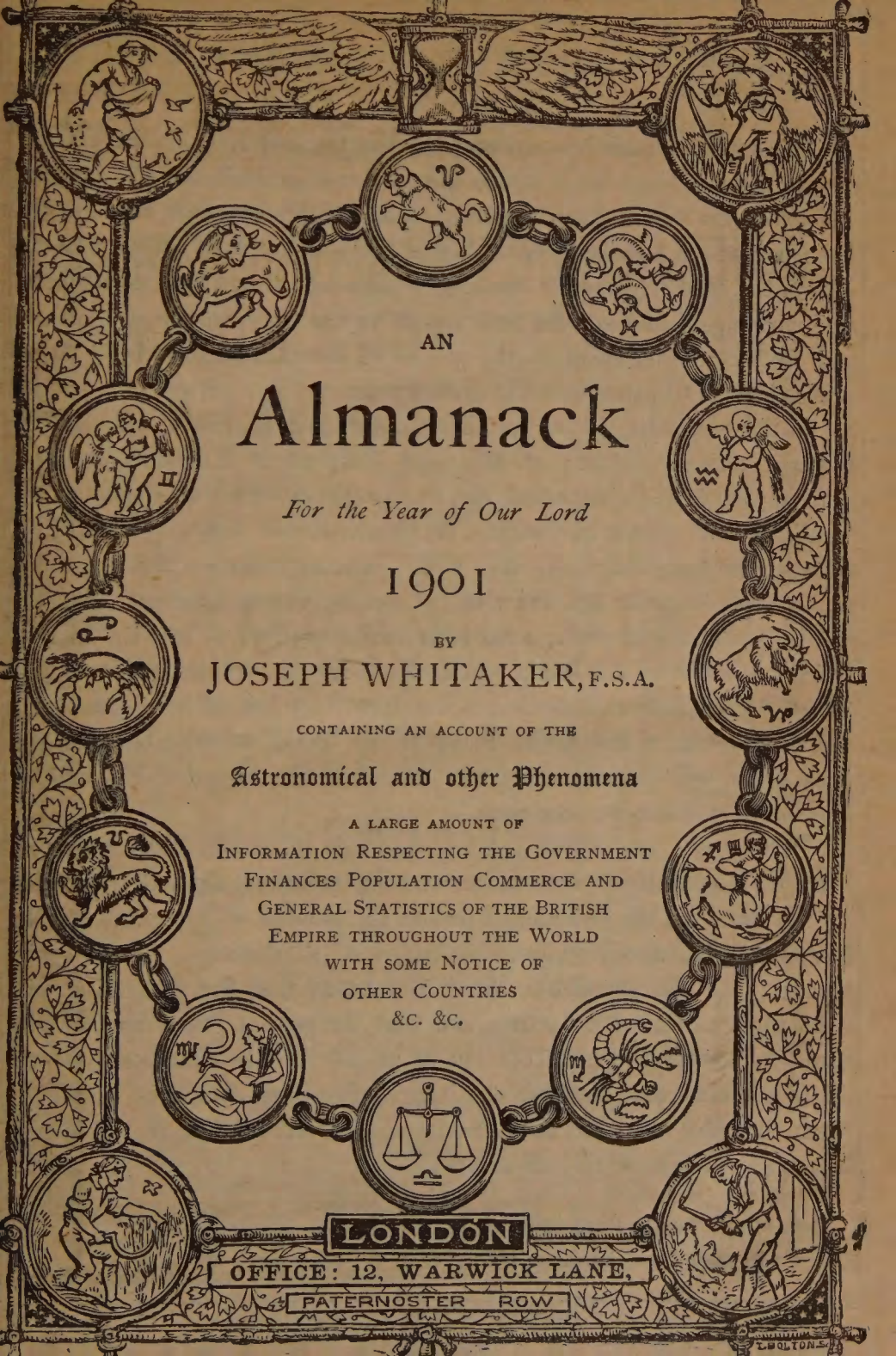
will take place at the Auction Mart,
London, weekly or bi-weekly,
during 1901

Valuations for Mortgages, Probates, & Compensations,
Surveys for Plans and Dilapidations, Special attention
given to Rent Collecting.

AUCTION & ESTATE AGENCY OFFICES:
7, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C., &
144, MILE END ROAD, E.

Telephone: Avenue, 335.

Telegrams: Established London.

The cover features a decorative border composed of circular medallions connected by a chain. Each medallion contains a different zodiac sign or a figure representing a month or season. At the top center, there is an hourglass flanked by two winged figures. The background of the border is filled with intricate floral and leaf patterns.

AN

Almanack

For the Year of Our Lord

1901

BY
JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
Astronomical and other Phenomena

A LARGE AMOUNT OF
INFORMATION RESPECTING THE GOVERNMENT
FINANCES POPULATION COMMERCE AND
GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
WITH SOME NOTICE OF
OTHER COUNTRIES
&c. &c.

LONDON

OFFICE: 12, WARWICK LANE,

PATERNOSTER ROW

PREFACE TO THE XXXIIIRD ANNUAL VOLUME.

THE changes rendered necessary by the General Election have made certain pages of the present volume almost unrecognisable, and the sections devoted to the Service Lists, the Peerage, and Knightage, have been greatly disturbed by the number of casualties in the War in South Africa. Every section has been subjected to the most rigid scrutiny, and by concentration and rearrangement room has been found for the Civil Service of Scotland and Ireland, to give effect to the process of decentralisation which has of late come about in the system of government.

In the Appendix will be found an epitomised History of the XIXth Century, and an account of Men and Weapons in the South African Campaign. In an alphabetical list, the length of which must give pause to all, will be found the names of Commissioned Officers and Army Nurses who have fallen in the War. Among other articles are short treatises on England and the Dutch Colonies, Voters' Qualifications, and many other matters; while it has been found possible to insert a List of Officers Risen from the Ranks and now serving on the Active List of the Army. Miscellaneous statistical tables have been added here and there, and the Article on Mercantile Fleets of the World, considerably enlarged once again, will surprise many who have hitherto regarded England as undisputed "Mistress of the Seas."

Year by year the Editor acknowledges his indebtedness to correspondents for the loyalty of their letters and for the benefit derived from their suggestions. In the year that is passed the number of letters has largely increased, with a concomitant increment of suggestions. While again thanking the correspondents, the Editor trusts that the ALMANACK will merit their continued assistance, and that the present year's issue will be found to deserve the good opinion of all, at least as completely as any of its predecessors. Letters containing suggestions should be posted to reach the office not later than the 1st of October, in order that they may be considered to their full advantage.

WARWICK LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW,
LONDON, 23rd November, 1900.

Ref

AY 754. W 5
1901

INDEX.

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Aberdeen University	Antarctic Exploration	Audit Department
Aberystwyth University College	Antigua (Leeward Islands)	Australasian Colonies, The
Abyssinia	Apothecaries' Fluid Measure	Australia, The Commonwealth of
Academie Francaise	Weight	Geography of
Academy, Royal	Appeal, Court and Lords of	" Geographical Progress in 1900
" Hibernian	Apples, Imports of	" South, Statistics of
" " Irish	Appointments, Indian	" Steam Route to Canada
" " Scottish	Apprenticeship Indentures, Stamp	" Western, Statistics of
Accident Insurance Offices	Aquatics, Royal	Australian Federation
Accidents, Railway	Aquariums, 1900 652, 656; Champions	Austria
Accountants' Charges	Arabia, Statistics of	Austrian-Lloyd Steamship Co.
Acreege, British Isles	Archbishops, English	Austro-Hungarian Crown Lands
" England	Irish	" Emperors
" Ireland	" Roman Catholic	" " Empire
" Scotland	"	Auxiliary Forces
" Wales	Archdeacons	Avoirdupois Weight
Acts of Parliament, 1899-1900	Archers, Royal Company of	Aylesbury Female Convict Prison
Aden, Peninsula of	Arches, Court of	Azores The
Adis Abbaba	Registry	BACON and HAMS, Imports of
Administrations 1830-1900	Architects' Fees	Baden, Grand Duchy of
" Ld. Salisbury's	Architectural Museum, Royal	Bahamas, History and Geography of
Admiral (Active List)	Education	Bahrain, British Protectorate of
Admiralty	Arctic Exploration	Balkal, Lake
" Court	Argentine Republic	Balance of Parties
" " Knots and Statute Miles	Armorial Bearings, Licence for	Baluchistan, 434; British
" " Registry	Armoured Vessels	Bangor University College
Advocates, Faculty of, Edinburgh. 334	Arms, College of	Bank Holidays
Advocates or Staty, Declam. Stamp 414	Office of, Ireland	" Scotland
Afghanistan	" Scotland	" Notes and Post Bills
Africa, British Colonies, &c., in 529-516	Army Agents	" Rate of Discount 1895 to 1899
" Central	Chaplains' Department	" " 1899 to 1900
" " Protectorate	" Clerical Staff	" of England and Branches
" " Eastern Central	" Clothing Factory	" Transfer and Dividend Days
" " Geographical, Progress in	" Dress and Equipmt. Comtee. 194	Bankers' Clearing House
" " Italian Possessions in	" Estimates, 1886-1901	" Institute, Scotland
" " Map of West	" Headquarters Staff, '93; India 191	" Licence
African Steamship Co.'s Ships	" in India	Bankruptcy, Allowances under Act 45
Agents-Gen. in London 85, 155, 499-514	" List	" Department and Court
Agreement, Stamp	" Medical Service	" Official-1 Receivers in
Agricultural Colleges	" Ordnance Department	Banks, Colonial and Foreign
" Hall	" Factories	" Country, 350; Irish, & Branches 311
" Statistics	" Pay Department	" Joint-Stock, 197; London
Agriculture, Board of	" Personnel	" Post Office Savings
" in 1899 1900	" Purchase Commission	" Scottish, and Branches
" " Department of (Ireland) 338	" Railway Council	Baptist Churches, 247; Colleges
Aides-de-Camp to the Queen	" Recruiting	Bar, General Council of the
Ajmere-Merwara, Statistics of	" Sanitary Committee	" Library
Albany, Duchess of, Household	" Service Corps	Barbados, History and Geography
Albert Hall	" Staff in Ireland	Barbuda, Statistics of
" Medal	" Scotland	Barley, &c. Price since 1795
Aldermen, London	" " Veterinary Dept.	Barnardo's (Dr.) Homes
" County Council	" Work in S. Africa	Baroda, State of
Alderney Island, Statistics of	" Works Branch	Barometer, 1899-1900
Alexandra Plate, Winners of	Art Division	Barometers, 1891, 115; Incl., 118; Scott., 117
Algeria, Statistics of	" Exhibitions	Barons, Eng., 125; Ir., 135; Scott., 132
Algol, Variable Star	" Schools of	Barrister, Stamp on Admission
Aliens, Status of	Artillery Company, the Hon.	Basra, Turkish Pashalik of
Allan Line of Mail Steamers	" Ireland	Basutoland, South Africa
Allowances under Bankruptcy Act 425	" Militia	Bath, Order of the
Almonry, Royal	" Royal	Baths, Swimming
Alsace-Lorraine, Statistics of	" Scotland	Battenberg, Princess Henry of
Alwar, State of	" Volunteers	Bavaria, Kingdom of, Statistics 574, 576
Ambassadors, Brit. & For.	Arts Society of Museum	Bechuanaland, South Africa
Ambulance Stations	Ascension Island Statistics of	Be f, Imports of
America, British Colonies in	Ascension, Right	Beer Licences, 185, 444; Duty
" Cup Contests	Ascot Cup, Winners of the	Belfast, Queen's College
" " French Possessions in	Ashanti, 519; Map	Belgium, The
" " Geographical Progress in 1900 613	Asia, Central, Russia in	Belgium, Statistics of
" " United States of	" Chin. in	Beluga, Province of
American Line of Ships	" Territorial Changes, 1900	Benares, Territory of
American (U.S.) Presidents	Assam, Province of	Berbec (British Guiana)
Amsterdam Island (French)	Assurance, Life	Bermuda, 493; Volunteers
Amusement Places of	" Companies	Bethlem Royal Hospital
Anatomy, Instructors of	Asteroids and Planets	Bethnal Green Museum
Anchor Line of Mail Steamers	Astronomer Royal, 79, 166; Scotland 335	Bhopal, State of
Anjuman Islands	" (" Roy. Astron.") of Ireland 254	Bhuban
Anjerson's Medical College	" Astronomers Royal from 1675	" Bibby " Line of Ships
Anjorra, Statistics of	" " Obituary of	Bicycle Lamps, to be lit
Angola (Portuguese)	" " Astronomical Notes, 73; Tables, 15-18	Bicycling, Tricycling, 1900
Anquilla Island, Statistics of	" " Phenomena 1901	Bikanir, State of
Angular Measure	" " Science, Progress of, 1900	Billiards, 412, 413; in 1900
Anhalt, Ducy of, Statistics	" " Tables and Terms explained	Bill of Lading, Stamp on
Annam, French, Statistics of	Asylums Board, Metropolitan	Bills of Exchange, Stamp on
Annuitants, Immediate	Asylums for Mental Diseases	" of Sale Department
" to the Royal Family	Athletics Records, 412-15; in 1900	
Annuitants, Terminable	Atlantic, S., Brit. Possessions in	
Annuitant, Present Value of an	Attorney, Powers of	
	Auctioneers' Fees, 425; Licence	

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Birds (Wild), Close Time for	594	Burial Grounds, 392; Inspectors of	159	Chandernagore, French	471
Birmingham, Mason Univ. College	260	Burlington House	369	Channel Islands, 343; Militia	216
" School of Art	266	Burma, Province of	362	Chapels Royal	88
" Small Arms Factory	154	Burnham Beches	392	Chaplains to the Queen	88
" University	267	Butcher and Margarine, Imports of	408	Charing Cross Hospital	267, 269
Birth Certificates	416	CAB FARES, DUTIES, &c.	591	Charitable Bequests in 1900	358
Births and Deaths in Towns	335, 668	Cabinda (and Landana)	591	" Estimates	150
" Registration of	416	Cabinet, The	152	Charities, London Parochial	268
Bishop of London's Consistory Ct.	177	Caicos Islands	521	Charity Commissioners	155
Bishops, Colonial and Missionary	244	Calcutta, 468; Dockyards	420	" Organisation Society	282
" English, 125, 238; in House	225	Calendar 200 Years, 14; Roman	68	Cheese, Imports of	600
" Official Signatures	2, 8-12	Calendar Perpetual	14	Chelsea Royal Hospital	392
" Resigned, List of	242-243	" French Republican	65	Chest Diseases, Hospitals for	290
" Roman Catholic	243	" Greek and Russian	68	Chief Countries, Rulers of	83
" Suffragan	241	" Jewish, 13; Mohammedan	13	Children, Hospitals for	290
Bismarck Archipelago	519	" of Proper Lessons	66-7	Chile Republic	550
Bisagos Islands	591	" Racing	409	China, 550; in Central Asia	428
Bloemfontein	534	" for 1902	67	Chinese Regiment	214
Board of Agriculture	154	California	605	Chinese Turkestan	468
" of Trade	172	Calvinistic Methodists, 247; Colls.	272	Chitral	484
" Dublin	338	Camberley Staff College	263	Christian, Prince and Princess	86, 89
Boat Race, The (1830-1900)	475, 689	Cambodia, Indo-China	489	Church Army	282
Body Guard, Queen's	87, 223, 331	Cambridge Univ., 251, 255; Terms	13	" Calendar	68
Boiler Insurance Offices	302-4	Cambridgeshire, Winners of	411	" Estates Commission	156
Bokhara, Statistics of	487	Cameroon, German	579	" of England, 237-244; Colleges	271
Bolivia, Republic of	555	" Campaign in South Africa, The	653	" of Ireland 245; Rom. Cath.	669
Bombay, Statistics of	467	" Commissioner in London	85, 493	" of Scotland, Episcopal	245
" Dockyard	450	" Dominion of 497; Railways	508	" Presbyter, 246; R. Cath.	724, 8
Bond Posts on	444	" and United States	618	" Training Colleges	272
Book Stamp Regulations	437	Canadian-Australian Line	723	Churches, London	391
Borchgrevink Expedition, The	618	" Pacific Railway, &c.	214, 219	Churchwardens' Duties	756 et seq.
Borneo	493	" Canal and Railway Commission	172	Cinque Ports	869
" British North	495	" Panama	562	Circuits of Judges	183
" Borough Constabulary Inspectors	167	" Suez	567	Circular Measure	440
" Boroughs, London & Provincial	746-764	Canary Islands	597	Citizen's Diary, The English	766
" Borstal Convict Prison	182	Cancer Hospital	290	City and Guilds Institute	270
Bosnia	555	Cancer or Crete	564	" and Suburban, Winners of	411
Botanic Gardens	389	Canon Residency	238 et seq.	" Coronar, 344; Courts	178
Bougainville	579	Canterbury Diocese	238	" Livery Companies	354
Boxing in 1900	634	" House of Convocation	243	" of London, 343; Officers	344
Bradford Technical College	270	Cape Breton Island	502	" Imperl. Voluntrs. 373, 656	370, 712
Brazil, Statistics of	557	" Colony, Statistics of	530	" Police Courts, &c.	180
Bremen, Statistics of	574	" of Good Hope Observatory	166	City Line of Ships	724
Breweries, London	392	" Verde Island	591	Civil List Pensions, 1890-1900	187
Brewers' Licences	444	Capitals of the World	63, 325	" Service, 154, 175; Commission	155
Brewster Sessions	182	Cardiff University College	262	" Estimates 1889-1901	150
Bricklayers' Measurements	440	Caroline Islands	579	" of India	470
Bridges in London, List of	389	Carpenters' Measurements	440	Clair Line of Ships	724
Brigadier-Generals	197	Carriages, Hackney	428	Clearing House, Bk., 333; Railway	744
Bristol High Water (see Cal.) 18 et seq.		" Licences for	445	Clerkenwell, Sessions House	182
" Merchant Venturers' College	270	Cashmere (Kashmir), State	472	Clyde Pierion Island	712
" University College	231	Casualties in S. Africa	613-651	Clock before or after Sun	16 et seq.
Britannia, H. M. S.	226	Catholic University of Ireland	265	" Time, Comparison of	63, 633
British & African Steam Nav. Co.	721	Cattle Insurance Companies	364	Close Times for Fish, Game, &c.	694
" & Foreign Ambassadors, &c.	84	Cavalry Brigades	328	Club Foot, Hospitals for	292
" & Foreign School Society	272, 287	" Depots	328	Clubs, Principal, 710; Yacht	711
" Central Africa Protectorate	544	" Regiments	328	Clyde Lighthouses Trustees	712
" Colonial Governors	544	" Yeomanry	198	" Navigation Trustees	335
" Columbia, Statistics of	594	Cayenne, or French Guiana	573	Coal Mine Inspectors	330
" Empire, 85; in America	457 et seq.	Cayos (Caicos) Islands	524	Coal Statistics	424
" in Africa, 497; India	457	Celebes	638	Cochin-China, Statistics of	475
" Guiana, Statistics of	566	Celestial Phenomena	17 et seq., 634	Coinage, The Imperial	432-433
" Honduras, Statistics of	507	Cemeteries, Metropolitan	392	Coldstream Guards	201
" India Steam Nav. Co.'s Ships	723	Census (1801-1891)	324	College of Arms	164
" Provincial Govts., & C.	457	" Office	160	" of Medicine, Newcastle	259
" Indian Empire	457	Centigrade, Fahr., Réaumur Scales	437	" of Music, Royal	218
" Isles	326	Centimetre and Inch Compared	436	" of Organists	268
" Museum, Officers of	165	Central Africa	542, 546	" of Physicians	286
" Time of Opening, &c.	390	" Protectorate	544	" Preceptors, 268; Surgs. 288, 335, 360	254-279
Nationality & Naturalization	420	" Regiment	214	" of Agriculture	265
New Guinea	521	" Criminal Court	281	" Ladies' University, &c.	278
Possessions in the East	491	" Office, Supreme Court	176	" Technical	269
Possessions, Governors of	85	" Provinces, India	470	" Theological	271
" in Africa, 523; Australasia 509		" Telegraph Office	268	" Training (Paedagogy)	272
" in Europe, 548; S. Atlantic 547		Century, The XIXth	670-681	Colombia, Republic of	546
" in W. Inds., 523; Pacific 521		Cereals, Imports of	612	Colonial Banks	312
" Produce and Manufactures	609	Ceres, Rising, R. A. & Decl.	73	" Bishops, 244; Roman Cath.	249
" South Africa Co. (Rhodesia)	538	Certif. of Birth, Death, Marriage	416	" Chronology	496
" Weights & Measures	438	Cesarewitch, Winners of	411	" Governors, &c.	85
Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum	182	Ceylon: Area, Population, Trade	491	" Office	155
Brokers' Allowances	425	Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow	335	" Parcel Post, 453; Postage	454
Brompton Oratory	391	" London	282	Colonies, British, Area, &c.	457-550
Bronze Coinage	432	Chamberlain, Lord, 87; Office	165	" Crown Agents for	555
Brunswick, Duchy of, Statistics	574, 577	Chancellor of the Exchequer	152, 153,	Columbia, British, Statistics	504
Buckingham Palace	392	" 173, 187		Comets discovered, &c.	628
Budget, The (1900-1901)	184	Chancellors of Exch. from 1809	152	Comino (Malta)	549
Builders' Measurements	440	Chancery Courts and Registrars	176	Commander-in-Chief (1650-1900)	643
Buildings, Public and Private	352	Chancery Taxing Masters	176	" Office	193
Bulgaria, Statistics of	558				
Burglary Insurance Co.s	362				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Commission, Civil Service	155	Cricket, Highest Scores	414	Dublin University	251, 264
Commissionaires, Corps of, Headqrs.	252	" County Championship, 1900	634	" Woods and Forests Office	174
Commissioners, Charity	185	" Retrospect of 1900	634	Duchy of Cornwall	155, 190
" Ecclesiastical	156	" Oxford v. Cambridge	415, 685	" Lancaster	164, 190
" Lunacy, 177; Railway	173	Crime and Education	276	Dukes, Eng., 121; Irish, 133; Scott.	131
" of Northern Lighthouses	334	Criminal Lunatics, Asylum for	282	Dulwich	393
Common Notes for 1901, 90, 92, 1902, 63, 67		Crops and the Weather	623	Dundee, University College	262
Commons, House of	136 <i>et seq.</i>	Croquet in 1900	6-6	Durham Coll. of Medicine	259
" List of, Alphabetical	147	Crown Agents for the Colonies	155	" Science	2-9
" Officers of	151	" Cases Reserved Court	177	" County Palatine of	155
" Speakers of the, 1660-1895	150	" of India, Order of	111	" University	252, 259
Computation of Tithes	429	" Office, 175; Scotland	312	Dutch Colonies and England	666
Companies Act, Fees	450	Cruelty to Animals	161	" Possessions	588
" Industrial Assurance	356	" Society for Prevention of	282	EAR AND THROAT HOSPITALS	292
" (Winding up)	177	" Act, Inspectors	159	Earls, Eng., 121; Irish, 133; Scott.	131
Compound Interest Tables	442	" 220, 230; Building	233	Earlwood Asylum	291
Concert Halls, &c.	391	Crystal Palace	389	Earthquakes and Eruptions, 1900	624
Config. of Jupiter's Satellites	47-71	" Sch. of Engineering	266	East Africa, German	579
Congo Free State	562	Cuba	606	" Protectorate	542
" French	572	Cubic Measure	439	" British Possessions in	491
Congregationalists	247	Cunard Line of Mail Steamers	724	" India Company, 46; Indies	491
" Theological Colleges	274	Curacao I., Dutch West Indies	583	Easter Days, Table of	65
Conjunction, Meaning of	73	Custom House	156, 392	Ecclesiastical Commissioners	156
Connaught, Ducal Households	89	Customs Tariff and Drawbacks	450	" Courts, 177; Licences	445
" Duke of 86, 89, 90, 92, 90, 101, 105, 103, 114, 121, 155		" Establishment	155	Eclipse Stakes, Winners	409
Conservancy, Thames	171	" Estimates	333	Eclipses for 1901	63, 625
Consistory Court, Bp. of London's	177	" Receipts since 1883, 184; for	190	" Occults, &c. (see Cal.)	17 <i>et seq.</i>
Consois, Average Price 107 Years	434	" 1890-1900	185	" of Sun and Moon in 1901	69, 634
" Highest & Lowest 1890-1900	372-8	" Ten Years' Work at	166	" of Jupiter's Satellites	69
Constables, Chief, in Eng.	746 <i>et seq.</i>	Cycling, 397, 399; in 1900	686	Ecuador, Republic of	272
Constabulary Inspectors	101	" Records, &c.	414	Edinburgh, Ducal Households	89
" Royal Irish	340	CYRUS; Area, Population, Trade	548	" General Register House	233
Constellations, &c.	18 <i>et seq.</i>	DAHOMEY, French	572	" Government Offices in	333
Consuls, Ambassadors, &c.	84, 581-603	Damara-land, German	579	Edinburgh, Museum of Science	332
Consumption, Hospitals for	299	Danish and Saxon Kings	80	" Societies and Institutions	334-5
Contract & Purchase Department	222	Dartmoor Convict Prison	182	" University	257, 263
" Notes, Stamp Duty	415	Datbreak	17 <i>et seq.</i>	Education, Agriculture	265
Conway, The	269	Days, French Republican	65	" Board of, 157; Irish, 339; Scotch	32
Conveners and Sheriffs, Scotland	336	" of Roman Month	68	" Great Britain, 1892 to 1896	679-80
Convention of Scotch Burghs	334	Deaconesses' Institution	283	" in India, 465; Professional	266, 272
Conveyance or Transfer Duty	445	Deaf & Chap. of St. Paul's Court	177	" Statistics of Crime and	276
Convict Prisons	184	Deans and Chapters	238 <i>et seq.</i>	" Technical	259
Convocation, Members of	243	Deaths, Compulsory Registration	416	Educational Progress, 1801-1900	577
Cook Islands Federation	520	" Certificates	416, 439	Eggs, Imports of	612
Cooper's Hill Engineering College	266	" &c., in Large Towns	325	Egypt	565
Coorg, Statistics of	470	Debt, The National	183-9	Egyptian Hall	391
Copolyhold Duty	445	Declination Apparent (Cal.)	17 <i>et seq.</i>	" Sudan	568
Corea, Statistics of	563	Deeds Stamped after Execution	449	Eighty Years and Upwards	120
Coriso	597	Delagoa Bay (Lorenzo Marques)	591	Elba, Island of	582
Cork, Queen's College	265	Demerara, British Guiana	566	Election, The General	116, 667
Corn Measures	439	Denmark, Kingdom of	564	Electrical Engineering College, &c.	266
" Price of since 1785	429	" Princess Charles of, Household	83	" Measures	440
Cornwall, Duchy of	155, 190	Dental Hospitals	290	Elice Islands	522
Coroners, 179, 746 <i>et seq.</i> ; inquests	416	" Registration	267	Elongation, Meaning of	75
Corporate Bodies, Tax on	445	Deptford Victualling Yard	235	Emigrants' Information Office	155
Costa Rica, Republic of	563	Derby, Winners of the	420	Emigration & Immigration, 1880-99	508
Council, The County	346	Dewhurst Plate, Winners of	411	" from Ireland	541
" General, of the Bar	267	Diamond Sculls, Winners	412	Emperors, Austria, France, &c.	82
" Medical	267	Dindings Islands	492	Employers' Liability Insurance	362
" of Legal Education	266	Dining Terms	13	Endowed Schools Department	355
" The Privy, 90; in Ireland	91	Diocesan Training Colleges	272	Enfield Lock Small Arms Fact., 194, 393	395
" Judicial Committee	175	Dioceses	238 <i>et seq.</i>	Engineer Militia and Volunteers	223
Councillors and Aldermen L.C.C.	250	Discharged Soldiers, Civil Employ-ment of	219	Engineering, Inspectors of	165
Countess of Huntingdon's Connex.	247	Discount, Rate, 1899-1900	372-8	" Summary for 1801-1900	619
Counties, Statistics of English	327	" since 1885	323	Engineers and Shipbuilding Inst.	335
" Irish, 341; Scottish	336	Diseases, Notification of	421	" Electrical	281
" Welsh	328	Dispensaries, London	292	" Marine, The 7 larg. st	717
Country Banks	300	Distinguished Service Order	108	" Mechanical	285
County Constab. Inspectors	161	District Probate Registries	701	" Royal	203
" Council, London	346, 352	Dividends, When due	430	" Society of	283
" Court Department	174, 178	Divorce & Probate Court	175, 177	England and the Dutch Colonies	666
" Judges, Provincial	179	Docks, London	392	" Wales, Acreege, &c.	325, 347
" Registry of Judgments	178	Dockyards and Victualling Yards	234	" County & Municipal Directory	745
" Cricket	684	Dockyards in India	480	" Church of	259-261
" Directory, England & Wales	740	Dog Licences	185, 445	" Fairs in, 356-468; Fisheries of	608
" Palatine of Durham	156	Doggett's Coat and Badge	412	" Kings and Queen of	80
Coursing Records	474	Dominica, Leeward Islands	526	" Panopticon & Poor Rates of 377, 390	321
Court of Appeal, 175; Arches	175, 177	Dominican Republic, Statistics of	565	" Population of 324-5-6-7-8, 390, 311	326
" of Bankruptcy, 177; Chancery	275	Dominion Line of Mail Steamers	725	English Citizen's Diary	756
" of Faculties, 177; Peculiars	177	Dorchester Exp., Winners of	411	" Counties, Statistics of	376
" Inns of	181, 266, 399	Drawing Paper, Sizes of	431	" Miles Compared	476, 411
" of Justice, Supreme, 175; Ireland	341	Dresses and Equipment Committee	491	Enrolments Office, Land Revenue	174
" of Record, Salford	171	Drivers' Qualifications	428	Epilepsy, Hospitals for	201
" of Session, Scotland	331	Dublin Headquarters Staff	339	Episcopal Church, Scotland	245
Courts of Law	175, 392	" Banks	311	" Sees and Signatures	238-42
" Officers of	175	" Board of Trade	338	Epping Forest	392
Crabs and Lobsters, Protection of	697	" High Water at (see Cal.)	18 <i>et seq.</i>	Equation of Time (see Cal.)	16 <i>et seq.</i>
Crete (Candia)	564	" Horse Show	408	Equinoxes, Spring and Autumn	13
Cricket, County Championship	684	" Museum & Coll. of Science	338	Equivalent Investments	435
" Eton v. Harrow	412			Eritrea	583

Hyderabad, State of 472, 473
 Hydrographic Department, Navy 281
 ICELAND (Danish) 521
 Illegitimacy 424
 Imbeciles and Idiots, Asylums, 201, 292
 Immediate Annuities 368
 Immigration, 1880-99, Statistics 5-8
 Imperial Coinage 432
 " Institute 390
 " Penny Postage 453
 " Yeomanry, The 655
 Imports and Exports of U.K. 610-612
 " Food 612
 Inaccessible Island 547
 inch compared with Centimetre 436
 " Inch of Rain " explained 55
 Income or Wages Table 432, 443
 " Tax 184, 185, 187, 448
 " Commissioners 402
 " Rates from 1853 187
 Incorporated Law Society 267
 Incurables, Hospitals for 291
 Indentures, Apprentshp. Stamp on 444
 Independents (Congregationalists) 247
 Index to former issues 774
 India, Appointments, 474; Army 479
 " Bishops 244, 249
 " British Empire in 457-490
 " Census of 1891 482, 483
 " Constitution & Government 465
 " Council of Gov. General 466
 " Countries contiguous to 484
 " Ecclesiastical Estab. in 467, 475
 " Education in 480, 483
 " English Dominion in 461
 " European Adventure in 461
 " Finances of, 475; Government 466
 " French 471
 " General Description 457
 " Historical Sketch of 459
 " Imperial Legislation 464, 472
 " Order of Crown of 112
 " Imports and Exports 461
 " Large Cities in 482
 " Legislation in 1899-1900 472-3
 " Mails, 480; Military Estab. 466, 470
 " Military Commands in 466
 " Mills and Factories, &c. 482
 " Native Princes and States of 471
 " National Debt of 477
 " North-West Provinces of 469
 " Office 461
 " Order of Star of 99
 " Parcel Post, 454, 480; Rails, 478, 784
 " Political Relations of 481
 " Portuguese 471
 " Provinces & Establishments 467
 " Religious Denominations in 483
 " Revenue and Expenditure 475
 " Royal Marine 450
 " Salutes to Native Chiefs 473
 " Seaborne Trade of, 1899-1900 416
 " Secretaries to Government of 466
 " Telegraphs 480
 " Trade of, in 1899-1900 480
 " Viceroy of 83, 456
 Indian Army 217, 479
 " Debt, Exchange and Currency 477
 " Empire, Order of the 105
 " Engineering College 266
 " Famine and Relief 464
 " Medical Service 218
 " Municipalities 480
 " Museum 390
 " Parcel Post 475
 " Staff Corps 218
 " Weights and Measures 438
 Indo China, French 489
 Indore, State of 472
 Industrial Assurance Companies 356
 " School, Feltham 182
 Inebriates, Inspectors 162
 " Retreat Licences 446
 Infantry Regiments 205
 Infectious Diseases 424
 Inland Rev., Duties, Stamps, &c. 441
 " Estimates, 1901; Receipts 162
 " Offices 185
 Inns of Court 181, 266, 392
 " Law (Dining) Terms 33
 Inquests, Coroners' 426

Institute of France 388
 Institutions and Societies 380, 334, 335
 Instructions for Probate, &c. 367
 Insurance Companies 362-4
 " Fire, 364; Companies 362-4
 " Statistics 360
 " Policy Stamps 446
 Interest Tables, Compound 442
 Interest, Places of 379
 Intestates' Estates, Distribution 365
 Inventory Duty 447
 Investments, Equivalent 435
 " Trust Funds 426
 Ireland, Banking Directory of 311
 " Barons of 113
 " Board of Trade 338
 " Catholic University of 265
 " Church of (Disestablished) 245
 " Counties, Lieutenants, &c. 342
 " Customs 339
 " Education 251, 264, 277, 339
 " Emigration from 311
 " Geological Survey of 339
 " Kingdom of 337
 " Land Commission Court 341
 " Law Courts 341
 " Officers 341
 " Local Government Board for 338
 " Lord Lieutenant 337
 " Military Staff in 339
 " National Education 277, 339
 " Office of Arms, 338; Peerage 133
 " Population of 336, 337, 341
 " Prisons Board 339
 " Privy Council in 91
 " Public Officers of 175, 341
 " Religion 245, 246, 248-9
 " Representative Peers 133
 " Royal College of Science 338
 " Hibernian Academy 340
 " University of 252, 264
 " Spirit Licences 449
 Irish Academy, Royal 280
 " Banks, 311; Bench 341
 " Boroughs, Directory of 765
 " Church 245
 " Constabulary, Royal 340
 " Counties, Statistics 341
 " Department of Agriculture 338
 " Education Department 339
 " Fairs 498
 " Guards 205
 " Land Commission 311
 " Peers with English Titles 130
 " Privy Counsellors 91
 " Secretary's Office 338
 " Universities 251, 264
 Irkutsk 594
 Ironclad Vessels 224-233, 235, 553-604
 Ironmasters' Quarterly Meetings 19
 Isle of Man, Fairs 400
 " Statistics of 342
 Isles, British 326
 Italian Hospital 269
 Italy 581
 " Colonies of 583
 " Effective Navy of 236
 Ivory Coast, French 571, Map 617
 JAIPUR, State of 472
 Jamaica, History and Statistics of 524
 Japan, Empire of 583
 " Effective Navy of 236
 Java (Dutch) 588
 Jelebu (Malay Peninsula) 494
 Jersey, Island, Statistics of 342
 Jerusalem, Statistics of 584
 " St. John of 114
 Jewish Calendar 13
 Jews, Religious Statistics 248
 Jews' College 272
 Jhallawar 472
 Jodhpur, State of 472-2
 Johnston Line of Ships 726
 Johore, State of 472-3
 Joint-Stock Banks 297
 " Registrar 163
 Jubilee Handicap, Winners of 411
 Judge Advocate-General's Office 191
 Judges' Circuits 183
 " County Court, 179
 " England, 175; Irel., 341; Scot. 331

Judgments, Registry of 178
 Judicature, Supreme Court of 175, 341
 Judicial Committee, Privy Council 175
 Jumping Records 443, 682
 Juno, Raising, R. A. &c. 73
 Jupiter, Post. for Observation 18,
 " Satellites, Config. &c. 634-643
 " Eclipses in 1901 17, 71
 Justice, High Court of 275
 " Ireland 341
 " Judiciary, H. Ct. (Ed.) 331; Office 331
 KAISER WILHELMSLAND 579
 Kalat, State of 472-2
 Karikal 472
 Kassala 568
 Kew Botanic Gardens 171, 389
 " Observatory 166
 Keys (or Caicos) Islands 524
 Khiva, Khanate of 488
 Kiaio Chao Bay 579
 Kimberley, Relief of 373, 530
 Kingdom of Ireland 337
 " Scotland 330
 Kings and Queens of England 80
 " Scotland, 81; of Arms, 154, 331, 338
 King's College Hospital 267, 289
 " London 259
 Klondyke 503
 Knighthood, Orders of 92
 Knights Bachelors, List of 118
 " of Windsor, Military 220
 Knots and Statute Miles 439, 441
 Kolhapur, State of 471-2
 Kooria Moorla Islands 490
 Kotah, State of 471
 Kuch Behar, State of 471
 Kumasi, Relief of 375
 Kutch, State of 471
 LABORATORY DEPT. (Inland Rev.) 163
 " Royal, Woolwich 194
 Labrador, Statistics of 505
 Labuan, Statistics of 456
 Ladies' Colleges (University, &c.) 278
 Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford 278
 Ladrones or Marianne Islands 579
 Ladysmith, Relief of 373, 530
 Lagos, West Africa, 540; Map 617
 Lambeth Palace and Library 394
 Lampeter, St. David's College 282
 Lamps to be lighted 16, 264
 Lancashire, Duchy of 164, 80
 " House of 80
 Land Measure 439, 439
 Land Registry Office 178
 " Rev. Records Office, 174; Tax 185, 447
 Land, Imports of 601
 Latitude and Long., Tables of 61-3
 Law and Justice, Estimates 190
 " Courts (Buildings) 175, 390
 " Guarantee, &c., Insurance, Cos. 362-4
 " Officers of the Crown 175
 " Ireland, 341; Scotland 333
 " Offices 175
 " Scottish 331
 " Sittings & Terms 13 et seq.
 " Society, Incorporated 267
 Lawn Tennis Championships 412
 Laymen, Houses of 243
 Lease Years, Table of 14
 Lease, Present Value of a 441
 Leases, Stamps 447
 Leeds, Yorkshire College 260
 Leeward Islands, Statistics of 511
 Legacy Duties 163, 185, 447
 Legal Education, Council of 266
 " Tender of Money 432
 Leith, High Water at (see Cal.) 16 et seq.
 Length, Measures of 439
 Leonids in 1901 642
 Lessons, Proper 66
 Letters of Marque and Reprisal 447
 Letters Patent, Stamps on 432
 Leyland Line 724
 Liberia, Republic of 585
 Libraries, Public, in London 394
 Licence Insurance Companies 362-4
 Licences, Excise, 185, 444; Expiration 766

Museums (continued)—
 Ivoal United Service Institution 390
 Sir John Soane's 390
 Society of Arts 390
 Victoria & Albert 158, 391
 Wallace Gallery 174, 319
 Music, Acad., College, & Schools of 268
 Music Halls 391
 Mutton, Imports of 6 2
 Mysore, State of 474, 473
 NAMAQUALAND 531
 " Great 579
 Natal, S. Africa, Statistics of 554
 " Line of Steamers 727
 National Balance Sheet 184
 " Debt 183
 " Gallery, Officers of 165
 " of British Art 166, 389
 " Income and Expenditure 184
 " Portrait Gallery 166, 389
 Native States & Princes, India 471-473
 Naturalization, British 423
 Nautical Almanac Office 166
 Navigazione Italiana 727
 Naval Aides-de-Camp to the Queen 221
 " College, Greenwich 269
 " Dock & Victualling Yards 234-5
 " Intelligence Department 223
 " Lords of Admiralty 154, 221
 " Reserves Office 223
 " Service, 221; Yards 231-5
 " Squadrons afloat 224
 Navigator Islands 579, 606
 Navy and Prize Agents 236
 " Australian 492
 " Estimates, 1886-1901 192
 " List of vessels 225
 " Fighting Ships 236
 " Pay 236
 " Relative Rank with Army 236
 " Ships Building 233, 236
 Neap Tides 18 et seq., 64
 Negri Sembilan 493
 Neomydon 618
 Nepal (Nipal), Statistics of 484
 Neptune, Rising, &c., at Oppos. 73, 64
 Nervous Diseases, Hospitals for 291
 Netherlands, Kingdom of 587
 " Dependencies 598
 Nevis (Leeward Islands) 525
 New Brunswick, Statistics of 573
 " Caledonia 502
 " Granada (Columbia) 501
 " Guinea, British 501
 " Dutch 588
 " German 579
 " Hebrides 522, 573
 " South Waln. Statistics of 511
 " Stakes, winners of 411
 " Zealand, 510; Shipping 727
 " Statistics of 519
 Newcastle, Durham Coll. of Mdene 259
 " Coll. of Science 261
 " Rutherford College 261
 Newfoundland, Statistics of 505
 Newham College, Cambridge 278
 Newspaper Offices in London 395
 Next of Kin 358
 Nicaragua, Statistics of 595
 Nicobar Islands 471
 Niger Coast Protectorate 541
 Nigeria 541
 Nightingale Islands 547
 Nile, Reservoirs on the 567
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha 727
 Noord at Greenwich, Comparison of 63
 Norddeutscher Lloyd 728
 Norfolk Island 512
 North German Lloyd's Fleet 728
 " London Hospital 289
 " Magnetic Pole 76
 " West London Hospital 290
 " Provinces 469
 " Territories 502
 Norway, Statistics of 598, 599
 Nossi Bé 572
 Notes, Astronomical 73
 " for the Year 1902 67
 " Monthly (see Cal.) 15 et seq.
 Nottingham University College 261
 Nova Goa (Portuguese) 471

Nova Scotia, Statistics of 501
 Nyasaland, Statistics of 544
 Oaks, Winners of the 409
 Oats, Average Price since 1785 429
 Obituary, 379, 383; of Astronomers 628
 Obok 572
 Observatories, Astronomical 166, 628
 Observatory, Greenwich 79, 166
 " Cap and Kew, 166; Scotland 335
 Occasional Licences 448
 Occultation, Meaning of 73
 Occultations, Eclipses, &c. 17 et seq., 634
 Occurrences, Remarkable 1899-1900 372-379
 Ocean Line of Ships 728
 Ocean Mercantile Fleets 725-731
 Oceanography 619
 Octogenarians 120
 Official Receivers, Bankruptcy 172, 177
 Oil Rivers Protectorate (Niger) 511
 Old Bailey Court 181
 Oldenburg, Grand Duchy of 577
 Oman, Arabia 490, 589
 One Thousand Guineas, Winners of 409
 Onions, Imports of 7612
 Ontario, Province of 499, 502
 Ophthalmic Hospitals 291
 Opium Revenue, India 475
 Opposition, Meaning of 73
 Orange River Colony 534
 Oratory, The, Brompton 391
 Orders of Knighthood 92, 120
 Ordnance College, Woolwich 263
 " Committee 104
 " Corps and Department 219
 " Factories 191-194
 " Survey Department 154
 Organists, College of, 258; Guild 286
 Orient Line of Ships 728
 Orthopaedic Hospitals 292
 Ottawa 498
 Oudh, and N. W. P. India 469
 Oudipur (Meywar) 472, 473
 Overseers, Duties of 766
 Owens College, Manchester 260
 Oxen and Bulls, Imports of 612
 Oxford and Camb. Boat Race 445
 " Athletics 475
 " Colleges 257, 253
 " Cricket, Golf, Football 475
 " University Terms 43
 " University 250, 253, 557
 Oyster Season 43, 97
 PAARBERG 373
 Pacific, British Islands in 321
 Pacific Steam Navigatn. Co.'s Ships 728
 Pahang, State of 493
 Palaces in London 392
 Palestine 584
 Pallas, Rising, R. A. & Decl. 73
 Pampis, the 487
 Panama, 562; Panama Canal 562
 Paper, Weights and Sizes of 431
 Paraguay, Statistics of 589
 Parallax of Sun, &c. (see Cal.) 17 et seq.
 Paralysis, Hospital for 293
 Parcel Post, Foreign & Colonial 454
 " Inland 450
 Parkes Museum 392
 Parks, Public 171, 174, 389
 Parliament, Acts of, 1900 370
 " Houses of 221, 136, 392
 " Members of 137, 147
 Parliamentary Summary, 1900 368
 " Counsel's Office 173
 Parliament, s. balance of Parties 146
 " of Queen Victoria 251
 " Speakers of since 1660 166
 Parochial Charities, London 268
 Party Government 136, 146, 152, 253
 Passport Stamp, 448; Regulations 609
 Patagonia 618
 Patent Office 266
 " (Letters) Stamps on 448
 Patiala, State of 472, 473
 Pattern and Sample Post 453
 Pauers, England 327, 329
 " Ireland, 341; Scotland 330
 " Wales 328
 Pawnbrokers' Licences 448
 Pay Department, Army 219

PAGE
 Pay Hospitals 236
 " of Army, 221; of Navy 236
 Paymaster-Gen.'s Dep., 167; Ireland 339
 Pedestrianism, 1900 448
 Pedlars' Licences 448
 Peagee 121-135
 Peesesses in Own Right 130
 Peers Representative 131, 133
 " Scott. & Ir. with other titles 130
 Peking, Relief of 375
 Pembroke Dockyard 234
 Penang, Settlement of 493
 Peninsular & Oriental Co.'s Ships 729
 Pensions, Civil List 268
 People's Palace 392
 Perak 453
 Perim, Island of 490
 Persia, Statistics of 455
 Personal Property, Intestates 358
 Perth, Western Australia 589
 Peru, Republic of 589
 Peruvian Corporation 589
 Phases of Moon, 15 et seq.; for 1902 67
 Philippine Islands 605
 Phoenix Islands 522
 Physicians, Royal Coll., 286; Edin. 335
 " Ireland 286, 340
 " to the Queen 88
 Pitcairn Islands 512
 Places of Interest, Amusement, &c. 389
 " Worship 391
 Plague in Glasgow, Elements of 375
 Planetary System, Elements of 613
 Planets 27 et seq., 633, 636
 " Rising & Set. (see Cal.) 18 et seq., 73
 " Symbols of the 73
 Plantagenet, House of 352-4
 Plate-Glass Insurance 362-4
 Plate, Dealers in, Duty on 4 48
 " Hall Marks on 792-3
 Poet Laureate 87, 187
 Polar Exploration 613
 Pole Star, R. A. and Decl. of 18 et seq.
 Police Courts and Offices 180, 181
 " Force (Met. and City) 180, 712
 " Pom-pom" 650
 Pondicherry, French 491
 Pondolan 571
 Poor Law Schools, Inspectors 161
 " Rates, England, 227 8; Ireland, 341
 " Scotland, 330; Wales 328
 " and Valuation Table 329
 Popes of Rome 82, 283
 Poplar Hospital 290
 Population, British 236, 324, 325, 326
 " England, 136, 327; Wales 136, 328
 " Ireland, 136, 341; Scotland 136, 330
 " of 117 Large Towns 325
 " of United Kingdom 324-328, 330, 341
 Pork, Imports of 612
 Portsmouth Dockyard 234
 Portugal, 590, 612; Dependencies 591
 Portuguese India 471
 Post Cards 453
 " Foreign and Colonial 453
 " Office, Staff 167, 333, 339
 " Buildings 392
 Post Office, District Offices 269
 " Dublin 339
 " Edinburgh 333
 " Estimates 490
 " Impl. Penny Postage 453
 " London Postal Service 269
 " Money Orders, 455; Office 166
 " Packet Serv. Estimates 180
 " Receipts from 284, 285
 " Registration 451
 " Savings Bank Dept. 169, 434
 " Sundays and Holidays 456
 " Telegrams 456
 " Telegraphs Department 268
 " Estimates 190
 " Ten Years' Work at 186
 Postage, Imperial Penny 453
 Postal District Messengers' Service 456
 " Guide, 451; Orders 455
 " Service Department 167-70
 " Stores Department 170
 Potatoes, Imports of 612
 Precedency, Table of 91

Preceptors, College of	268
Premiers & Governors, Colon. 85, 551	268
" 1809-95, 182; from 1853	288
Presbyterian Churches, 246; Colls., 271	441
Present Value of a Lease	282
Presidents U.S. & French Republ. 6, 8, 82	282
Prevention of Cruelty, Royal Soc.	282
Primary Schools	277
Prime Minister	175, 153, 170
Prince Edward Island, Statistics	503
Prince Line of Ships	729
Prince of Wales's Household	88
" Hosp. Fund.	287, 293
Princes of the Blood	86, 121
Princesses' Households	89
Principality of Wales	329
Principe Island (Portuguese)	521
Prison Commission	159
" Military	161
" Commissioners, Scotland	334
Prisons Board, Ireland	339
" Her Majesty's	382
" Inspectors of, 161; for Irel.	339
Privy Council, 90; in Ireland	91
" Judicial Committee	175
" Office	170
" Seal Office	170
Prize Agents	256
Probate Division Courts.	175, 177, 3, 1
" Duties, 447; Registry	177
" Instructions for obtaining	367
Professional, Admission Fees Duty 444	
" Education, 265; Fees	425
Proper Lessons for Sundays, &c.	65
Protestant Church, Ireland	242
Provincial Colleges	261
" County Court Judges	179
" Medical Schools	267
Prussia, Kings of	81
" Statistics	575
Public & Private Bids, London	392
Publicans, Repayment of	442
" Prosecutor's Department	473
" Record Office	171, 392
" Revenue	184
" Schools, 273; for girls	279
" Works & Bldgs., 174; Estimates 170	
" Loan Board	170
Publicans' Licences	185, 448
Puerto Rico (American)	606
Punjab, Province	469
QUARTER DAYS, English & Scottish. 31	
" Sessions in Counties	181-182
" London and Southwark	181
Quebec, Province of	500
QUEEN, H. M. The	86
" Aides-de Camp to the	197, 221
Queen Anne's Bounty Office	170
" Charlotte Islands	504
" Family of	86
" Household of	87
Queen's Bench Division Court	175
" Body Guard	87, 220
" Scotland	311
" Colleges, Ireland	205
" for Ladies	278
" Foreign Service Messengers	159
" Chaplains	88
" Physicians & Surgeons	88
" Prize, Winners of	693
" Proctor's Department	173, 177
" Remembrancer's Office	176
" Vase, Winners of	4, 1
Queens of England	80
Queensland, Statistics of	515
Races, Oxford & Cambridge Boat	89
" Horse, Winners of, 1285-1900 400-41	
Racing Calendar, 1901	409
" in 1891	601
Racquets and Tennis, 1899	689
Railway Accidents	740, 741
" and Canal Commission	177
" Clearing House	744
" Council, Army	194
" Engineers	744
" Inspectors' Office (B. of Trade) 172	
" Officials, Principal	731
" opened in 1899	737
" Passenger Duty	448
" Siberian	594, 615

Railway Speeds, 740; Tunnels	744
Railways, Canadian	595
" Indian	473, 744, 745
" Statistics for 1899, with Hist. 728	
Rain, Inch of, Explanation	85
Rainfall at Greenwich (Cal.) 1857-82 621	
Rajputana, State of	473
Rampur, State of	472, 473
Rank in Army and Navy, Relative 236	
Reading College	21
Ready Reckoner	443
Real Property, Intestate's Estates 395	
Rea - Admirals (active List)	223
Réaumur, Centig. & Fahr Scales. 415	
Receipts	85, 441
Receipts to be kept (foot of col.) 438	
Receiver, Metropolitan Police	180
Receivers in Bankruptcy	172, 177
Record Office, Public	171, 392
Record Office, Shipping	172
Recorders of England and Wales	746
Records, Athletics, &c.	413
" Cricket	414-5
" Inter-University	4, 5
" Racing	409
Recruiting Statistics	219
Red Cross, Royal	111
Redonda Island	525
Reformatory School Inspectors	151
Refractions, Mean, Table of	643
Refreshment House Licences	448
Regatta Winners	412
Regiments, Territorial	205
Register of Births, &c., Scotland	333
Register Office, General	159
" Shipping & Seamen 173	
Registered Letters and Parcels	451
Registrar-General's Office	159
Registrars, Chancery, 176; Yorks. 167	
Registration, Medical and Dental 267	
" of Births and Deaths	416
" Office, Companies (Ind. Rev.) 163	
Registry for Deeds, Middlesex	178
" Office, Scotland	333
Relative Rank in Army and Navy 236	
Religious Denominations, Minor. 247	
" Statistics	237-249
Remark, Occurrences, 1899-1900	374-8
Remedy (Light Coins)	432
Repayment of Public Loans	442
Representative Peers	31, 133
Republican Calendar, French	95
Reserve Regiments, see "Army List."	
Reservists	219
Restaurant Keepers' Licences	448
Returned Letter Office	169, 451
" and Missing Letters	451
Réunion, Island	571
Reuss, Duchy of	574
Revenue Departs., Estimates	320
" Offices, Inland	164, 332, 339
" of the U.K., 1881-1900	384
Rewah, State of	473
Rhodesia	556
Richmond	393
Rifle Association, National	693
" Volunteers	205-214
" Bermuda	216
Right Ascension, Apprnt. Cal. 17 et seq.	
" Meaning of	78
" Risen from the Ranks"	665
Rising, R.A. &c., of Planets at 0h. 73	
Rodrigues Island	546
Rolls, Master of the	175
Roman Calendar	68
" Catholic Church	248
" Churches	391
" Theological Colls.	271
" Training Colls.	272
" Month, Days of	68
Rome, Popes of	82, 181
Roumania, Statistics of	591
Roumelia, Eastern, Statistics of	559
Rowing in 1900	688
Royal Academy	280, 389
" of Music, 265; Scottish 334	
" Coll. of Music, 268; Organists 268	
" Science, 158; Dublin	333
" Company of Archers (Scott.) 331	
" Engineers	201

Royal Exchange	352
" Family, 85; Annuities to	89
" Field Artillery	199
" Free Hospital	259
" Garrison Artillery	199-200
" Horse Artillery	199
" Horse Guards	107
" Households, England	88-89
" Hum ne Society	284
" Hunt	88
" Cup, Winners of	411
" Mail Steam Packet Co.'s Ships 749	
" Marines	217
" Mews	88
" National Lifeboat Institution 234	
" Naval College (Greenwich)	229
" Navy	260
" Observatories, 166; Edinburgh 335	
" Parks & Pleasure Gardens 171, 339	
" Red Cross	111
" Societies (various)	280 et seq.
" United Service Institute 283, 790	
" University of Ireland	264
" Veterinary Colleges	272
" Victorian Order	108
Rulers of Chief Countries	83, 551-608
Running Records	395, 400, 682
Russia & China, Relations betw. 473-9	
" Empeters	82, 502
" Navy of	736
" Statistics	502-4
Russia in Central Asia	487
Russian and Greek Calendar	68
Rutherford Coll., Newcastle	261
Rye House, The	393
SAHARA	573
Sailing Ships	715, 717
St. Alban	241, 393
St. Andrew's University	252, 262
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	267, 289
St. Christopher, Leeward Isles	525
St. Croix Island	585
St. George's Bay	27
St. George's Hospital	267, 289
St. George, Society of	247
St. Helena, Statistics of	518
St. John Island (W. Indies)	505
" of Jerusalem, Order of	114
St. Kitts (St. Christopher) I.	525
St. Leger, Winners of the	499
St. Luke, Windward I., Statistics of 527	
St. Luke's Hospital	291
St. Mary's Hospital	267, 289
St. Michael & St. George, Order of 101	
St. Patrick, Order of	572
St. Paul Island (French)	574
St. Paul's Cathedral	391
" Canons	238
" Court, Dean and Chapter	177
St. Peter's Hospital (Stone, &c.)	292
St. Pierre Island	573
St. Thomas I., Guinea, 591; W. Ind. 505	
St. Thomas's Hospital	267, 289, 292
St. Vincent, Windward Islands	527
Saint-Marie	572
Salford Court of Record	171
Salisbury Ministries	152
Salmon, Close-Time for	694
" Licences	697
Salt Revenue of India	478
Salutes to Indian Chiefs	473
Salvador, Statistics of	595
Salvation Army	248, 287
Samoa, Statistics of	579, 606
Sandhurst Royal Military College 268	
San Domingo, Island of	595, 581
San Juan, Cape	597
San Marino, Statistics of	595
Sarawak, Statistics of	595
Sardinia	491
Sasine Office, Scotland	552
Satur., Rising, &c.	27, 18, et seq. 640
Satur's Ring in 1900	688
Savings Banks, Post Office	169, 434
Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Meiningen. 574	
" -Coburg & Gotha	574, 577
" Ducal Household	89
Saxe-Weimar, Grand Duchy	574, 578
Saxon and Danish Kings	80
Saxony, Kingdom of, Statistics	578
Schaumburg-Lippe	574

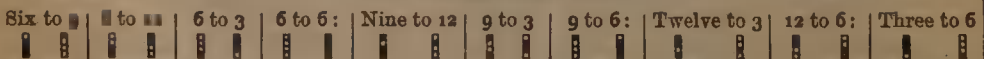
PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
School Board, London	345	Siberian Railway	594	Sumatra	588
" for Indigent Blind	284	Sicily	582	Summons and Order Department	170
" Inspectors	157	Sidereal Time at Noon 16 <i>et seq.</i>	71, 79	Sun, Eclipses of, &c. 1901	59, 58
" of Medicine for Women	267, 334			Sunda Islands	524
Schools, Elementary	277	Sierra Leone	594	Sunday Lessons, 66; Letters, Table	52
" of Art	277	Signs of the Zodiac & Planets	73, 93	" Post and Teleg. Arrangements	459
" Public	277	Silver Coinage	439, 433	Sunrise and Sunset, Time of	15 <i>et seq.</i>
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	574	" Price, &c. of Standard	432, 433	" Table to find time of 630	
" Rudolstadt	574	Singapore, Island of	433	Sun's Semidiam. & Horiz. Par. 17 <i>et seq.</i>	341
Science and Art Department	237	Sion, oblique	287	Sunshine, Hours of	16 <i>et seq.</i>
" Estimates	190	Skating in 1900, 600; Records	444	Supreme Court, Central Office	175
" Astronomical, Progress of, 1900	627	Skin Diseases, Hospitals for	262	" of Judicature, 175; Irelid. 341	
" Coll. of, Dublin, 338; London	158	" "Skuptschin," Servia	595	" Officers of, 175; Pay Office	176
" Museum, Dublin, 338; Edin.	332	Slates, Sizes of	410	Surgeons, Royal College of	288, 390
Scientific Summary for 1801-1900	679	Small Arms Factories	193, 380	" " Museum	390
Scotch Education Department	332	Small Pox Hospitals	293, 293	" " Edinburgh	335
Scotland, Baronets	117	Societies and Institutions	280, 293	" " Ireland	340
" Counties and Lords Lieut.	330	" in Edinburgh, 334; Glasgow	335	" to the Queen	68
" Court of Session	331	Society Islands	573	Surinam or Dutch Guiana	588
" Elementary Schools	277	Socotra, Island of	450	Surrey Sessions	181
" Episcopal Church in	245	Solar and Sidereal Time	71-79, 632-3	Survey, Dept. Ordnance, Southampton	154
" Established Church of	246	Soldiers' Letters	451	" Geological, Ireland	339
" Free and U. P. Churches of	246	Solicitors' Annual Duty	445	" Scotland, 332; U.K.	158
" Geological Survey of	332	" Charges	426	Surveyors' Fees	425
" Government Offices	333	" Stamp on Admission	444	Sweden, Statistics of	508
" Kingdom of	330	" Supreme Court, Edinburgh	335	Swimming, 1900, 691; Records	413
" Lord Advocate's Office	332	Solstices, Summer and Winter	13	" Baths, London	398
" Officers of State	331	Small Coast, Protectorate	542	Switzerland, Republic of	599
" Peers, 131; Population 136, 324-5-6		Somaliand, French	572	Sydney, N.S.W.	512
" Record Dept., 333; Registry	333	Somerset House	159, 162, 177, 392, 450	" Dock and Victualling Yard	235
" Representative Peers	131	Son-rville College, Oxford	278	TABERNACLE, the late Mr. Spurgeon's	397
" Revenue Offices	332	Soudan, Egyptian	568	Tahiti, Society Is. (Ftenseh)	573
" Roman Catholic Church	243	" French	573	Tajura, Gulf of	572
" Royal Household	331	South Africa Co., Brit. (Rhodesia)	536	Tasmania, Hist. and Statistics of	516
" School Inspectors	332	" History of	529	Taxation, Local	185, 329
" Secretary's Office	332	" Australia, Statistics	514	Taxes, Inspectors of, 162; Table of 444	
" Sheriffs-Principal	336	" Georgia (British)	547	Taxing-Masters in Chancery	176
" Sovereigns of	81	" Kensington Museum	166, 390	Teachers of the Deaf, Training Coll.	274
" Spirit Licences	449	" London Tech. Art School	270	Technical Education	269
" Term Days	336	" Wales, University College of	262	" Ireland	338
" Universities	251, 262	Southampton, Harvel College	261	Teek, The late Duchess of	85
Scots Guards	205	Southern Atlantic, Brit. Possessions in	547	Telands, Court of Commissioners for	331
Scottish Academy, 334; Banks	310	Southern Cross, The	614	Telegrams	456
" Bench	331	Southing, Meaning of	73	Telegraphs, Post Office	163
" Burghs, Directory of	763	Southwark Quarter Sessions	381	Telegraphy, School of Submarine	165
" Churches	245, 248	Sovereigns, English, Table of	80	Telephone, London-Paris	456
" Constituencies and Members	145	" Austro-Hungarian & Prussians	82	Telescope Powers for Celestial Obj. 643	
" Conveners, 336; Counties 330, 336		" French, 82; Reisinger 83, 551-568		Temperance Hospital, London	290
" Law Offices	331	" Roman (Popes), 62; Russian	82	Temperature, Daily, in 1899-1900	16 <i>et seq.</i>
" Peers with English Titles	130	" Scottish, 81; Welsh	81	Temple, Middle & Inner	181, 266, 392
" Quarter Days, 31; Term Days 336		Spain	596	Term, or Quarter Days, Scottish	336
" Weights and Measures, Old	448	Spanish Colonies	597	Terminable Annuities	189
Scriemery Department, Courts	178	Speakers of the Commons	246	Terms, Law and University	63
Souling Championships	412	Special Marriage Licences	448	Tennis, 1900	412, 689
Seamen's Hospital	289	Spirit Duty and Licences	449	Terrestrial Magnetism	76
" Letter	451	Sport in 1900, Retrospect of	632	Territorial Regiments	205
Seasons, Beginnings of the	13	Spring Tides	18 <i>et seq.</i> , 64, 74	Tetuan	558
" Our, Explanation of	75	Squadrons Afloat (2 Nov., 1900)	224	Thames Championship	412
Secondary Education	278	Square Measure	439	" Conservancy	171
Secondary's Office, London	278	Staff at Head Quarters, 193; Irelid.	329	" Embankments	390
Secta, Minor Religious	247	" College, Camberley	268	" Nautical College	269
Selangor	493	Stamping Deeds after Execution	449	Theatres	393
Senegal, French Possessions in	572	Stamps, Allowance for Spoiled	449	" (Bar) Licences	448
Sen gambia	572	" and Stamping Department	263	Theological Colleges	271
Sergeants-at-Arms	87	" Postage, 451; Revenue	444	Thermometer Comparisons	437
Servants' (Male) Licences	447	" Year's Receipts from	185, 186	" Readings, 1899-1900	16 <i>et seq.</i>
Servia, Statistics of	595	Standards Department	172	Thistle, Order of the	92
Sessions, County of London, &c.	181	Stars of India, Order of	99	Throat and Ear Hospitals	292
" Houses	181, 392	Star, Fixed, 71; New, &c. 625 <i>et seq.</i>		Tibet, Statistics of	458
Seychelles Islands, Statistics of	546	" Morn. & Even. (see Cal.)	17 <i>et seq.</i>	Tidal Constants	64
Share Certif. & Warrant Stamps	448	" Variable	75	Tides and Tidal Waves, Explanation of	74
Shaw, Savill & Co.'s Ships	730	Stationers' Hall	288, 353	" Height of, 18; High	22 (note)
Sheep and Lambs, Imported	612	Stationery Office	171	" at Various Ports	18 <i>et seq.</i>
Shearness Dockyard	235	Statutes, Table of the, 1900	371	" Spring and Neap	18, 64
Sheffield Technical College	261	Steamship Companies (Mail)	713	Timber and Wood Measures	449
" University Coll. ge	261	Steamships, Admeasurement of	173	Timbuctoo	573
Sheriffs, High, of Eng. & Wales	768	" Dimensions of Early	713	Time and Watch on Shipboard	437
" Offices and Officers	178	Stella Polare, The	614	" Equation of (see Cal.)	16 <i>et seq.</i>
" Scotland	336	Stewards' Cup, Winners of	411	" Measures of	439
Shipboard, Time and Watches	437	Stock Exchange	289	" Solar and Sidereal	71-79, 632-633
Shipbuilders, 50 largest in world	719	" Holidays in the 15, 31, 55, 430		" Standard	72
Shipbuilding, Home and Abroad	713	Stone, &c., Hospital for	252	Timor Island	591
Shipping and Seamen Offices	172	Storms and Floods in 1900	625	Tith Commutation	420
" Lloyd's Register	285, 288	Straits Settlements, Area, Pop., &c.	492	Tobacco & Snuff, Dealers' Licence	440
" of United Kingdom	713, 731	Streets, Cleansing of	428	Tobago, Windward Islands	528
" Owned in each Country	714	Stuart, House of	80	Tochi Valley	464
Ships Building for Navy	233	Submarine Miners	203	Togoland	579
Ships in Commission	221, 225-233	" Telegraphy School	262	Tokens, Coinage of, forbidden	432
Shooting Ground Game, Seasons for	694	Suburban Resorts	395	Tonga Islands, Statistics of	522
" Licences for	446, 697	Succession, Legacy Duties	185, 447	Toquim	489, 573
Siam, Statistics of	486	Suez Canal	567		

	PAGE		PAGE
Tower of London	392	Uruguay, Statistics of	607
Town Clerks, England & Wales	746	VACCINATION, Law	417
" Duties of	766	Vancouver Island	504
Trade, Board of, 17; Ireland	338	Variable Stars, 76; Algol	629
Training Colleges	272	Venezuela, Republic of	668
" Ambulance	293	Venus and Mars, Discs of	70
" Ships	269	" Rising, &c.	17, 18 et seq.
Transfer any Dividend Days	430	Vesta, Rising, R.A. & Decl.	225, 213
" or Conveyance Duty	445	Vestry Clerks, Duties of	766
Trankebar Territories, Statistics	530	Veterinary Colls., 27; Departmt.	219
Transport Department, Navy	221	Vicar-General's Office	177
" Indian	162	VICTORIA, H. M. Queen	86-120
Transvaal Colony, Statistics of	533	" and Albert Museum	158 391
" Production of gold in	533	" Royal Order of	110
" War, The	652	" Colony of, Statistics	512
Travancore, State of	473	" Cross	112
Treasury	173	" New Zealand do.	113
" County Court Department	178	Victoria University	252, 260
Treaties & Territorial Changes, 1900	613	Victorian Order, Royal	108
Trinidad, W. Indies	522	Victualling Yards (Navy)	235
Trinity College (Dublin Univ.), 251	261	Viscounts, English, 124; Irish, 134;	
" " (Music)	268	" Scottish	132
" House	173	Virgin Islands, Statistics of	525
Tripoli, Statistics of	600	Volcanic Eruptions in 1899	62
Tristan d'Acunha, Statistics of	547	Volunteers	198, 199-203, 205-216, 219
Tropical Medicine, Lond. Sch. of	267	" at the War	655
Trotting Records	414	Voters in U. K.	136, 137-140
Troy Weight	438	" Qualifications	667
Trust Funds, Investments	426	WAGES OR INCOME TABLE	432-443
Tudor, House of	80	Waldeck, Principality, Statistics	574, 578
Tunis, Statistics of	601	WALES, H. R. H. the Prince of, 86, 83,	
Turf, The, Retrospect of	410-11, 601	90, 91, 92, 99, 101, 105, 108, 114, 121,	
Turkey, Empire of	601	131, 136, 195, 223	
Turkestan, Chinese	483	" Acreage, Population, &c.	328
Turks Islands, West Indies	524	" Banks in, 297; Fairs	391
Tussaud's, Madame	389	" Colleges and Schools	273
Twelve o'clock, Noon, Comparisons	63	" County & Municipal Directory	746
Type, Sizes and Specimens of	437	" Prince of, Household	88
UGANDA Protectorate	513	" Princess of, Household	89
" Railway	543	" Principality of	261
Uglanders, Transvaal	529	" Universities and Colleges	252, 261
Uluwar (Alwar), State of	472	Walking Records	413, 688
Undenominational Training Coll.	272	Wallace Gallery	174, 379
Unfunded National Debt	183, 189	Waltham Abbey	393
Union Steamship Co.'s Ships	730	" Gunpowder Factory	194
Unitarians	243, 272, 288	Wandsworth Prison	182
United King. Population, 136, 324, 325,		War Office	174, 193
326, 328, 330, 341		" with Boers	372-3 6, 652
" Revenue	184	" Officers Killed in	644-651
" Methodists	247	Waspate, The	209
" Presbyterian Church	246	Watches on Board Ship	437
" States of America, Statis.	603-607	Water Measures	449
" Presidents of	81, 603	Waterloo Cup, Records	424
Universities, 250; Boat Race	425	Waves, Tidal	74
University, Aberdeen	252, 263	Weather Forecasting	77
" Cambridge	251, 255	" and the Crops	621
" Catholic, Ireland	265	" The Year's	621
" Coll. Aberystwyth	262	Wei-hai-Wei	494
" " Bangor	262	Weights & Measures	438
" " Bristol	261	" Foreign	704
" " Cardiff, 262; Dundee	262	" Metrical, 4; 6-7; Scottish	440
" " Hospital, 267, 289; Liverpl.	260	" of Paper	431
" " London, 258; Nottingham	261	Wellesley, Province	493
" Contests	415	Welsh Calvinistic Churches	247
" Dublin, 264, 251; Durham	252, 259	" Constituencies & Members	143
" Edinburgh	251, 263	" Counties, Statistics	329
" Extension	252, 271	" Sovereigns and Princes	81
" Glasgow, 252, 263; London	252, 258	Wembley Park	393
" Oxford, 250, 253; Roy. Ireld.	252, 264	Wesleyan Body, The	246
" St. Andrews, 252, 262; Terms	13	" Training Institutions	272
" " 263-264		West Africa, 538, 617; Map	617
" Victoria, Manchester	252, 260	" Regime it	214
" of Wales	254, 261	" India & Pacific Steamship Co.	712
Uranus, Rising, R. A. & Decl.	73, 442		

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. For the first three and last six days of January there is no moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M., but from the 11th to the 17th it will be seen that there is moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

THE DIAGRAMS USED ARE—



WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1901.

BEING THE FIFTH AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND 64 AND 65 OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Common Notes for the Year.

Golden Number	II	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 16
Epaet	10	Birth of Queen Victoria (1819)	" 24
Solar Cycle	6	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	" 26
Roman Indiction	14	Trinity Sunday	June 3
Dominical Letter	F	Corpus Christi	" 6
Julian Period (Year of)	6614	Sundays after Trinity	" 25
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 3	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837)	" 20
Ash Wednesday	" 20	Queen's Coronation (1838)	" 28
Good Friday	April 5	Birth of Prince of Wales (1841)	Nov. 9
Easter Day. (See p. 65)	" 7	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
St. George's Day	" 23	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 1
Rogation Sunday	May 12	CHRISTMAS DAY—Wednesday	" 25

Beginnings of the Seasons.

Spring, Sun enters Aries (0° long.)	March 21	7M	Autumn, Sun enters Libra (180°)	Sept. 23	6A
Summer " " Cancer (90°) ...	June 22	3M	Winter " " Capricornus (270°)	Dec. 22	1A

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

Law Sittings.

Hilary	Begin Jan. 11	and end April 3	Trinity	Begin June 4	and end Aug. 12
Easter	" April 16	" May 24	Michaelmas	" Oct. 24	" Dec. 21

INNS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS.—Hilary begins Jan. 11, ends Jan. 31; Easter begins April 16, ends May 13; Trinity begins June 4, ends June 24; Michaelmas begins Nov. 2, ends Nov. 25.

University Terms.

OXFORD.	Begins.	Ends.	CAMBRIDGE.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent	January 14	March 30	Lent	January 8	March 27
Easter	April 10	May 24	Easter	April 18	June 24
Trinity	May 25	July 6	Michaelmas	October 1	December 19
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17			

Jewish Calendar. (A.D. 1901, A.M. 5661-62.)

The Year 5661 commenced September 24, 1900.

Jan. 21	New Moon	5661.	Sebat	1	July 17	New Moon	...	Ab	1
Feb. 20	New Moon	...	Adar	1	" 25	Fast of Ab	...	"	9
Mar. 4	Fast of Esther	...	"	13	Aug. 16	New Moon	...	Elul	1
" 5	Purim ...	...	"	14					
" 11	Shusan ...	...	"	15					
" 21	New Moon	...	Nisan	1	Sept. 14	First day of New Year, 5662	Tishri	1	
April 4	Festival of Passover...	...	"	15	" 10	Fast of Guedaliah	...	"	3
" 5	" " 2nd day	...	"	16	" 23	Day of Atonement	...	"	10
" 10	" " 7th day	...	"	21	" 23	Feast of Tabernacles	...	"	15
" 11	" " ends	...	"	22	" 29	" " 2nd day	...	"	16
" 20	New Moon	...	Iyar	1	Oct. 4	Hosana Raba...	...	"	21
May 7	33rd day of Omer	...	"	18	" 5	Feast of the 8th day...	...	"	22
" 19	New Moon	...	Sivan	1	" 6	Rejoicing of the Law	...	"	23
" 24	Festival of Weeks	...	"	6	Nov. 14	New Moon	...	Hesban	1
" 24	" " 2nd day	...	"	7	Nov. 12	New Moon	...	Kislev	1
June 18	New Moon	...	Tamuz	1	Dec. 11	Dedication of the Temple...	...	"	25
July 4	Fast of Tamuz	...	"	17	" 11	New Moon	...	Tebet	1
					" 20	Fast, Siege of Jerusalem	...	"	10

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

Mohammedan Calendar. (1318-1319.)

Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.	Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.
1318	Shawall	1 18.	1319.	Rabia I.	June 18
"	Dulkaada	...	"	Rabia II.	July 18
"	Dulheggia	...	"	Jomada I.	August 16
			"	Jomada II.	September 15
			"	Rajab	October 14
1319.	Muharram	...	"	Shaaban	November 13
"	Saphar	...	"	Ramadán	December 12

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
...	...	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

Sa	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F
F	Sa	Su	M	Tu	W	Th
Th	F	Sa	Su	M	Tu	W
W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	Tu
Tu	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M
M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa	Su
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A., was born on 4 May, 1820, and died 15 May, 1895. In the line of 1800, under the year 20, stands Su, and May shows the Su in a line which for the 4th has Thursday. 1895 began on a Tu, and the Tu above May has in that line a W for the 15th.

The initial letter for the year ■ is M, therefore the 25 July of that year was a Thursday. The letter for 300 is Tu, therefore we use Tu for any of the months in that year, and find the 4 Feb. to be ■ Sunday. 1100 has M, 1101 has Tu, thus the 3 Aug. 1101 was a Saturday. February has 5 Sundays in the leap years 1824, 1852, 1880, 1920, 1948, 1976, &c. 1901, the first year of the new century, has five Sundays in March, June, Sept. and Dec. There are 53 Sundays in 1899, 1905, 1911, 1916, &c. A week day with a fixed date is repeated at intervals of 5, 6, or 11 years, but with the leap day at 12, 23, or 40 years.

1900 was not a leap year, for it was found in the sixteenth century that three leap days must be omitted in every four centuries, since the length of the year is not 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, but 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46s., and it was decided that these secular years 170, 1800, and 1900 should be common years, but 2000 a leap year.

The Russian date "Dec. 2¹⁹ 1890," means the Friday which was the 7th in Russia and the 15th in England. On and after 1st March, 1900, there is a difference of 13 days between the old style and the new. The historical English date "Jan. 30, 1548-9" shows the old style 1548, and the new style 1549, for the year 1548 ended on March 24.

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	...	...

The Solar year of 365 days could be divided 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 consistent with astronomical events. The 1st, 8, 15th, and 22nd days of each month would be on a certain day of the week. By this calendar the 1st day of 1900 was a Thursday (the 21 Dec., 1899), and the next leap day, that of 1904, would be the 30th of the 13th month (Tuesday the 20 Dec.).

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	 Circumcision. XXth Century begins.	8 8	4 0	1	364
2	█	W	John Doyle, caricaturist, died, 1868.	8 █	4 █	2	363
3	█	Th	<i>For Special High Tides see p. 22.</i>	6 8	4 2	█	362
4	█	F	* <i>For use of this Column, showing Daily Darkness and Moonlight, see note at end of p. 12.</i>	8 8	4 2	4	361
5	█	S		8 7	4 3	5	360
6	█	S	Epiphany. Twelfth Day. Sir L. Rundle b. '56.	8 7	4 █	6	359
7	█	M	Plough Monday. Old Christmas Day.	8 6	4 7	7	358
8	█	Tu	<i>St. Lucian.</i> Cambridge Lent Term begins.	8 6	4 8	8	357
9	█	W	General Sir G. De Lacy Evans died, 1870.	8 5	4 9	9	356
10	█	Th	F.-M. Sir N. B. Chamberlain born, 1820.	8 5	4 11	10	355
11	█	F	HILARY LAWS BEGIN. Lord Curzon of Kedleston	8 4	4 12	11	354
12	█	S	First Earl of Iddesleigh died, 1887. [b. '59]	8 3	4 13	12	353
13	█	S	First Sunday after Epiphany. <i>St. Hilary.</i>	8 3	4 15	13	352
14	█	M	Oxford Term begins. Marq. of Lansdowne b. '45	8 2	4 16	14	351
15	█	Tu	Earl of Derby, K.G., born, 1841.	8 1	4 17	15	350
16	█	W	Gen. Ian Hamilton born, 1853. Coruña. 1809.	8 1	4 19	16	349
17	█	Th	Sir Wm. MacCormac born, 1836. Abu Klea, '85.	8 0	█ 21	17	348
18	█	F	<i>St. Prisca.</i> Lord Lytton d. 1873; b. 25 May, 1803.	7 59	4 23	18	347
19	█	S	Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. Aden captured, 1839.	7 57	4 25	19	346
20	█	S	Second Sunday after Epiphany. <i>St. Fabian.</i>	7 56	4 26	20	345
21	█	M	<i>St. Agnes.</i> King of Sweden and Norway b. 1829.	7 55	4 27	21	344
22	█	Tu	<i>St. Vincent.</i> Mooltan taken, '49. Rorke's Drift, '79.	7 55	4 29	22	343
23	█	W	Duke of Kent (Queen's father) died 1820.	7 53	4 31	23	342
24	█	Th	Charles James Fox b. 1749; d. 13 Sept., 1806.	7 52	4 32	24	341
25	█	F	Conversion of St. Paul. Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher b.	7 51	4 33	25	340
26	█	S	General Gordon killed at Khartum, 1885. [41	7 50	4 35	26	339
27	█	S	3rd S. after Epiph. German Emperor b. '59.	7 48	4 37	27	338
28	█	M	Sir Henry Morton Stanley, G.C.B., born, 1841.	7 47	4 39	28	337
29	█	Tu	Pres. McKinley b. 1843. VC instituted, 1856.	7 45	4 41	29	336
30	█	W	Charles I. beheaded, 1649; born, 19 Nov., 1600.	7 44	4 43	30	335
31	█	Th	President Faure born, 1841; died 16 Feb., 1899	7 43	4 45	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	5d.	0h.	13m.	Morning.
○ Last Quarter	12	█	38	Afternoon.
● New Moon	20	2	36	Afternoon.
⌋ First Quarter	27	9	52	Morning.

Apogee 12d. 11h. m. 251,200.
Perigee 24d. 11h. m. 228,800.

RAINFALL IN JANUARY, 1900.

In this month rain fell on 22 days. The total fall for the month was 2'29 inches; *above* the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 6'30 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

January 1. All cases of infection to be notified to the Local Authorities—Dog and establishment licences renewable. Queen's taxes due.

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

—, Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

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

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

THE SUN.

Hr.	After Clock.		Hrly Var. of Eqn. of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.			Hourly Var. of R. A.		Apparent Declination (6th.) at Noon.			Hrly Var. of Declination.			Sidereal Time at Noon.			Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.	
	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	o.	'	"	o.	'	"	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	3	34	1	18	18 45	20	11	04	23	2	30	12	0	18 41	46	5	17	22		
2	4	2	1	17	18 49	45	11	03	22	57	29	13	1	18 45	43	5	13	26		
3	4	30	1	16	18 54	9	11	01	22	53	1	14	2	18 49	39	5	9	30		
4	4	58	1	14	18 58	33	11	00	22	46	6	15	4	18 53	36	5	5	34		
5	5	25	1	12	19 2	57	10	98	22	39	43	16	5	18 57	32	5	1	38		
6	5	52	1	10	19 7	20	10	96	22	32	54	17	6	19 1	29	4	57	42		
7	6	18	1	08	19 11	43	10	94	22	25	38	18	7	19 5	25	4	53	46		
8	6	44	1	06	19 16	6	10	92	22	17	55	19	8	19 9	22	4	49	50		
9	7	11	1	04	19 20	27	10	90	22	10	46	20	9	19 13	19	4	45	55		
10	7	34	1	03	19 24	49	10	88	22	1	11	22	0	19 17	15	4	41	59		
11	7	51	1	00	19 29	9	10	86	21	52	11	23	1	19 21	12	4	38	3		
12	8	21	0	97	19 33	30	10	83	21	42	44	24	1	19 25	8	4	34	7		
13	8	44	0	95	19 37	49	10	81	21	32	53	25	2	19 29	5	4	30	11		
14	9	7	0	92	19 42	8	10	78	21	22	36	26	2	19 33	1	4	26	15		
15	9	29	0	89	19 46	27	10	75	21	11	54	27	3	19 36	58	4	22	19		
16	9	50	0	87	19 50	44	10	73	21	0	48	28	3	19 40	54	4	18	23		
17	10	10	0	84	19 55	1	10	70	20	49	18	29	3	19 44	51	4	14	27		
18	10	30	0	81	19 59	13	10	67	20	37	21	30	2	19 48	48	4	10	31		
19	10	49	0	78	20 3	33	10	64	20	25	6	31	2	19 52	44	4	6	35		
20	11	7	0	75	20 7	43	10	61	20	12	26	32	2	19 56	41	4	1	40		
21	11	25	0	72	20 12	2	10	58	19	59	23	33	1	20 0	37	3	58	44		
22	11	42	0	68	20 16	16	10	54	19	45	57	34	0	20 4	34	3	54	48		
23	11	58	0	65	20 20	28	10	51	19	32	10	34	9	20 8	30	3	50	52		
24	12	13	0	62	20 24	40	10	48	19	18	0	35	8	20 12	27	3	46	56		
25	12	28	0	58	20 28	51	10	44	19	3	30	36	7	20 16	23	3	43	0		
26	12	41	0	55	20 33	1	10	41	18	48	39	37	6	20 20	20	3	39	4		
27	12	54	0	52	20 37	11	10	37	18	33	27	38	4	20 24	17	3	35	6		
28	13	6	0	48	20 41	19	10	34	18	7	55	39	2	20 28	13	3	31	12		
29	13	17	0	45	20 45	27	10	30	18	1	4	40	1	20 32	10	3	27	16		
30	13	27	0	41	20 49	34	10	27	17	45	53	40	8	20 36	6	3	23	20		
31	13	37	0	38	20 53	40	10	23	17	29	24	41	6	20 40	3	3	19	24		

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted (5.0)
2.	(5.1)
3.	(5.2)
4.	(5.4)
5.	(5.3)
6. S.	(5.5)
7.	(5.7)
8.	(5.8)
9.	(5.9)
10.	(5.11)
11.	(5.12)
12.	(5.13)
13. S.	(5.15)
14.	(5.16)
15.	(5.17)
16.	(5.18)
17.	(5.20)
18.	(5.22)
19.	(5.25)
20. S.	(5.26)
21.	(5.27)
22.	(5.29)
23.	(5.30)
24.	(5.32)
25.	(5.33)
26.	(5.35)
27. S.	(5.37)
28.	(5.39)
29.	(5.41)
30.	(5.43)
31.	(5.45)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1900.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL. inches.	SUN-SHINE. hours.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot).	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Directn.	Pressure.
1	43.3	32.8	37	29.725	0.16	...	ENE	1.9
2	51.7	43.1	37	29.371	0.17	...	S	1.6
3	46.8	42.0	37	29.129	0.08	0.5	S	3.1
4	42.7	35.9	36	29.494	0.06	...	N	2.2
5	41.9	36.5	36	29.770	0.01	1.3	N	2.6
6	43.0	27.5	36	29.807	...	1.7	SSW	4.7
7	43.4	34.3	36	29.700	0.29	...	NNW	6.9
8	41.8	31.3	36	29.983	0.07	1.7	SW	2.7
9	47.1	37.3	36	29.978	0.10	1.6	WNW	2.8
10	44.1	36.1	36	30.066	0.02	2.8	NW	5.4
11	40.3	35.1	36	30.275	...	...	NNW	1.4
12	40.7	29.3	36	30.252	...	5.4	SE	0.2
13	37.4	27.2	36	30.049	...	2.6	SSE	1.6
14	36.4	27.0	36	29.848	...	6.1	SE	1.2
15	46.5	30.3	36	29.357	0.07	...	SSW	8.1
16	46.8	38.3	37	29.249	0.16	0.2	SW	1.4
17	50.6	37.2	37	29.373	0.25	2.6	WSW	4.5
18	44.9	35.1	37	29.862	0.01	3.5	WNW	6.8
19	49.3	34.2	37	30.012	0.04	...	SSW	7.7
20	49.0	30.7	37	30.054	0.21	...	SW	4.7
21	50.6	25.9	37	29.933	0.22	...	SSE	5.9
22	50.5	43.0	37	29.884	...	...	WSW	8.1
23	51.0	46.2	38	29.943	...	...	WSW	4.8
24	53.0	42.3	38	29.605	0.03	...	SW	12.4
25	45.8	41.2	38	30.160	...	4.1	W	5.4
26	49.1	40.8	38	29.906	0.05	...	SW	7.3
27	42.3	34.5	38	29.387	0.02	0.9	WSW	4.0
28	38.2	30.2	38	29.153	0.22	2.7	NNE	7.1
29	39.4	35.3	38	29.560	0.02	0.4	N	8.5
30	38.9	35.7	38	29.509	0.01	...	N	3.3
31	39.9	34.2	38	29.638	...	...	NNE	2.1

THE MOON.

Table with columns: 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., Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites at 7h. A.M., and a vertical note: 'Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will not be visible till the 14th.'

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. 52m.

Jan. 2. Earth at least distance from the Sun, 9h. aft.

Jan. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 10' 6s.

Jan. 6. Occultation of alpha Cancri, magnitude 5 1/2. The disappearance takes place at 6h. 36m. aft., 145 degrees from the vertex; the reappearance at 7h. 31m. aft., 317 degrees from the vertex.

Jan. 18. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. aft. zeta 2 12' S.

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

Jan. 20. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. aft. gamma 6 34' S.

Jan. 22. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 2h. morn.

Jan. 28. Occultation of 13 Tauri; magnitude 5 1/2. The disappearance takes place at 8h. 3m. aft., 354 degrees from the vertex; the reappearance at 8h. 28m. aft., 310 degrees from the vertex.

Jan. 31. Occultation of gamma 1 Orionis, magnitude 4 1/2. The disappearance takes place at 2h. 41m. morn., 69 degrees from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 36m. morn., 229 degrees from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 25 m., and the Afternoons 45 m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Table with columns: Planet (Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn), and sub-columns for H., M., S. for each planet.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY is a morning star at the beginning of the month, and an evening star at the end.

VENUS is a morning star throughout the month, rising low down in the S.E. 1h before the Sun.

MARS is in Leo throughout the month. Stationary on the 11th between epsilon and delta Leonis.

JUPITER is a morning star, rising about same time as, and not far from, Venus.

SATURN is a morning star, rising shortly before the Sun, low down in the S.E.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS

Table with columns: Planet (Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn), and sub-columns for declination in degrees, minutes, and seconds.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: Planet (Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn) and sub-columns for parallax in arcminutes and arcseconds.

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: Planet (Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn) and sub-columns for diameter in arcminutes and arcseconds.

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

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

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	7 23M	11 11M	2 59A	5 48M	9 58M	2 8A	9 17A	4 17M	11 13M	7 6M	11 1M	2 56A	7 53M	11 52M	3 51A
8	7 45M	11 31M	3 17A	6 6M	10 8M	2 10A	8 53A	3 52M	10 48M	...	10 41M	2 36A	7 29M	11 28M	3 27A
15	8 2M	11 53M	3 44A	...	10 18M	2 15A	...	3 29M	10 23M	6 25M	10 20M	2 15A	7 4M	11 4M	3 4A
22	8 10M	0 15A	4 20A	6 31M	10 28M	2 25A	7 54A	2 57M	9 55M	6 4M	9 59M	1 54A	6 40M	10 40M	2 40A
29	8 12M	0 37A	5 2A	6 37M	10 38M	2 39A	7 19A	2 25M	...	5 42M	9 37M	1 32A	6 17M	10 16M	2 15A

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

D.	R. A.		DECL. N.		D.	Position of Star.	P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
	H.	M.	°	'			°	'	°	'	°	'
1	1	23	33	7	2	West	38	4	22	39	46	57
10	1	23	24	6	3	West	51	44	19	53	26	28
19	1	23	16	1	4	West	65	16	53	66	57	35
28	1	23	7	0	5	West	78	35	47	80	14	29

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 20th. 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. Neptune can be observed early in this month. See p. 73.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS PISCES 19d. 8h. m.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	☉	F	Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.	7 41	4 47	32	333
2	☉	S	Purification. Candlemas.	7 39	4 49	33	332
3	☉	S	Septuagesima. <i>St. Blaize.</i> Marq. of Salisbury	7 38	4 50	34	331
4	☉	M	Capture of Kumasi, 1874. [b. 1830.	7 36	4 53	35	330
5	☉	Tu	<i>St. Agatha.</i> Thomas Carlyle died, 1881; born	7 34	4 54	36	329
6	☉	W	Sir Henry Irving born, 1838. [4 Dec., 1795.	7 33	4 55	37	328
7	☉	Th	Charles Dickens born, 1812; died 9 June, 1870.	7 31	4 57	38	327
8	☉	F	John Ruskin born, 1819; died 20 Jan., 1900.	7 30	4 58	39	325
9	☉	S	General Sir Evelyn Wood, VC, born, 1838.	7 28	0 40	40	325
10	☉	S	Sexagesima. Marriage of the Queen, 1840.	7 26	5 2	41	324
11	☉	M	Thomas A. Edison, electrician, b. 1847.	7 24	5 4	42	323
12	☉	Tu	Dr. Warre, Headmaster of Eton, born 1837.	7 22	5 1	43	322
13	☉	W	Massacre of Glencoe, 1692.	7 20	5 8	44	321
14	☉	Th	<i>St. Valentine.</i> Battle of St. Vincent, 1797.	7 18	5 10	45	320
15	☉	F	Old Candlemas Cardinal Wiseman died, 1865.	7 16	5 12	46	319
16	☉	S	Earl of Clarendon born 1608; died 9 Dec., 1674.	7 15	5 13	47	318
17	☉	S	Quinquagesima. Shrove Sun. Dss. of Albany b.	7 13	5 15	48	317
18	☉	M	Capture of Benin City, 1897. [1861.	7 11	5 17	49	316
19	☉	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. Battle of Tokar, 1891.	7 9	5 19	50	315
20	☉	W	Ash Wednesday. H. R. H. Duchess of Fife b. '67.	7 7	5 21	51	314
21	☉	Th	Goojerat, 1849. Cardinal Newman born 1801.	7 5	5 23	52	313
22	☉	F	General Baden-Powell born, 1857.	7 3	5 25	53	312
23	☉	S	Order of Star of India constituted, 1861.	7 1	5 27	54	311
24	☉	S	Quadrages. First S. in Lent. <i>St. Matthias,</i>	6 53	5 28	55	310
25	☉	M	Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723. [Ap. and M.	6 56	5 30	56	309
26	☉	Tu	Rt. Hon. Viscount Cromer, G.C.B., born, 1841.	6 54	5 32	57	308
27	☉	W	Majuba, 1881. Paardeberg, 1900. Ember Day.	6 53	5 33	58	307
28	☉	Th	Carlist War ended, 1876.	6 51	5 35	59	305

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☉ Full Moon	3d.	3h.	30m.	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	11	6	12	Afternoon.
☾ New Moon	19	2	45	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	25	6	38	Afternoon.

Apogee 9d. 7h. m. 251,600 | Perigee 21d. 3h. m. 225,300

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1901.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall	8	9	9	8
Wolverhampton ...	9	10	10	9
Birmingham	10	11	11	10
Stourbridge	11	12	12	11
Dudley	12	13	13	12

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.

19. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 21st.

28. Hare-hunting ends.

RAINFALL IN FEBRUARY, 1900.

In this month rain fell on 19 days. The total fall for the month was 3'59 inches; above the average of fifty years, 1841-99, by 2'11 inch.

THE SUN.

Day.	Hourly Var of Hour of Time		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Std.) at Noon.		Hourly Var. (°) of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	° ' "	" "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	S.	
1	13 46	0'34	20 57 45	10°20	17 12 35	42'4	20 43 59	3 15 29			
2	13 53	0'31	21 1 49	10°16	16 55 29	43'1	20 47 56	3 11 33			
3	14 0	0'27	21 5 53	10°13	16 38 5	43'9	20 51 52	3 7 37			
4	14 6	0'24	21 9 55	10°10	16 20 23	44'6	20 55 49	3 3 41			
5	14 12	0'20	21 13 57	10°06	16 1 25	45'3	20 59 46	2 59 45			
6	14 16	0'17	21 17 58	10°03	15 44 10	46'0	21 3 42	2 55 49			
7	14 20	0'14	21 21 59	9°99	15 25 39	46'6	21 7 39	2 51 53			
8	14 23	0'11	21 25 58	9°96	15 6 52	47'3	21 11 35	2 47 57			
9	14 25	0'07	21 29 57	9°93	14 47 49	47'9	21 15 32	2 44 1			
10	14 26	0'04	21 33 55	9°90	14 28 32	48'5	21 19 28	2 40 5			
11	14 27	0'01	21 37 52	9°87	14 9 0	49'1	21 23 25	2 36 9			
12	14 27	0'02	21 41 48	9°83	13 49 14	49'7	21 27 21	2 32 14			
13	14 26	0'05	21 45 44	9°80	13 29 14	50'3	21 31 18	2 28 18			
14	14 24	0'08	21 49 39	9°77	13 9 11	50'8	21 35 15	2 24 22			
15	14 22	0'11	21 53 33	9°74	12 48 35	51'3	21 39 11	2 20 26			
16	14 19	0'14	21 57 27	9°71	12 27 57	51'8	21 43 8	2 16 30			
17	14 15	0'17	22 1 19	9°68	12 7 7	52'3	21 47 4	2 12 34			
18	14 11	0'20	22 5 12	9°65	11 46 5	52'8	21 51 1	2 8 38			
19	14 6	0'23	22 9 3	9°63	11 24 52	53'3	21 54 57	2 4 42			
20	14 0	0'26	22 12 54	9°60	11 3 28	53'7	21 58 54	2 0 46			
21	13 53	0'29	22 16 44	9°57	10 41 54	54'1	22 2 50	1 56 50			
22	13 46	0'31	22 20 31	9°54	10 20 10	54'5	22 6 47	1 52 55			
23	13 38	0'34	22 24 22	9°51	9 58 17	54'9	22 10 43	1 48 59			
24	13 30	0'37	22 28 10	9°49	8 36 15	55'3	22 14 40	1 45 3			
25	13 21	0'39	22 31 57	9°46	9 14 4	55'6	22 18 37	1 41 7			
26	13 11	0'42	22 35 44	9°44	8 51 45	55'9	22 22 33	1 37 11			
27	13 1	0'44	22 39 30	9°41	8 29 18	56'3	22 26 30	1 33 15			
28	12 50	0'46	22 43 16	9°39	8 6 44	56'6	22 30 26	1 29 19			

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted (5-47)
2.	(5-49)
3. S.	(5-50)
4.	(5-52)
5.	(5-54)
6.	(5-55)
7.	(5-57)
8.	(5-58)
9.	(6.0)
10. S.	(6.2)
11.	(6.4)
12.	(6.6)
13.	(6.8)
14.	(6.10)
15.	(6.12)
16.	(6.13)
17. S.	(6.15)
18.	(6.17)
19.	(6.19)
20.	(.21)
21.	(6.23)
22.	(6.25)
23.	(6.27)
24. S.	(6.29)
25.	(6.30)
26.	(6.32)
27.	(6.33)
28.	(6.35)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1900.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Mean.	Direction.	Pressure.
1	34.3	32.2	38	29.522	...	...	ENE	3.3
2	36.3	31.9	38	29.551	0.50	...	ENE	8.0
3	33.9	32.5	38	29.604	0.21	...	N	1.2
4	35.6	31.3	38	29.526	...	...	N	0.1
5	37.3	31.5	39	29.440	...	...	NNE	0.8
6	38.7	30.7	39	29.615	...	4.7	NNE	3.5
7	33.9	24.1	39	29.707	...	4.4	N	1.1
8	34.9	22.2	39	29.829	...	6.3	NE	0.7
9	36.8	18.0	39	29.815	...	3.9	E	0.2
10	36.0	19.8	39	29.451	0.29	...	SSE	9.7
11	36.7	26.3	39	29.168	0.04	3.6	W	15.5
12	38.9	21.4	39	29.244	...	1.0	ESE	0.3
13	35.0	22.9	39	29.263	0.45	...	ENE	14.3
14	37.3	27.7	39	29.695	0.10	1.0	N	12.5
15	46.0	27.9	39	29.451	0.43	...	SSE	19.6
16	46.9	39.2	39	29.169	0.08	6.5	SW	10.7
17	47.9	38.0	39	28.992	0.35	1.3	SSW	12.5
18	49.1	33.9	39	29.142	0.05	5.4	WSW	5.0
19	51.9	43.2	39	28.482	0.24	...	SSW	17.7
20	47.9	35.5	39	28.684	0.05	2.1	W	7.4
21	43.9	33.0	39	29.410	...	6.2	WNW	4.7
22	53.6	38.5	39	29.258	0.06	2.8	SW	5.5
23	55.7	42.3	39	29.456	0.10	1.0	SSW	3.9
24	58.9	49.8	39	29.571	0.01	0.5	S	1.3
25	55.9	47.6	40	29.645	0.02	1.3	E	2.3
26	57.5	43.5	40	29.403	0.08	1.3	ESE	3.5
27	49.1	46.3	40	29.347	0.37	...	ESE	1.0
28	47.0	37.9	40	29.779	0.15	...	NE	2.6

* 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 155 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 Afternoon.		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 6h. A.M.
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	°	'	°	'	°	'	D.	H.	
1	2	53	5	54	10	47	7	8 27	18 48 50	16 1 17	57 45 35	15 27	11 21	12 21	41 0 23	24 0 13	
2	4	4	6	26	11 37												
3	5	13	6	59	mrn.		8 53 28	12 30 7	56 5 15	15 27	13 21	42 0 30					
4	6	23	7	24	0 25		9 42 23	8 28 35	55 35 15	10 14	21 42	43 1 02					
5	7	30	7	44	1 10		10 29 24	4 9 54	55 7 15	3 15	21 43	43 1 10					
6	8	39	8	5	1 54		11 15 24	0 14 16	54 43 14	56 16 21	32 41 0						
7	9	43	8	24	2 36		12 5 13	4 33 46	54 24 14	51 17	21 2 0 41						
8	10	47	8	45	3 19		12 45 13	8 39 43	54 12 14	48 18	21 1 0 234						
9	11	51	9	6	4 1		13 30 55	12 23 59	54 10 14	47 19	21 0 21 34						
10	mrn.	9 31	4 45	14 17 51	15 38 41	54 17 14 49	20 21	2 0 34									
11	0 56	10 0	5 31	15 6 26	18 15 44	54 34 14 54	21 31	31 0 24									
12	1 53	10 34	6 18	15 56 57	20 6 49	55 1 15 1	22 30	3 0 124									
13	2 55	11 19	7 8	16 49 25	21 3 39	55 38 15 11	23 21	3 21 0 4									
14	3 50	aft.	8 0	17 43 35	20 58 56	56 23 15 23	24 21	2 3 0 14									
15	4 37	1 13	8 53	18 38 56	19 47 43	57 13 15 37	25 21	1 0 4 23									
16	5 17	2 24	9 4	19 34 52	17 23 54	58 6 15 51	26 21	4 0 213									
17	5 53	3 39	10 41	20 30 49	14 6 32	58 55 16 5	27 21	4 21 0 3									
18	6 22	5 0	11 35	21 26 28	9 50 10	59 38 16 17	28 21	4 43 0 12									
19	6 49	6 21	aft.	22 21 47	4 54 30	60 9 16 25	0 9	4 3 0 12									
20	7 13	7 44	1 21	23 17 0	0 21 49	60 26 16 30	1 9	4 3 21 0									
21	7 49	9 6	2 14	0 12 31	5 37 54	60 28 16 30	9	4 2 3 0 1									
22	8 5	10 28	3 9	0 8 44	10 32 32	60 16 16 27	3 9	4 1 0 23									
23	8 35	11 47	4 4	2 5 58	14 46 3	59 52 16 20	4 9	4 0 213									
24	9 10	mrn.	5 1	3 4 10	18 6	59 20 16 12	5 9	2 1 0 4 3									
25	9 54	1 2	5 58	4 2 56	20 9 7	58 44 16 2	6 9	4 0 14									
26	10 44	2 9	6 55	5 1 35	21 1 23	58 6 15 51	7 9	3 0 24									
27	11 41	3 6	7 50	5 59 11	20 39 27	57 29 15 41	8 9	3 1 2 0 4									
28	aft.	3 53	8 43	6 55 0	19 9 18	56 54 15 32	9 9	2 3 0 14									

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	21	57	18	19	47	48	10	49	-6	18	15	22	18	50	46
10	22	29	42	20	14	8	10	43	10	18	19	34	18	52	58
15	22	57	56	20	40	4	10	35	20	18	23	34	18	55	5
20	23	18	17	21	5	32	10	23	53	18	27	32	18	57	7
25	23	16	34	21	30	32	10	21	12	18	31	14	18	59	1

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

5	14	4	43 ⁸	21	25	13 ⁸	12	9	57 ^B	23	8	22 ^B	22	22	28
10	10	20	4	21	22	27	12	50	53	23	6	57	22	19	29
15	11	26	42	19	4	39	13	34	8	23	5	11	22	16	55
20	2	59	54	17	31	14	17	27	23	3	8	22	14	22	
25	0	46	32 ⁸	15	48	57 ⁸	14	58	31 ^D	23	0	51 ^B	22	11	52 ^B

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

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

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♿	♀	♂	♃	♄
16	15	6	5	4	6
16	13	3	1	3	6
16	11	4	5	2	6

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. 6m.

Feb. 3. Occultation of α¹ Cancri, magnitude 5½. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 20m. morn., 3° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5h. 42m. morn., 318° from the vertex.

Feb. 5. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. aft. δ⁹ 54' N

Feb. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7.6s.

Feb. 10. Occultation of B. A. C. 4700, magnitude 5½. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 38m. morn., 124° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 53m. morn., 244° from the vertex.

Feb. 15. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. morn. Δ² 51' S.

Feb. 15. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. aft. η³ 3' S.

Feb. 17. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. aft. ♀⁵ 45' S.

Feb. 19. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 9h. morn.

Feb. 19. Mercury at greatest elongation (18°) East, 10h. aft.

Feb. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6.0s.

Feb. 22. Mars in opposition to the Sun, 6h. morn.

Feb. 25. Mars at greatest distance from the Sun, 8h. morn.

In this month the Mornings increase 50 m., and the Afternoons 43m.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is an evening star during the month; may be well observed about 1h. after Sunset, in the middle of the month, a little S. of W. Near Moon on 20th.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising in the S.E. shortly before the Sun.

♂ MARS in Leo. In opposition towards the end of the month, and not far from Regulus.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star; in Sagittarius; rising low down in the S.E. about two hours before the Sun in the early part of the month.

♄ SATURN a morning star; not far from Jupiter.

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 238° 10' III.

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

* 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 a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded. See Tides, p. 74.

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	8 3m	0 58A	5 48A	6 41M	10 48M	5 55A	6 40A	1 52M	5 59M	21M	9 16M	11A	5 51M	9 51M	1 31A
12	7 54M	1 14A	6 34A	6 40M	10 57M	3 14A	5 58A	0 16M	8 28M	4 59M	8 54M	0 49A	5 26M	9 27M	1 28A
19	7 34M	1 20A	7 6A	6 37M	11 6M	3 35A	5 15A	0 38M	7 56M	4 37M	8 32M	0 27A	5 1M	9 2M	1 3A
26	7 3M	1 4A	7 5A	6 30M	11 13M	3 56A	4 30A	0 0M	7 24M	4 14M	8 10M	0 6A	4 35M	8 37M	0 39A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.	
	H.	M.	S.	"	"
1	1	23	33	88	47 10
10	1	23	54.6	88	47 9
19	1	22	46.9	88	47 7
28	1	22	40.7	88	47 5

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM POLLUX.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
		"	"	"	"	"	"
1	East	73	46 45	72	0 59	70	15 30
10	East	59	49 20	58	6 11	56	23 23
19	East	46	15 5	44	35 15	42	45 55
28	East	33	11 56	31	37 1	30	2 59

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. 45s., and Decl. 12° 11' N., consisting of some 200 stars from the 8th to 13th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Praesepe," can be best observed in this month. It does not consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as com-

pared 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. 31s., and Decl. 17° 57' N. Two of the stars are only 1' apart, and the third about 5" from them.

Vesta be well observed early in the month, see p. 73.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS ARIES 21d. 7h. M. SPRING COMMENCES.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	F	ST. DAVID'S DAY. Ember Day.	6 49	5 37	60	305
2	||	S	St. Chad. Pope Leo XIII. b. 1810. Ember D.	6 46	5 38	61	304
3	||	S	Second Sunday in Lent.	6 44	5 40	62	303
4	||	M	The Forth Bridge opened, 1890.	6 42	5 42	63	302
5	||	Tu	Rear Admiral Sir G. H. U. Noel born, 1845.	6 40	5 44	64	301
6	||	W	Adm Sir Charles Napier b. 1786; d. 6 Nov., '60	6 38	5 46	65	300
7	||	Th	St. Perpetua. John R. Green, historian, d. 1883.	6 35	5 47	66	299
8	||	F	Sir Richard Temple, Bt., b. 1828. Aboukir, 1801.	6 33	5 49	67	298
9	||	S	Royal Institution founded, 1799.	6 31	5 51	68	297
10	||	S	Third Sunday in Lent. Prince of Wales mar.	6 29	5 53	69	296
11	||	M	Gen. Sir James Outram died, 1863. [1863.	6 26	5 55	70	295
12	||	Tu	St. Gregory. John Lawrence Toole born, 1830.	6 24	5 56	71	294
13	||	W	Adm. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour born, 1836.	6 22	5 58	72	293
14	||	Th	Humbert, K. of Italy, b. '44; ass. 29 July 1900.	6 19	5 59	73	292
15	||	F	Lord Melbourne (Queen's first Premier) b. 1779.	6 17	6 00	74	291
16	||	S	Duchess of Kent (Queen's mother) died, 1861.	6 14	6 04	75	290
17	||	S	Fourth Sunday in Lent. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.	6 12	6 06	76	289
18	||	M	St. Edward, K. W. S. Princess Louise b. 1848.	6 9	6 07	77	288
19	||	Tu	David Livingstone born, 1813; died 1 May, 1873.	6 7	6 09	78	287
20	||	W	Admiral Sir C. F. Hotham born, 1843.	6 5	6 10	79	286
21	||	Th	St. Benedict. Princess Louise married, 1871.	6 3	6 11	80	285
22	||	F	Rear-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet born, 1843.	6 1	6 13	81	284
23	||	S	Sir Thomas Smith, Bart., F.R.C.S., born, 1833.	6 59	6 15	82	283
24	||	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent. Qn. Elizabeth d. 1603.	5 57	6 17	83	282
25	||	M	Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 54	6 18	84	281
26	||	Tu	Duke of Cambridge b. 1819. Lincolnshire Hop.	5 52	6 20	85	280
27	||	W	Cambridge Lent Term ends.	5 50	6 22	86	279
28	||	Th	Duke of Albany died, 1884; b. 7 April, 1853.	5 47	6 23	87	278
29	||	F	Gen. Sir J. McNeill, VC, b. 1831. Gd. National.	5 45	6 25	88	277
30	||	S	Oxford Term ends. Don Carlos born, 1848.	5 43	6 27	89	276
31	||	S	Palm Sunday. Andrew Lang born, 1844.	5 40	6 28	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	5d.	8h.	4m.	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	13	1	6	Afternoon.
☾ New Moon	20	0	53	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	27	4	39	Morning.

Apogee 9d. 10h. M. 252,100.
Perigee 11d. 10h. M. 222,800.

RAINFALL IN MARCH. 1900.

In this month rain fell on 12 days. The total fall for the month was 0.90 inch; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0.56 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural parishes and triennial elections of Parish and County Councils to take place during this month.

15. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers to be made up to this date; Parish Councils to 31st.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.		Ely Var of Equ. at Time.		Rise Ascension at Noon.			Hourly Var. of R. A.			Apparent Declination (Std. at Noon.			Ely Var. (°) at Declination.			Sideral Time at Noon.			Mean Time at Sideral Noon.		
	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	°	'	"	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.		
1	12	38	0	49		22	47	1	9	37	7	44	3	56	8	22	34	23	1	25	23	
2	12	26	0	51		22	50	46	9	35	7	21	15	57	1	22	38	19	1	21	27	
3	12	14	0	53		22	54	30	9	33	6	58	21	57	4	32	42	16	1	17	31	
4	12	1	0	55		22	58	14	9	31	6	35	21	57	6	22	46	12	1	13	35	
5	11	48	0	57		23	1	57	9	29	6	12	16	57	8	22	53	9	1	9	40	
6	11	34	0	58		23	5	39	9	27	5	49	6	58	0	22	54	6	1	5	44	
7	11	20	0	60		23	9	22	9	25	5	25	50	58	2	22	58	■	1	1	48	
8	11	5	0	62		23	13	4	9	24	5	2	31	58	4	23	1	59	0	57	52	
9	10	50	0	63		23	16	45	9	22	4	39	7	58	6	23	5	55	0	53	56	
10	10	35	0	65		23	20	26	9	21	4	15	40	58	7	23	9	52	0	50	0	
11	10	19	0	66		23	24	7	9	19	3	53	9	58	8	23	13	43	0	46	4	
12	10	3	0	67		23	27	43	9	18	3	28	36	58	9	23	17	45	■	41	8	
13	9	47	0	68		23	31	28	9	17	3	5	0	59	0	23	21	41	0	38	12	
14	9	30	0	70		23	35	8	9	16	2	41	22	59	1	23	25	38	0	34	16	
15	9	13	0	71		23	38	48	9	15	2	17	42	59	2	23	29	35	0	30	20	
16	8	56	0	71		23	42	27	9	14	1	54	0	59	2	23	33	31	0	26	25	
17	8	39	0	72		23	46	6	9	13	1	30	18	59	3	23	37	28	0	22	29	
18	8	21	0	73		23	49	46	9	12	1	6	35	59	3	23	41	24	0	18	33	
19	8	4	0	74		23	53	25	9	12	0	42	52	59	3	23	45	21	0	14	37	
20	7	46	0	74		23	57	3	9	11	0	19	9	59	3	23	49	17	0	10	41	
21	7	28	0	75		■	0	42	9	11	North.			59	2	23	53	14	0	6	45	
22	7	10	0	75		0	4	20	9	10	0	28	15	59	2	23	57	10	0	2	49	
23	6	52	0	76		0	7	59	9	10	0	51	56	59	1	0	1	7	23	54	57	
24	6	34	0	76		0	11	37	9	09	1	15	34	59	0	0	5	4	23	51	1	
25	6	15	0	76		0	15	15	9	09	1	39	11	59	0	0	9	0	23	47	5	
26	5	57	0	77		0	18	54	9	09	2	2	45	58	8	0	12	57	23	43	10	
27	5	39	0	77		0	22	32	9	09	2	26	16	58	7	0	16	53	23	39	14	
28	5	20	0	77		0	26	10	9	09	2	49	45	58	6	■	20	50	23	35	18	
29	5	2	0	77		0	29	48	9	09	3	13	9	58	4	0	24	46	23	31	22	
30	4	43	0	76		0	33	26	9	09	3	36	30	58	3	0	23	43	23	27	26	
31	4	25	0	76		0	37	4	9	09	3	59	47	58	1	0	23	39	23	23	30	

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (6.37)	
2.	(6.38)
3.	(6.40)
4.	(6.42)
5.	(6.44)
6.	(6.46)
7.	(6.47)
8.	(6.49)
9.	(6.51)
10.	(6.53)
11.	(6.55)
12.	(6.56)
13.	(6.58)
14.	(6.59)
15.	(7.01)
16.	(7.04)
17.	(7.05)
18.	(7.07)
19.	(7.09)
20.	(7.10)
21.	(7.11)
22.	(7.13)
23.	(7.15)
24.	(7.17)
25.	(7.18)
26.	(7.20)
27.	(7.22)
28.	(7.23)
29.	(7.25)
30.	(7.27)
31.	(7.28)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1900.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL inches.	SUN-SHINE hours.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ave. 50 Yrs.				
1	42.3	33.8	40	30.072	0.01	2.7	NE lbs. 3.6
2	41.0	33.3	40	30.081	0.02	...	N 4.3
3	43.2	36.3	40	30.020	...	...	NNW 1.2
4	40.2	35.0	40	29.987	0.01	2.0	NE 2.3
5	40.0	35.3	40	30.067	...	1.5	NNE 1.2
6	39.0	36.2	40	30.129	...	...	N 1.4
7	42.7	35.1	40	30.110	...	...	N 1.1
8	41.9	36.6	40	30.083	0.01	0.2	ENE 0.3
9	47.1	36.4	41	30.054	...	4.5	E 1.5
10	55.0	35.9	41	30.112	...	7.3	E 2.4
11	50.9	35.6	41	30.072	...	1.8	ENE 0.1
12	55.3	31.8	41	30.284	...	7.6	NNW 2.0
13	46.3	37.0	41	30.360	...	0.7	N 6.8
14	51.0	35.4	41	30.358	...	1.0	NW 4.3
15	48.9	40.9	41	29.860	...	...	WSW 4.4
16	42.9	33.7	41	29.383	0.07	1.7	NNW 5.2
17	37.8	25.5	41	29.335	0.01	0.6	N 1.3
18	42.1	21.6	41	29.295	0.19	4.9	S 4.7
19	41.8	32.3	41	29.163	0.30	5.2	SE 1.8
20	52.8	35.1	41	29.540	...	8.5	SSE 1.3
21	48.4	30.2	41	29.364	0.08	3.4	ENE 4.4
22	45.2	39.3	41	29.347	0.04	...	ENE 4.3
23	45.1	35.4	41	29.685	...	...	NE 5.5
24	41.7	34.8	42	29.757	...	1.1	NNE 4.2
25	41.2	34.5	42	29.700	...	1.5	N 2.8
26	42.4	32.3	43	29.524	0.02	1.1	NNW 1.4
27	42.4	32.2	43	29.514	...	1.1	NW 1.0
28	41.0	32.4	43	29.471	0.14	...	N 3.0
29	45.0	30.0	44	29.766	...	5.5	NNE 1.0
30	48.1	27.6	44	29.967	...	8.4	ENE 0.6
31	50.5	28.5	44	30.214	...	8.7	E 0.4

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

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	23M	0 22A	6 21A	6 20M	11 19M	4 18A	3 49A	11 17A	50M	3 51M	7 47M	11 43M	4 10M	8 12M	0 14A
12	5 49M	11 31M	5 13A	6 10M	11 25M	4 40A	3 8A	10 40A	6 17M	3 27M	7 24M	11 21M	3 45M	7 47M	11 49M
19	5 25M	10 52M	4 19A	5 59M	11 30M	5 1A	3 30A	10 6A	5 44M	3 2M	7 0M	10 58M	3 18M	7 21M	11 24M
26	5 11M	10 32M	3 53A	5 46M	11 35M	5 24A	2 0A	9 34A	5 12M	2 39M	6 36M	10 33M	2 52M	6 55M	10 58M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	22	39	9	47	5	3
10	22	34	3	47	3	2
19	1 22	30	2	47	0	3
28	22	28	2	46	58	4

ANGULAR DISTANCE of the MOON FROM ALDEBARAN.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.			P.M.			Midnight.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	West	50	35	7	52	10	35	53	45	53
2	West	63	14	8	64	48	16	66	22	14
3	West	75	42	39	77	15	31	78	48	13
4	West	88	1	16	89	34	55	91	4	27

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 1/2' to 4' in diameter; it is situated in R.A. 11h. 8m. 57s., and Decl. 55° 34' N. Its spectroscopic examination leads to the inference that it is mainly a mass of incandescent gas.

towards the end of this month. Between Virgo and Coma Berenices is a large Nebula, one of the class known as "Spiral Nebulae," situated in R.A. 12h. 13m. 34s., and Decl. 15° 0' N. With a large telescope of 8 inches aperture it appears to be resolvable in the centre into two bright star-like points. This constellation is thickly strewed with nebulae, which may be best observed on the evening; immediately before and after the 20th of the month.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS TAURUS 20d. 7h. A.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year	to end of Year.
1	||	M	All Fools' Day.	5 38	6 30	91	274
2	||	Tu	Bombardment of Copenhagen, 1801.	5 36	6 32	92	273
3	||	W	St. Richard. HILARY LAW SITTINGS END.	5 34	6 34	93	272
4	||	Th	St. Ambrose. Maundy Thursday.	5 32	6 35	94	271
5	||	F	Good Friday. Ld. Lister, P.R.S., born, 1827.	5 30	6 37	95	270
6	||	S	John Francis (Athenæum) d. 1882; b. 18 July, '11.	5 27	6 39	96	269
7	||	S	Easter Day. Old Lady Day.	5 25	6 40	97	268
8	||	M	Easter Monday. King of Denmark born, 1818.	5 23	6 41	98	267
9	||	Tu	Easter Tuesday. King of the Belgians b. 1835	5 21	6 43	99	266
10	||	W	Oxford Term begins. "Gen." Booth born, 1829.	5 18	6 44	100	265
11	||	Th	Treaty of Utrecht signed, 1713.	5 16	6 46	101	264
12	||	F	Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1782.	5 14	6 48	102	263
13	||	S	General Hector MacDonald born, 1852.	5 12	6 50	103	262
14	||	S	First Sun. aft. Easter. Low Sun. Pss. Beatrice	5 9	6 52	104	261
15	||	M	Cardinal Vaughan born, 1832. [born, 1857.	5 7	6 53	105	260
16	||	Tu	EASTER LAW SIT. BEGIN. Sir A. W. Woods, K.C.B.,	5 5	6 55	106	259
17	||	W	Prize Fight, Heenan v. Sayers, 1860. [b. 1816	5 3	6 57	107	258
18	||	Th	Cambridge Easter Term begins.	5 1	6 58	108	257
19	||	F	St. Alphege. Ld. Beaconsfield d. '81. Primrose D.	4 59	6 59	109	256
20	||	S	King of Roumania born, 1839.	4 57	7 1	110	255
21	||	S	Second Sun. after Easter. Bss. Burdett-Coutts	4 55	7 3	111	254
22	||	M	Henry Fielding b. 1707; d. 8 Oct. 1754. [b. '14	4 53	7 5	112	253
23	||	Tu	St. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare b. 1564; d. 1616.	4 51	7 6	113	252
24	||	W	Russo-Turkish War, 1877. City and Suburban.	4 49	7 7	114	251
25	||	Th	St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr.	4 47	7 9	115	250
26	||	F	Dan. Defoe. novelist, d. 1731. [Spencer b. 20.	4 45	7 11	116	249
27	||	S	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg b. 1830. Herbert	4 43	7 13	117	248
28	||	S	Third Sunday after Easter. [born 1841.	4 41	7 15	118	247
29	||	M	G. E. Cokayne (Clarenceux) b. '25; Sir F. Grenfell	4 39	7 16	119	246
30	||	Tu	Ld. Avebury b. '34. Adm. Sir E. H. Seymour b. '40	4 37	7 17	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	4d. 1h. 20m.	Morning.
◐ Last Quarter	12 3 57	Morning.
● New Moon	18 9 37	Afternoon.
◑ First Quarter	25 4 15	Afternoon.

Apogee 5d. 6h. m. 252,500.
Perigee 18d. 9h. A. 222,000.

RAINFALL IN APRIL, 1900.

In this month rain fell on 11 days. The total fall for the month was 0.93 inch; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90. by 0.73 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

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

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1900-1901, for Imperial purposes ends to-day.

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

8. English Bank Holiday.

9. Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days after this date. There will be no Parish Council elections this year.

15. Edinburgh Spring Holiday.

THE SUN.

Day	After Glow.		Holy War of Eqs. of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Var. of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Nth. at Noon.		Holy War (C. a De- clination		Sidereal Time at Noon.		Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.	
	M.	S.	S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	S.	"	"	"	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	4	7	0'76	0 40 43	9'09	4 23 0	57'9	0 35 35	23 19 34							
2	3	49	0'76	0 44 21	9'10	4 46 7	57'7	0 40 32	23 15 38							
3	3	30	0'75	0 48 0	9'10	5 9 10	57'5	0 44 19	23 11 42							
4	3	13	0'74	0 51 38	9'11	5 32 7	57'2	0 48 26	23 7 46							
5	2	55	0'74	0 55 17	9'12	5 54 58	57'0	0 52 22	23 3 51							
6	2	37	0'73	0 58 56	9'13	6 17 43	56'7	0 56 19	22 59 55							
7	2	20	0'72	1 2 35	9'13	6 40 22	56'5	1 0 15	22 55 59							
8	2	3	0'71	1 6 14	9'14	7 2 54	56'2	1 4 12	22 52 3							
9	1	46	0'70	1 9 54	9'15	7 25 19	55'9	1 8 8	22 48 7							
10	1	29	0'69	1 13 34	9'16	7 47 36	55'5	1 12 5	22 44 11							
11	1	13	0'68	1 17 14	9'18	8 9 46	55'2	1 16 1	22 40 15							
12	0	51	0'66	1 20 55	9'19	8 31 47	54'9	1 19 58	22 35 19							
13	0	41	0'65	1 24 35	9'20	8 53 41	54'5	1 23 55	22 32 23							
14	0	25	0'64	1 28 16	9'22	9 15 25	54'1	1 27 51	22 28 27							
15	0	10	0'62	1 31 38	9'23	9 37 0	53'8	1 31 48	22 24 31							
16	Bef.	0'61	1 35 40	9'25	9 58 26	53'4	1 35 44	22 20 36								
17	0	19	0'59	1 39 22	9'26	10 19 42	52'9	1 39 41	22 16 42							
18	0	33	0'57	1 43 4	9'28	10 40 47	52'5	1 43 37	22 12 44							
19	0	46	0'56	1 46 47	9'30	11 1 42	52'1	1 47 34	22 8 48							
20	1	0	0'54	1 50 31	9'31	11 22 27	51'6	1 51 30	22 4 52							
21	1	12	0'52	1 54 15	9'33	11 42 59	51'1	1 55 27	22 0 56							
22	1	25	0'51	1 57 59	9'35	12 3 21	50'6	1 59 24	21 57 0							
23	1	37	0'49	2 1 43	9'37	12 23 30	50'1	2 3 20	21 53 4							
24	1	48	0'47	2 5 28	9'39	12 43 27	49'6	2 7 17	21 49 8							
25	1	59	0'45	2 9 14	9'40	13 3 12	49'1	2 11 13	21 45 12							
26	1	10	0'43	2 13 0	9'42	13 22 43	48'5	2 15 10	21 41 16							
27	1	20	0'41	2 16 46	9'44	13 42 2	48'0	2 19 6	21 37 21							
28	1	30	0'39	2 20 33	9'46	14 1 6	47'4	2 23 3	21 33 25							
29	1	39	0'37	2 24 21	9'49	14 19 57	46'8	2 26 59	21 29 29							
30	2	47	0'35	2 28 9	9'51	14 38 34	46'2	2 30 56	21 25 33							

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted	(7-30)
2.	(7-32)
3.	(7-34)
4.	(7-35)
5.	(7-37)
6.	(7-39)
7. S.	(7-40)
8.	(7-41)
9.	(7-43)
10.	(7-44)
11.	(7-46)
12.	(7-48)
13.	(7-50)
14. S.	(7-52)
15.	(7-53)
16.	(7-55)
17.	(7-57)
18.	(7-58)
19.	(7-59)
20.	(8.1)
21. S.	(8.3)
22.	(8.5)
23.	(8.6)
24.	(8.7)
25.	(8.9)
26.	(8.11)
27.	(8.13)
28. S.	(8.15)
29.	(8.16)
30.	(8.17)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1901.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN.	WIND.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs					Mean.	FALL.	SHINE.	Pressure lbs. to foot.
1	45'9	30'1	45	30'074	...	9'5	Directn. ESE Pressure lbs. 0'8
2	48'4	25'7	45	29'865	...	2'3	WSW 1'0
3	52'9	33'4	45	29'466	0'23	0'8	SW 4'7
4	56'1	40'9	45	29'211	...	6'0	WSW 3'7
5	49'9	38'0	45	29'493	0'20	0'9	N 2'5
6	54'1	34'4	45	29'681	...	6'4	SW 2'6
7	50'1	37'4	45	29'593	0'02	1'1	E 2'4
8	47'8	38'0	45	29'709	0'01	0'3	N 2'0
9	54'8	32'5	45	29'558	0'02	4'9	V'ble 1'0
10	54'6	39'4	45	29'632	...	6'5	W 3'5
11	58'1	42'3	45	29'424	0'18	2'2	SW 17'3
12	57'0	44'3	45	29'666	...	5'4	WSW 11'0
13	58'7	45'5	45	29'602	0'01	8'1	W 20'0
14	64'1	42'6	45	29'850	...	4'5	SW 5'6
15	56'7	42'2	46	29'800	...	1'4	SW 7'5
16	55'3	40'7	46	29'765	0'11	8'1	W 19'2
17	51'1	39'1	46	30'064	0'04	...	WSW 3'3
18	61'1	41'8	46	30'260	...	10'0	N 1'1
19	67'0	45'0	47	30'388	...	9'6	S 0'1
20	67'2	40'1	47	30'347	...	12'1	ESE 2'1
21	76'1	39'6	47	30'176	...	9'6	SW 0'7
22	72'4	44'6	47	30'008	...	6'4	NW 0'7
23	62'5	41'6	48	29'917	...	6'8	NE 1'4
24	61'2	38'4	48	29'831	...	7'0	NE 0'7
25	47'1	35'0	48	29'901	0'05	0'3	NE 3'4
26	54'1	31'2	48	29'977	...	10'4	V'ble 0'3
27	52'2	36'3	48	29'863	...	0'7	NNE 2'3
28	54'1	39'1	48	29'904	...	8'3	NE 1'2
29	58'1	36'2	49	29'664	...	3'0	WSW 4'0
30	55'2	48'7	50	29'636	0'05	...	SW 3'2

THE MOON.

Table of Moon's position: Day of M., Rise Afternoon, Sets Morning, Souths Afternoon, Right Ascension at Noon, Declination at Noon, Horizontal Parallax at Noon, Semidiameter at Noon, Age at Noon, Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3.30 A. 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. 52m.

Apr. 4. Mercury at greatest elongation (28°) West, 6h. morn.

Apr. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 44s.

Apr. 8. Occultation of ω² Scorpii, magnitude 4½. The disappearance takes place at 3h. 59m. morn., 71° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5h. 19m. morn., 267° from the vertex.

Apr. 8. Occultation of ω¹ Scorpii, magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 4h. 5m. morn., 5° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4h. 20m. morn., 342° from the vertex.

Apr. 11. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. aft. h² 3' 42" S.

Apr. 18. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. aft. ♄ 3' 47" S.

Apr. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 50s.

Apr. 26. Saturn stationary, 5h. morn.

Apr. 27. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. aft. ♂ 7' 57" N.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Table of Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon, columns for Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is a morning star, in Pisces. Too near the Sun for observation.

♀ VENUS is too near the Sun for observation in this month.

♂ MARS in Leo, not far from Regulus.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star in Sagittarius. Rises in the S.E., 3h. before the Sun.

♄ SATURN is a morning star, near to Jupiter.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

Table of Apparent Declination of the Above Planets, columns for Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table of Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets, columns for Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table of Semi-Diameter of Sun and Planets, columns for Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 235° 2' 11".

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

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

D.	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	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	4 59M	10 24M	3 49A	3 33M	11 39M	5 45A	1 31A	9 4A	4 41M	2 14M	6 12M	10 10M	2 25M	6 29M	10 32M
8	4 49M	10 25M	4 1A	5 19M	11 43M	6 7A	5 5A	8 37A	4 13M	4 48M	5 46M	9 44M	1 59M	6 3M	10 7M
16	4 39M	10 33M	4 27A	5 6M	11 47M	6 28A	0 43A	8 12A	3 44M	1 23M	5 21M	9 19M	1 32M	5 36M	9 40M
23	4 28M	10 44M	5 0A	4 54M	11 52M	6 50A	0 24A	7 49A	3 17M	0 55M	4 54M	8 53M	1 5M	5 9M	9 13M
30	4 19M	11 1M	5 43A	4 42M	11 58M	7 14A	0 7A	7 27A	5 0M	0 28M	4 27M	8 26M	0 37M	4 41M	8 45M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	88	46	56
1	1 22	27 1	88	46	56	
10	1 22	27 3	88	46	53	
19	1 22	28 7	88	46	50	
28	1 22	31 4	88	46	48	

ANGULAR DISTANCE of the MOON FROM SPICA VIRGINIS.

D.	Position of Star.	P.M.		Midnight.
		H.	M.	
23	East	103	10 10	101 27 49
24	East	89	42 4	88 2 53
25	East	76	39 21	75 3 8
26	East	63	58 40	62 24 56

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 η Ursae Majoris, can be observed in this month: it is situated in R.A. 13h. 25m. 40s., 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 absence of bright lines in its spectrum. In R.A. 15h. 13m. 30s., Decl. 2° 28' 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 stars range from the 12th to 15th mag. The evenings about the 18th are the best for observing these objects.

DAY OF



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.



SUN BEGINS GEMINI 21d. 7h. A.

THE SUN

DAYS

M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.		Sets.		of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	☐	W	☉	SS. Philip & James.	Duke of Connaught b.'50	4 34	7 20	121	244
2	☐	Th	☉	Sir John Malcolm, Indian Administrator, born		4 32	7 19	122	243
3	☐	F	☉	<i>Invention of the Cross.</i>	Rood Day. [1769.	4 31	7 23	123	242
4	☐	S	☉	Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May, '95		4 29	7 25	124	241
5	☐	S	☉	Fourth Sunday after Easter.		4 28	7 26	125	240
6	☐	M	☉	<i>St. John ante Port. Lat.</i>	Roy. Academy opens.	4 26	7 28	126	239
7	☐	Tu	☉	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., born, 1847.		4 24	7 29	127	238
8	☐	W	☉	Earl of Lucan, K.P., born, 1830.		4 22	7 30	128	237
9	☐	Th	☉	Half-Quarter Day.		4 21	7 31	129	236
10	☐	F	☉	Indian Mutiny commenced at Meerut, 1857.		4 19	7 33	130	235
11	☐	S	☉	Sir John Herschel died, 1871. Jubilee Stakes.		4 17	7 35	131	234
12	☐	S	☉	Fifth Sunday after Easter.	Rogation Sunday.	4 15	7 37	132	233
13	☐	M	☉	Rogation Day.		4 13	7 39	133	232
14	☐	Tu	☉	Rogation Day.	Old May Day.	4 12	7 40	134	231
15	☐	W	☉	Rogation Day.	Miss Florence Nightingale born,	4 10	7 42	135	230
16	☐	Th	☉	Ascension Day.	Holy Thursday. [1820.	4 9	7 43	136	229
17	☐	F	☉	Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, born, 1886.		4 8	7 44	137	228
18	☐	S	☉	Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, born, 1868.		4 7	7 45	138	227
19	☐	S	☉	Sunday after Ascension.	<i>St. Dunstan.</i>	4 5	7 47	139	226
20	☐	M	☉	John Stuart Mill born, 1806; died 8 May, 1873		4 4	7 48	140	225
21	☐	Tu	☉	Queen opened Manchester Ship Canal, 1894.		4 2	7 50	141	224
22	☐	W	☉	Adm. Sir Erasmus Ommanney, C.B., b.'14. Conan		4 1	7 51	142	223
23	☐	Th	☉	Battle of Ramillies, 1706. [Doyle b. 1859.		4 1	7 52	143	222
24	☐	F	☉	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.	E. LAW SITT. END. Ox. T. ends	3 59	7 54	144	221
25	☐	S	☉	Ox. Trinity Term begins.	Pss. Christian b.'46.	3 58	7 56	145	220
26	☐	S	☉	Whit Sunday.	Pentecost. <i>St. Augustin.</i>	3 57	7 57	146	219
27	☐	M	☉	Whitsun Monday.	Bank Holiday. <i>Ven. Bede.</i>	3 56	7 58	147	218
28	☐	Tu	☉	Whitsun Tuesday.		3 54	8 0	148	217
29	☐	W	☉	Restoration Day, 1660. Ember Day.		3 53	8 1	149	216
30	☐	Th	☉	Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate, born, 1835.		3 52	8 2	150	215
31	☐	F	☉	Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., b. 1833. Ember Day.		3 51	8 3	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	3d.	6h.	19m.	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	11	2	38	Afternoon.
☽ New Moon	18	5	38	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	25	5	40	Morning.

Apogee 22d. 8h. m. 252,500 | Perigee 17d. 7h. m. 223,000
Apogee 29d. 5h. A. 252,100.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange. 2000 Guineas.
— Bank and general holiday in Scotland. 3. 1000 Guineas.
ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.
SCOTTISH QUARTER DAYS OR TERMS ARE:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsun, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11. The Removal Terms in Scottish Burghs are, May 28; Nov. 28.

RAINFALL IN MAY, 1900.

In this month rain fell 99 days. The total fall for the month was 1'32 inch; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0'63 inch.

THE SUN.

Day	Before Clock.		Early Var of Equa of Time		Right Ascension at Noon		Hourly Var. of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Neb. at Noon)		Early Var of ☉'s De clination		Sidereal Time at Noon		Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.		
	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	°	'	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	2	55	0'33	2 31	57	9'53	14	56	56	45°6	■	34	53	21	21	37	
2	3	3	0'31	2 35	46	9'55	15	15	■	45°0	■	38	49	21	17	41	
3	3	10	0'28	■	39	35	9'57	15	32	56	44°4	2	42	46	21	13	45
4	3	17	0'26	■	43	26	9'60	15	50	33	43°7	2	46	42	27	9	49
5	3	22	0'24	2 47	16	9'62	16	7	54	43°0	■	50	39	21	5	53	
6	3	28	0'21	2 51	7	9'64	16	25	0	42°4	■	54	35	21	1	57	
7	3	33	0'19	2 54	59	9'67	16	41	49	41°7	2	58	32	20	53	1	
8	3	37	0'16	2 58	52	9'69	16	58	21	41°0	3	2	28	20	54	6	
9	3	41	0'14	3 2	44	9'72	17	14	37	40°3	3	6	25	20	50	10	
10	3	44	0'11	3 6	38	9'74	17	30	35	39°6	3	10	22	20	45	14	
11	3	46	0'09	3 10	32	9'77	17	46	16	38°8	3	14	18	20	42	18	
12	3	48	0'06	3 14	27	9'79	18	■	39	38°1	3	18	15	20	38	22	
13	3	49	0'04	3 18	22	9'82	18	16	44	37°3	3	22	11	20	34	26	
14	3	50	0'02	3 22	18	9'84	18	31	30	36°6	3	26	8	20	30	30	
15	3	50	0'01	3 26	14	9'86	18	45	59	35°8	3	30	4	20	26	34	
16	3	49	0'03	3 30	11	9'89	19	0	7	35°0	3	34	1	20	22	38	
17	3	48	0'06	3 34	9	9'91	19	13	57	34°2	3	37	57	20	18	42	
18	3	47	0'08	3 38	7	9'04	19	27	27	33°3	3	41	54	23	14	46	
19	3	44	0'10	3 42	6	9'96	19	40	38	32°5	3	45	51	20	10	51	
20	3	42	0'13	3 46	5	9'98	19	53	28	31°7	3	49	47	20	6	55	
21	3	38	0'15	3 50	5	10°00	20	5	58	30°8	3	53	44	20	2	59	
22	3	35	0'17	3 54	6	10°03	20	18	7	30°0	3	57	40	19	59	3	
23	3	30	0'19	3 58	6	10°05	20	29	56	29°1	4	■	37	19	55	7	
24	3	25	0'21	■	2	8	10°07	20	41	24	28°2	4	5	33	19	51	11
25	3	10	0'23	4 6	10	10°09	20	52	30	27°3	■	9	30	19	47	15	
26	3	14	0'25	4 10	12	10°11	21	3	14	26°4	4	13	26	19	43	16	
27	3	8	0'27	4 14	15	10°13	21	13	37	25°5	4	17	23	19	39	23	
28	■	1	0'29	4 18	18	10°15	21	23	38	24°6	4	21	20	19	35	27	
29	■	54	0'31	4 22	22	10°17	21	33	17	23°6	4	25	16	19	31	31	
30	2	47	0'33	4 26	26	10°18	21	42	33	22°7	4	29	13	19	27	36	
31	2	38	0'34	4 30	31	10°20	21	51	27	21°8	4	33	9	19	23	40	

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted (8.20)
2.	(8.22)
3.	(8.23)
4.	(8.25)
5.	(8.26)
6.	(8.28)
7.	(8.29)
8.	(8.30)
9.	(8.31)
10.	(8.33)
11.	(8.35)
12.	(8.37)
13.	(8.39)
14.	(8.40)
15.	(8.42)
16.	(8.43)
17.	(8.44)
18.	(8.46)
19.	(8.47)
20.	(8.48)
21.	(8.50)
22.	(8.51)
23.	(8.52)
24.	(8.54)
25.	(8.56)
26.	(8.57)
27.	(8.58)
28.	(9.0)
29.	(9.1)
30.	(9.2)
31.	(9.3)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1900.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	RAIN-FALL	SUN-SHINE	WIND
	Maximum.	Minimum	Avg. 50 Yrs.				
1	59°4	44°5	50	29°873	...	4°8	ENE
2	65°5	43°0	51	29°767	...	9°6	N
3	60°2	43°7	51	29°423	0°14	5°0	SW
4	61°8	43°2	51	29°818	...	10°7	SSW
5	70°4	48°4	52	29°715	...	8°3	...
6	71°2	46°6	52	29°420	0°28	1°9	ENE
7	65°0	45°6	52	29°463	...	8°0	SW
8	61°0	42°3	52	29°463	...	0°2	N
9	56°1	49°3	52	29°456	0°07	...	W
10	53°7	39°8	52	29°823	0°01	1°1	ENE
11	59°6	31°7	52	29°877	...	11°6	NE
12	51°2	43°3	52	29°875	...	0°3	NE
13	50°4	39°4	52	29°874	...	1°4	NNE
14	53°9	37°0	52	29°831	...	9°3	NNE
15	56°7	38°1	52	29°928	...	10°9	NE
16	55°6	37°8	53	29°970	...	5°9	NNE
17	63°9	42°2	53	29°617	...	8°0	NE
18	54°4	43°3	53	29°834	0°01	...	E
19	57°9	41°6	54	29°046	...	3°6	N
20	65°2	36°8	54	29°933	...	6°3	SW
21	65°7	44°4	54	29°755	...	5°2	SSW
22	58°6	50°0	54	29°489	0°23	...	SSW
23	62°0	47°3	55	29°511	0°16	5°6	SW
24	60°2	47°2	55	29°566	0°41	2°4	NNW
25	61°7	45°0	55	29°850	0°01	7°1	NNW
26	62°1	45°2	55	29°082	...	6°5	SE
27	70°0	41°1	56	30°087	...	11°4	SSW
28	68°8	53°0	56	30°084	...	6°1	W
29	65°4	45°5	56	30°136	...	10°5	NNW
30	57°1	48°2	57	30°142	...	0°9	N
31	57°9	47°0	57	30°097	...	0°6	N

THE MOON.

Table with columns: Day of M., Rises Afternoon, Sets Morning, Souths Afternoon, Right Ascension at Noon, Declination at Noon, Horizontal Parallax at Noon, Semidiameter at Noon, Age at Noon, Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at A.M.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2h. 3m. morn., and Twilight ends at 9h. 51m. aft., the length of the Day being 14h. 46m.

May 1. Venus in superior conjunction with the Sun 1h. morn.

May 2. Occultation of i Virginis, magnitude 5 1/2. The disappearance takes place at 3h. 18m. morn., 50 degrees from the vertex; at the reappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich.

May 3. A penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich. See p. 69.

May 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6 1/2s.

May 8. Occultation of 21 Sagittarii, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at oh. 39m. morn., 86 degrees from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 51m. morn., 305 degrees from the vertex.

May 9. Occultation of delta Sagittarii, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at oh. 26m. morn., 153 degrees from the vertex. The reappearance at 1h. 23m. morn., 247 degrees from the vertex.

May 18. Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 69.

May 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 1m. 7 3/4s.

May 31. Occultation of B.A.C. 5109, magnitude 5 1/2. The disappearance takes place at 11h. 49m. aft., 34 degrees from the vertex; the reappearance on June 1st at oh. 36m. morn., 319 degrees from the vertex.

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

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Mercury and Venus are evening stars; at the end of the month they may be observed setting about 1h. after the Sun in the N.W.

Mars is in Leo not very far from Regulus.

Jupiter is a morning star; low down in the S.E. In Sagittarius.

Saturn not far from Jupiter; in Sagittarius.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Table with columns: D., Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. Sub-columns: H., M., S.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

Table with columns: D., Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. Sub-columns: H., M., S.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: D., Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. Sub-columns: H., M., S.

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. Sub-columns: H., M., S.

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.
		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.	H. M.
1	W	0 25	0 46	10 1	10 19	5 47	6 8	4 58	5 17	10 49	11 8	1 3	1 22	9 45	10 4		
2	Th	1 6	1 24	10 36	10 53	6 27	6 45	5 35	5 53	11 27	11 46	1 41	1 50	10 20	10 35		
3	F	1 43	2 0	11 10	11 26	7 3	7 20	6 10	6 27	12 00	0 4	2 14	2 30	10 50	11 6		
4	S	2 16	2 31	11 43	11 59	7 36	7 52	6 44	7 0	0 21	0 38	2 46	3 2	11 22	11 38		
5	S	2 47	3 3	...	0 16	8 8	8 24	7 17	7 34	0 55	1 12	3 17	3 33	11 54	...		
6	M	3 19	3 35	1 33	0 51	8 40	8 57	7 50	8 7	1 29	1 47	3 49	4 6	0 11	0 29		
7	Tu	3 53	4 11	1 8	0 25	9 14	9 30	8 24	8 42	2 4	2 17	4 24	4 43	0 47	1 6		
8	W	4 27	4 45	1 42	0 0	9 47	10 5	9 0	9 19	2 39	2 57	5 2	5 22	1 25	1 45		
9	Th	5 3	5 23	2 20	0 42	10 24	10 44	9 40	10 2	3 17	3 38	5 43	7	6	2 29		
10	F	5 45	6 10	3 5	0 30	11 5	11 28	10 26	10 53	4 1	4 25	5 33	7 1	5 4	3 21		
11	S	6 35	7 4	3 57	4 29	11 54	...	11 27	...	4 52	5 21	7 31	4	3 50	4 23		
12	S	7 34	8 6	5 3	5 40	0 25	0 59	0 2	0 37	5 52	6 26	8 39	9 17	4 58	5 33		
13	M	8 43	9 20	6 20	0 58	1 36	0 16	1 11	1 44	7 1	7 36	9 54	10 27	6 6	6 38		
14	Tu	9 56	10 30	7 32	8 3	2 54	3 29	2 16	2 47	8 10	8 42	10 58	11 27	7 8	7 38		
15	W	11 2	11 33	8 32	8 59	4 2	4 33	3 17	3 46	9 12	9 42	11 55	...	8 7	8 37		
16	Th	...	0 3	9 24	8 48	5 2	5 29	4 14	4 40	10 10	10 36	0 21	0 45	9	9 32		
17	F	0 29	0 53	10 12	10 37	5 55	7 21	5 4	5 28	11 2	11 29	1	1 34	9 57	10 20		
18	S	1 18	1 44	11 3	11 29	6 47	7 13	5 53	6 19	11 56	...	1 59	2 4	10 43	11 7		
19	S	2*9	2*33	11 55	...	7 38	8 3	6 46	7 12	12 3	0 50	1 48	3 12	11 33	11 58		
20	M	2*53	3*23	0 20	0 45	8 28	8 52	7 38	8 2	1 23	1 41	3 37	4 1	...	0 23		
21	Tu	3*46	4 11	1 9	1 32	9 15	9 37	8 25	8 49	2 5	2 28	4 25	4 50	0 48	1 13		
22	W	4 34	4 55	1 55	2 19	10 0	10 23	9 13	9 37	2 51	3 15	5 14	5 39	1 38	2 3		
23	Th	5 21	5 48	1 43	3 6	10 45	11 6	10 2	10 27	3 39	4 2	6 5	6 32	2 29	2 54		
24	F	6 9	6 35	3 30	3 56	11 28	11 52	10 53	11 23	4 25	4 50	6 59	7 28	3 21	3 49		
25	S	7	7 30	4 24	4 55	...	0 20	11 57	...	5 17	5 45	7 59	8 32	4 19	4 50		
26	S	7 59	8 31	5 28	6 4	5 51	6 24	0 30	1 2	6 15	6 46	9 5	9 38	5 21	5 52		
27	M	9	9 38	6 39	7 12	1 59	2 34	1 32	2	7 17	7 49	10 10	10 40	6 21	6 50		
28	Tu	10 10	10 42	7 43	8 12	3 8	3 41	2 28	2 57	8 21	8 52	11 9	11 37	7 19	7 48		
29	W	11 12	11 41	8 39	9 4	4 12	4 40	3 26	3 54	9 20	9 46	...	0 3	8 15	8 41		
30	Th	...	0 7	9 25	9 45	5 6	5 29	4 19	4 41	10 10	10 32	0 26	0 47	5	9 28		
31	F	0 29	0 51	10 4	10 22	5 51	6 12	5 1	5 20	10 53	11 13	1 7	1 26	9 48	10 6		

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

D.	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	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.
7	4 13M	11 25M	6 37A	4 32M	11 4A	7 36A	11 52M	7 7A	2 25M	0 1M	3 59M	7 57M	11 9M	4 13M	8 17M
14	10M	11 55M	7 40A	24M	0 11A	7 58A	11 39M	6 48A	2 0M	11 29A	3 31M	7 29M	11 38A	3 45M	7 48M
21	4 17M	0 30A	8 43A	4 18M	0 19A	8 20A	11 27M	6 30A	1 36M	11 0A	3 2M	7 0M	11 9A	3 16M	7 19M
28	4 34M	1 4A	9 34A	4 16M	0 28A	8 40A	11 17M	6 14A	1 13M	10 31A	2 32M	6 29M	10 41A	2 48M	6 51M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.	
	H.	M.	S.	°	'
1	1	22	32.8	88	46 47
11	1	22	37.7	88	46 44
19	1	22	44.1	88	46 43
28	1	22	50.7	88	46 40

ANGULAR DISTANCE of the MOON FROM REGULUS.



D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
		°	'	°	'	°	'
27	West	35	36 50	37	4 45	38	32 40
28	West	47	20 58	48	48 4	50	16 0
29	West	59	4 4	60	32 12	62	0 23
30	West	70	50 40	72	19 18	73	48 0

Towards the end of May you 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. 11s., and Decl. 36° 41' N. This, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed in the centre, and may be easily resolved with moderate telescopic aid; and a few days about the 18th, 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 at end of this month and beginning of June, see p. 73.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
		SUN ENTERS CANCER 22 1/2 3/4. M. SUMMER COMMENCES.				
						
						
			H. M.	H. M.		
			3 51	8 5	152	213
1	S	St. Nicomede. Ushant, 1794. Ember day.				
2	S	Trinity Sunday. Garibaldi died, 1882.	3 50	8	153	212
3	M	Duke of York born, 1865.	3 49	8 7	154	211
4	Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Lord Wolseley b.	48	8 8	155	210
5	W	St. Boniface. Derby Day. [1833.	3 47	8	156	209
6	Th	CORPUS CHRISTI.	3 47	8	157	208
7	F	First Reform Bill passed, 1832. The Oaks.	46	8 10	158	207
8	S	Douglas Jerrold died, 1857; born 3 Jan. 1803.	3 46	8 11	159	206
9	S	First Sunday after Trinity.	3 46	12	160	205
10	M	Sir Edwin Arnold, K.C.I.E., born, 1832.	3 45	8 13	161	204
11	Tu	St. Barnabas. Rt. Hon. Sir E. C. Braddon b. '29	3 45	8 13	162	203
12	W	Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald b. 1852.	3 45	8 14	163	202
13	Th	Dr. Arnold of Rugby b. 1795; d. 12 June, 1842	45	8 15	164	201
14	F	Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir Harry Keppel b. 1809	3 44	16	165	200
15	S	Magna Charta signed and sealed, 1215.	3 44	16	166	199
16	S	Second Sunday after Trinity. Grand Prix.	3 44	8 16	167	198
17	M	St. Alban, first English Martyr.	3 44	8 17	168	197
18	Tu	Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Archbp. of York b. '26	3 44	18	169	196
19	W	Alabama destroyed 1864. Hunt Cup.	3 44	8 18	170	195
20	Th	Queen's Accession (1837). Tr. of King Edward.	3 44	18	171	194
21	F	Longest Day. Bp. of Oxford b. '25. Ld. Dufferin	44	8 18	172	193
22	S	QUEEN VICTORIA'S DAY (1897). [born, 1826.	45	8 19	173	192
23	S	Third S. after Trinity. Pr. Edward of York b. '94	45	19	174	191
24	M	St. John Baptist. Lord Kitchener b. 1850.	3 45	8 19	175	190
25	Tu	Gen. Sir A. P. Palmer b. 1840; Sir F. Wingate	3 45	19	176	189
26	W	Navigation Acts repealed, 1849. [(Sirdar) b. '61	3 45	19	177	188
27	Th	John Murray, publisher, died, 1843; b. 27 Nov.	3 46	8 19	178	187
28	F	CORONATION DAY (1838). [1778.	47	19	179	186
29	S	St. Peter, Apostle & Martyr.	47	19	180	185
30	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.	3 48	8 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	22. 9 ^h . 53 ^m .	Morning.
(Last Quarter	9 10 0	Afternoon.
● New Moon	16 33	Afternoon.
) First Quarter	23 8 59	Afternoon.

Perigee 14d. 11h. m. 225,500 | Apogee 26d. 9h. m. 251,500

RAINFALL IN JUNE, 1900.

In this month rain fell on 17 days. The total fall for the month was 2.79 inches; above the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0.77 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. Eton celebration day.

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

18. Queen's Vase at Ascot.

19. 64 Victoria ends. Hunt Cup.

20. 65 Victoria begins. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties. Gold Cup.

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

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock		Hrly Var. of Equ. of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Var. of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.		Hrly Var. of Declination		Sidereal Time at Noon.		Mean Time at Sidereal Noon	
	M. S.	30	36	H. M. S.	36	S.	10° 22'	21 59 58	20 8	H. M. S.	4 37 6	H. M. S.	19 19 44			
1	21	038	4 38 41	10° 24'	22 8 6	19 9	4 41 2	19 15 48								
2	12	039	4 42 47	10° 25'	22 15 51	18 9	4 43 59	19 11 52								
3	2	041	4 46 53	10° 27'	22 23 13	17 9	4 43 59	19 7 56								
4	52	042	4 51 0	10° 28'	22 30 11	16 9	4 52 52	19 4 0								
5	1 42	044	4 55 7	10° 30'	22 36 45	15 9	4 56 49	19 0 0								
6	31	045	4 59 14	10° 31'	22 42 56	15 0	5 0 45	18 56 8								
7	1 23	046	5 3 22	10° 32'	22 48 43	14 0	5 4 42	18 52 12								
8	1 9	048	5 7 29	10° 34'	23 51 6	13 0	5 8 35	18 48 16								
9	0 57	049	5 11 38	10° 35'	23 59 5	12 0	5 12 35	18 44 21								
10	0 45	050	5 15 46	10° 36'	23 3 40	10 9	5 16 31	18 40 25								
11	0 33	051	5 19 55	10° 37'	23 7 51	9 9	5 20 28	18 35 29								
12	0 21	052	5 24 4	10° 38'	23 11 36	8 9	5 24 24	18 31 33								
13	0 8	052	5 28 13	10° 38'	23 14 57	7 9	5 28 21	18 28 37								
14	After.	053	5 32 22	10° 39'	23 17 54	6 8	5 32 18	18 24 41								
15	17	054	5 36 31	10° 39'	23 20 26	5 8	5 36 14	18 20 45								
16	0 30	054	5 40 41	10° 40'	23 22 34	4 8	5 40 11	18 16 49								
17	0 43	054	5 44 50	10° 40'	23 24 16	3 8	5 44 7	18 12 53								
18	0 56	054	5 49 0	10° 40'	23 25 34	2 7	5 48 4	18 8 57								
19	1 9	054	5 53 10	10° 40'	23 26 27	1 7	5 52 0	18 5 1								
20	1 22	054	5 57 19	10° 40'	23 26 56	0 7	5 55 57	18 1 6								
21	1 35	054	6 1 19	10° 40'	23 26 59	0 4	5 59 53	17 57 10								
22	1 48	054	6 5 38	10° 40'	23 26 39	1 4	6 3 50	17 51 14								
23	2 1	053	6 9 48	10° 39'	23 25 52	2 4	6 7 47	17 49 18								
24	2 14	053	6 13 57	10° 39'	23 24 42	3 5	6 11 43	17 45 22								
25	2 27	052	6 18 6	10° 38'	23 23 6	4 5	6 15 40	17 41 26								
26	2 39	052	6 22 15	10° 38'	23 21 6	5 5	6 19 36	17 37 30								
27	2 52	051	6 26 24	10° 37'	23 18 42	6 5	6 23 33	17 33 34								
28	3 4	050	6 30 33	10° 36'	23 15 51	7 6	6 27 29	17 29 38								
29	3 16	049	6 34 42	10° 35'	23 12 39	8 6	6 31 26	17 25 42								

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted (9.5)
2.	S. (9.6)
3.	(9.7)
4.	(9.8)
5.	(9.9)
6.	(9.9)
7.	(9.10)
8.	(9.11)
9.	S. (9.12)
10.	(9.13)
11.	(9.13)
12.	(9.14)
13.	(9.15)
14.	(9.16)
15.	(9.16)
16.	S. (9.16)
17.	(9.17)
18.	(9.18)
19.	(9.18)
20.	(9.18)
21.	(9.18)
22.	(9.19)
23.	S. (9.19)
24.	(9.19)
25.	(9.19)
26.	(9.19)
27.	(9.19)
28.	(9.19)
29.	(9.19)
30.	S. (9.18)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1900.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Mean.	Pressure (lbs. to foot.)	Directn. & Pressure.
1	53.1	47.5	57	29.944	0.23	...	N	7.5
2	64.7	47.5	57	29.874	0.01	1.5	NNE	2.0
3	71.0	49.7	57	29.775	...	5.7	N	3.4
4	75.5	49.0	57	29.750	...	13.1	NNE	3.2
5	62.3	45.3	57	29.76	...	8.3	N	2.2
6	72.8	48.2	57	29.765	0.02	6.5	N	1.2
7	67.9	51.3	57	29.678	0.09	5.7	WSW	3.7
8	67.8	50.4	57	29.701	0.08	5.6	WSW	5.9
9	68.7	50.9	58	29.807	...	7.1	SSW	2.3
10	81.2	49.2	58	29.707	...	15.2	SE	4.8
11	89.4	59.6	59	29.679	...	13.8	S	2.5
12	82.6	57.6	59	29.678	0.09	10.6	V'ble	1.7
13	65.8	53.3	59	29.790	0.15	4.0	SW	1.8
14	67.7	49.3	59	29.945	0.12	7.5	SW	3.0
15	71.2	51.0	59	29.830	0.08	2.5	ESE	3.4
16	69.9	54.2	59	29.923	...	6.4	SW	1.8
17	72.6	55.5	59	29.903	...	7.6	WSW	2.0
18	74.1	50.0	59	29.939	...	10.1	W	1.0
19	71.9	54.7	59	29.757	...	8.9	SW	2.7
20	69.8	53.0	60	29.612	0.24	7.4	SW	4.4
21	66.6	51.5	60	29.580	0.43	0.4	SSW	1.2
22	68.5	53.0	61	29.727	0.01	8.0	WSW	5.0
23	66.2	47.4	61	29.742	0.09	13.5	W	6.0
24	65.1	50.3	61	29.734	0.02	3.1	SW	4.3
25	64.1	52.3	62	29.330	0.67	2.2	SW	4.0
26	62.1	51.5	62	29.749	...	1.0	WNW	5.2
27	66.0	47.4	62	29.861	...	5.5	W	1.0
28	69.0	50.0	62	29.845	0.26	2.6	N	1.0
29	72.8	53.6	62	29.758	...	7.9	SW	2.6
30	66.9	53.2	62	29.580	0.20	1.2	SW	5.7

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

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.
4	4 57M	1 29A	10 1A	4 19M	0 38A	8 57A	11 7M	5 57A	0 50M	10 1A	2 29M	5 59N	10 12A	2 19M	6 21M
11	5 21M	1 44A	10 7A	4 26M	1 48A	9 10A	11 0M	5 42A	0 26M	9 31A	1 31M	5 27M	9 43A	1 49M	5 51M
18	5 38M	1 47A	9 56A	4 36M	0 58A	9 20A	10 52M	5 27A	0 4M	9 0A	1 0M	4 56M	9 14A	1 30M	5 22M
25	5 42M	1 36A	9 39A	5 1M	1 8A	9 25A	10 45M	5 12A	11 39A	8 29A	0 29M	4 24M	8 44A	0 50M	4 52M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.		DECL. N.	
	h. m.	s.	°	'
1	1	54.4	88	46 40
10	1	23 2.2	88	46 39
19	1	23 11.4	88	46 38
28	1	23 20.6	88	46 38

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM JUPITER.

D.	Position of Planet.	6 P.M.		P.M.		Midnight.	
		°	'	°	'	°	'
25	East	74	50 24	73	52	71	51 20
26	East	62	54 27	61	24 30	59	54 50
27	East	50	55 31	49	25 21	47	55 6
28	East	38	51 17	37	20 15	35	49 6

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. 13h. 14m. 54s., 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 A, 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 16th will be the most favourable for observing it.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	|||||	M	DOMINION DAY. Battle of the Boyne, 1690.	H. M. 3 48	H. M. 8 18	182	133
2	|||||	Tu	Visitation B.V.M. Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.	3 49	8 18	183	182
3	|||||	W	Battle of Sadowa (Koniggrätz), 1866. [79	3 50	8 18	184	181
4	|||||	Th	Tr. of St. Martin. Indep. U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi,	3 51	■ 17	185	180
5	|||||	F	Bp. of London, b'43. Rt. Hon. C. J. Rhodes b.'53.	3 51	■ 17	186	179
6	|||||	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends. D. of York m., 1893.	■ 52	■ 16	187	178
7	|||||	☉	Fifth ☉. aft. Trin. Timothy Hackworth d.'50.	3 53	8 16	188	177
8	|||||	M	Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836.	3 54	■ 16	189	176
9	|||||	Tu	Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., born, 1845.	3 55	8 15	190	175
10	|||||	W	John Calvin born, 1509; died, 27 May, 1564.	3 56	■ 14	191	174
11	|||||	Th	Bombardment of Alexandria, 1882.	3 57	■ 13	192	173
12	|||||	F	Evacuation of the Crimea commenced, 1856.	3 58	■ 12	193	172
13	|||||	S	Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins born, 1834.	3 59	■ 11	194	171
14	|||||	☉	Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Bastille stormed,	4 0	8 11	195	170
15	|||||	M	St. Swithun. Rear-Adm. J.A.T. Bruce b.'46 [1789	4 2	■ 10	196	169
16	|||||	Tu	Marquess of Londonderry, P.M.G., born, 1852.	4 3	8 ■	197	168
17	|||||	W	Franco-Prussian War commenced, 1870.	4 4	8 ■	198	157
18	|||||	Th	Dr. W. G. Grace b. 1848. Bishop of Ely b. 1825.	4 5	8 7	199	166
19	|||||	F	Duke of Albany (Saxe-Coburg and Gotha) b.'84	4 7	8 6	200	165
20	|||||	S	St. Margaret. Defeat of Spanish Armada, 1588.	4 8	8 5	201	164
21	|||||	☉	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.	■ 9	8 3	202	163
22	|||||	M	St. Mary Magdalene. Sir Herbert Oakeley born,	4 10	■ ■	203	162
23	|||||	Tu	Duke of Devonshire born, 1833. [1830.	■ 12	8 ■	204	161
24	|||||	W	Capture of Gibraltar, 1704.	4 13	7 59	205	160
25	|||||	Th	St. James, A. & M. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour b.'48.	4 14	7 58	206	159
26	|||||	F	St. Anne. Irish Church disestablished, 1869.	4 16	7 56	207	158
27	|||||	S	Killiecrankie, 1689. Talavera, 1809.	4 17	■ 55	208	157
28	|||||	☉	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.	4 18	7 54	209	156
29	|||||	M	Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, Bart., G.C.I.E., born, 1840	4 ■	7 52	210	155
30	|||||	Tu	Prince Bismarck died, 1898; born, 1 Apr. 1815.	■ 21	7 51	211	154
31	|||||	W	Battle of Plevna, 1877.	4 23	7 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	1d. 11h. 18m.	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	9 3 20	Morning.
● New Moon	15 10 10	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	23 1 58	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	31 10 34	Morning.

Perigee 12d. 0h. m. 228,500 | Apogee 24d. 3h. m. 251,100

RAINFALL IN JULY, 1900.

In this month rain fell on 5 days. The total fall for the month was 1'42 inch; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 1'05 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.—Quarter Sessions held this week.
 5. Dividends due. 8. Old Quarter Day.
 9. Fire Insurances to be paid.
 13. Glasgow Fair Saturday. 19. Eclipse Stakes.
 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	After Clock.		Hly. Var. of Equ. of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.			Hly. Var. of R. A.			Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.			Hly. Var. (O)'s De. elination.			Sidereal Time at Noon.			Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.		
	M.	S.	H.	S.	H.	M.	S.	"	"	"	"	"	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	
1	3	27	0	48	6	38	50	10	34	23	9	1	9	6	6	35	22	17	21	46		
2	3	39	0	47	6	42	58	10	33	23	4	59	10	6	39	19	17	17	50			
3	3	50	0	46	6	47	6	10	32	23	32	11	6	43	16	17	13	55				
4	4	1	0	45	6	51	13	10	31	22	55	42	12	6	47	12	17	9	59			
5	4	12	0	44	6	55	20	10	29	22	50	27	13	6	51	9	17	6	3			
6	4	22	0	42	6	59	27	10	28	22	44	49	14	6	55	5	17	2	7			
7	4	32	0	41	7	3	34	10	27	22	38	47	15	6	59	2	16	58	11			
8	4	42	0	39	7	7	40	10	25	22	32	21	16	7	2	58	16	54	15			
9	4	51	0	38	7	11	46	10	24	22	25	32	17	7	6	55	16	50	19			
10	5	0	0	36	7	15	52	10	22	22	18	19	18	7	10	51	16	46	23			
11	5	9	0	35	7	19	57	10	20	22	10	43	19	7	14	48	16	42	27			
12	5	17	0	33	7	24	1	10	19	22	2	45	20	7	18	45	16	38	31			
13	5	24	0	31	7	28	6	10	17	21	54	23	21	7	22	41	16	34	35			
14	5	32	0	29	7	32	9	10	15	21	45	40	22	7	26	38	16	30	40			
15	5	38	0	27	7	36	13	10	13	21	36	33	23	7	30	34	16	26	44			
16	5	45	0	25	7	40	16	10	11	21	27	5	24	7	34	31	16	22	48			
17	5	50	0	23	7	44	18	10	9	21	17	15	25	7	38	27	16	18	52			
18	6	56	0	21	7	48	20	10	6	21	7	3	25	7	42	24	16	14	56			
19	6	0	0	18	7	52	21	10	4	20	56	30	26	7	46	20	16	11	0			
20	6	5	0	16	7	56	23	10	2	20	45	35	27	7	50	17	16	7	4			
21	6	8	0	14	8	0	22	9	99	20	34	20	28	7	54	14	16	3	1			
22	6	11	0	11	8	4	21	9	97	22	44	29	4	7	58	10	15	59	12			
23	6	14	0	9	8	8	20	9	94	20	10	47	30	8	2	7	15	55	16			
24	6	15	0	6	8	12	19	9	92	19	58	31	31	8	6	3	15	51	20			
25	6	17	0	4	8	16	16	9	89	19	45	54	31	8	10	0	15	47	25			
26	6	17	0	1	8	20	14	9	87	19	32	58	32	8	13	56	15	43	29			
27	6	17	0	0	8	24	10	9	84	19	19	42	33	8	17	53	15	39	33			
28	6	17	0	0	8	28	6	9	82	19	6	7	34	8	21	49	15	35	37			
29	6	15	0	0	8	32	1	9	79	18	52	14	35	8	25	46	15	31	41			
30	6	14	0	0	8	35	56	9	77	18	38	1	35	8	29	43	15	27	45			
31	6	11	0	0	8	39	50	9	74	18	23	31	36	8	33	39	15	23	49			

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted	(9.18)
2.		(9.18)
3.		(9.18)
4.		(9.17)
5.		(9.17)
6.		(9.16)
7.	S.	(9.10)
8.		(9.16)
9.		(9.15)
10.		(9.14)
11.		(9.13)
12.		(9.12)
13.		(9.11)
14.	S.	(9.11)
15.		(9.10)
16.		(9.9)
17.		(9.8)
18.		(9.7)
19.		(9.6)
20.		(9.5)
21.	S.	(9.3)
22.		(.2)
23.		(.0)
24.		(8.59)
25.		(8.58)
26.		(8.56)
27.		(8.55)
28.	S.	(8.54)
29.		(8.52)
30.		(8.51)
31.		(8.49)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1901.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN.	WIND.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.					Mean.	FALL.	SHINE.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)
1	66.3	55.5	62	29.531	...	5.8	Direct. Pressure. SW 6.0
2	65.3	54.2	62	29.482	0.43	0.1	S 0.7
3	68.8	54.3	62	29.662	0.12	7.9	WSW 4.4
4	68.1	52.4	62	29.977	...	9.0	N 1.4
5	75.1	53.9	62	29.872	...	4.6	W 2.2
6	66.1	54.0	62	29.813	0.02	8.7	NW 8.3
7	62.2	48.2	62	29.988	...	11.4	N 4.7
8	65.3	46.3	62	30.089	...	8.8	NNW 2.2
9	69.9	55.9	62	30.041	...	0.7	W 2.1
10	82.7	51.9	62	29.933	...	15.3	SW 1.0
11	84.7	54.4	62	29.774	...	15.1	SE 1.9
12	76.9	58.2	62	29.577	...	13.4	E 2.7
13	83.6	55.4	62	29.695	...	12.4	SW 2.0
14	75.9	56.3	63	29.815	...	10.5	SSW 4.1
15	84.1	52.8	63	29.945	...	13.0	SSW 1.1
16	94.0	58.3	63	29.886	...	11.4	WNW 3.7
17	82.9	62.0	63	30.091	...	13.3	N 0.8
18	85.3	56.4	62	30.014	...	13.7	S 1.0
19	91.7	52.6	62	29.848	...	13.5	ESE 1.0
20	90.2	62.1	62	29.840	...	11.2	E 3.0
21	78.1	61.4	62	29.972	...	7.1	WSW 3.1
22	80.9	62.7	62	29.971	...	5.3	WNW 1.2
23	82.9	65.3	62	29.944	...	3.6	NNW 0.4
24	88.2	62.3	62	29.871	...	14.4	SSW 1.7
25	93.0	59.8	62	29.736	...	14.6	SSW 5.0
26	80.7	60.8	62	29.887	...	8.6	N 2.2
27	76.5	57.9	62	29.835	0.84	7.1	E 6.2
28	77.3	60.3	62	29.613	...	5.2	SSE 4.4
29	75.2	57.2	62	29.622	0.01	6.4	WSW 4.0
30	75.7	57.2	62	29.750	...	13.0	W 7.5
31	79.0	56.2	62	29.877	...	9.7	SW 2.8

THE MOON.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

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

July 1. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 7h. morn.

July 4. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, 5h. aft.

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

July 13. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, ch. aft.

July 15. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. aft. ♀ 0° 37' S.

July 17. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. aft. ♀ 6° 55' N.

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

July 23. Occultation of 21 Sagittarii, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 51m. a.m., 61° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11h. 6m. aft., 271° from the vertex.

July 28. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. aft. ♀ 3° 37' S.

July 29. Occultation of d Sagittarii, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 8h. 33m. aft., 116° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9h. 48m. aft., 252° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 35m., and the Afternoons 29m.

Table with columns: 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, Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites at 11h. P.M. Rows 1-31.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Table with columns: ♀ MERCURY, ♀ VENUS, ♂ MARS, ♃ JUPITER, ♄ SATURN. Rows D, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♀ MERCURY is a morning star towards the end of the month; in Gemini.

♀ VENUS is an evening star; setting in the N.W. about 1h. after the Sun; very near Regulus on the 25th.

♂ MARS is an evening star setting due W. in middle of month, about 2h. after the Sun.

♃, ♄ JUPITER and SATURN near together; rising low down in S.E. in early evening.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

Table with columns: ♀, ♂, ♃, ♄. Rows 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

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

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

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

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 230° 13' 11".

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

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.
2	5 27	1 9A	8 51A	5 9	1 17A	9 25A	10 39	4 58A	11 17A	7 58A	11 53A	3 53M	8 15A	0 21M	4 22M
9	4 54M	0 49A	4A	5 30M	2 5A	9 20A	10 34M	4 45A	10 56A	7 27A	11 22A	3 21M	7 47A	11 47A	3 51M
16	4 7M	11 43M	7 19A	5 50M	1 32A	9 14A	10 29M	4 31A	10 33A	6 57A	10 51A	2 49M	7 17A	11 17A	3 21M
23	3 22M	11 5M	6 48A	6 13M	1 39A	9 5A	10 24M	4 18A	10 12A	6 27A	10 20A	2 17M	6 47A	10 47A	2 52M
30	55M	10 46M	37A	35M	1 44A	8 53A	10 21M	4 6A	5 1A	5 56A	9 49A	47M	6 18A	10 18A	2 22M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.		DECL. N.	
	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.
1	1 23	23 9	88	46 38
10	1 23	33 1	88	46 38
19	1 23	42 4	88	46 39
28	1 23	51 9	88	46 40

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM MARS.

D.	Position of Planet.	6 P.M.		P.M.		Midnight.	
		H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.
1	West	48	44 6	50	44	51	34 20
10	West	60	8 56	61	35 20	63	1 57
19	West	71	46 15	73	14 27	74	42 54
28	West	83	39 3	85	9 21	86	39 56

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. 53s., 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. 44s., Decl. 30° 0' N. The best nights for the observation of these objects are those just before and after the 15th.

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	||	Th	Lammas. Goodwood: Cup Day.	4 24	7 48	213	152
2	||	F	Battle of Blenheim, 1704.	4 26	7 46	214	151
3	||	S	Viscount Peel b. 1829. Earl of Aberdeen b. 1847.	4 28	7 44	215	150
4	||	☉	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.	4 30	7 42	216	149
5	||	M	Lammas Holiday. Royal Academy closes.	4 31	7 41	217	148
6	||	Tu	<i>Transfiguration.</i> Duke of Argyll born, 1845.	4 33	7 39	218	147
7	||	W	<i>Name of Jesus.</i> Dean Farrar born, 1831.	4 34	7 38	219	146
8	||	Th	Right Hon. Sir George Turner, K.C.M.G., b. 1851.	4 35	7 36	220	145
9	||	F	Bombardment of Sweaborg, 1855.	4 36	7 34	221	144
10	||	S	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen b. 1831.	4 38	7 32	222	143
11	||	☽	Tenth Sunday after Trin. Half-Quarter Day.	4 40	7 30	223	142
12	||	M	TRINITY LAW SITT. END. Grouse shooting begins	4 41	7 29	224	141
13	||	Tu	Imperial Defence Act, 1888. [d. 1863.	4 43	7 27	225	140
14	||	W	Old Lammas. Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde)	4 45	7 25	226	139
15	||	Th	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771; d. 21 Sept. 1832.	4 46	7 22	227	138
16	||	F	St. Roche's Day. Ben Jonson died, 1637.	4 48	7 20	228	137
17	||	S	Frederick the Great died, 1786.	4 49	7 19	229	136
18	||	☉	Eleventh S. aft. Trin. Emperor of Austria b. '30.	4 51	7 17	230	135
19	||	M	Robert Bloomfield, poet, died, 1823.	4 53	7 14	231	134
20	||	Tu	Lord Herbert of Cherbury died, 1648.	4 54	7 12	232	133
21	||	W	Capture of the Taku Forts, 1860.	4 55	7 11	233	132
22	||	Th	Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G., born, 1847.	4 57	7 9	234	131
23	||	F	Treaty of Prague signed, 1866.	4 59	7 6	235	130
24	||	S	<i>St. Bartholomew.</i> Huguenot massacre, 1572.	5 0	7 4	236	129
25	||	☽	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.	5 2	7 2	237	128
26	||	M	Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph born, 1835.	5 4	7 0	238	127
27	||	Tu	Algiers bombard. 1816. Zanzibar bombard. '96	5 6	6 58	239	126
28	||	W	<i>St. Augustin.</i> Melbourne Ministry dissolved, '41.	5 7	6 56	240	125
29	||	Th	<i>Behead. St. John Bapt.</i> Rt. Hon. Wm. C. Gully b. '35	5 8	6 54	241	124
30	||	F	Adm. of the Fleet Sir A. McL. Lyons b. 1833.	5 10	6 52	242	123
31	||	S	Queen Wilhelmina of Holland born, 1880.	5 11	6 49	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	7d. 8h. 2m.	Morning.
☽ New Moon	14 8 27	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	22 7 52	Morning.
☽ Full Moon	29 11 21	Afternoon.

Perigee 6a. 8h. m. 229,700 | Apogee 20d. 10h. a. 251,200

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.

5. Oyster Season opens. Lammas Holiday.

20. Last day for service on Overseers of voting claims and objections in counties and boroughs.

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

RAINFALL IN AUGUST, 1900.

In this month rain fell on 12 days. The total fall for the month was 2.02 inches; below the average of fifty years, 1841-99, by 0.33 inch.

THE SUN.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1900.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ave. 50 Yrs.				SHINE.	Pressure lbs. to foot.
	inches.	inches.	hours.	Directn.	Pressure			
1	66.6	50.7	62	29.669	0.28	1.8	SW	5.4
2	73.7	54.7	62	29.635	...	10.9	WSW	7.2
3	68.9	51.3	62	29.710	0.29	3.1	SW	27.0
4	64.6	50.8	62	29.591	...	5.5	NW	15.0
5	62.7	48.2	62	29.547	0.12	0.1	WSW	10.2
6	64.6	51.4	62	29.298	0.20	1.3	SW	24.3
7	68.0	52.7	62	29.448	0.08	8.6	SW	13.0
8	64.9	50.8	62	29.778	0.03	2.1	N	1.3
9	61.8	50.4	62	29.594	0.26	0.3	S	4.8
10	63.3	51.7	62	29.879	0.05	1.5	NW	4.6
11	72.1	50.4	62	30.194	...	4.1	WSW	0.3
12	77.9	53.9	62	30.160	...	12.7	W	3.5
13	82.1	52.0	62	30.217	...	12.6	SW	0.3
14	81.4	52.4	62	30.182	...	12.4	NNE	1.7
15	69.8	55.5	62	30.111	...	12.2	ENE	3.5
16	76.9	55.5	61	29.925	...	11.8	NE	4.4
17	81.9	60.1	61	29.799	0.05	4.3	NNE	2.0
18	81.7	57.3	61	29.816	...	6.7	N	0.5
19	79.8	56.3	61	29.774	...	12.2	SSW	2.1
20	75.6	55.6	61	29.638	...	2.6	W	0.5
21	73.2	55.0	61	29.483	...	6.4	SW	2.5
22	68.6	52.9	61	29.358	...	10.9	SSW	10.6
23	65.6	49.7	61	29.479	0.12	3.2	SSW	3.3
24	71.2	51.8	61	29.590	0.44	8.5	SSW	1.3
25	68.2	48.2	60	29.788	...	2.0	ENE	3.6
26	65.3	51.6	60	29.911	...	7.7	NE	3.7
27	60.7	52.5	60	29.836	...	6.0	NE	8.5
28	60.9	55.8	60	30.026	0.10	...	NNE	5.2
29	70.4	55.3	60	30.172	...	4.6	ENE	1.9
30	63.0	50.7	60	30.220	...	0.7	NE	1.1
31	75.1	45.9	59	30.093	...	8.8	SW	1.2

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (8.48)
2. (8.46)
3. (8.44)
4. S. (8.42)
5. (8.41)
6. (8.39)
7. (8.38)
8. (8.36)
9. (8.34)
10. (8.32)
11. S. (8.30)
12. (8.29)
13. (8.27)
14. (8.25)
15. (8.22)
16. (8.20)
17. (8.19)
18. S. (8.17)
19. (8.14)
20. (8.12)
21. (8.11)
22. (8.9)
23. (8.6)
24. (8.4)
25. S. (8.2)
26. (8.0)
27. (7.58)
28. (7.56)
29. (7.54)
30. (7.52)
31. (7.49)

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., Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites, at 9.30 P.M.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1h. 31m. morn., and Twilight ends at 10h. 41m. 1ft., the length of the Day being 15h. 24m.
Aug. 2. Mercury at greatest elongation (19°) West, at 2h. aft.
Aug. 5. Occultation of δ Piscium, magnitude 4½. The disappearance takes place at 2h. 39m. morn., 99° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 47m. morn., 225° from the vertex.
Aug. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6.18.
Aug. 13. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. morn. ♄ 5° 48' N.
Aug. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4.9s.
Aug. 27. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun 9h. aft.
Aug. 29. Occultation of c¹ Capricorni, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at oh. 54m. morn., 68° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 59m. morn., 199° from the vertex.
Aug. 30. Occultation of κ Aquarii, magnitude 5½. The disappearance takes place at oh. 29m. morn., 23° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 29m. morn., 262° from the vertex.
In this month the Mornings decrease 47m., and the Afternoons 59m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Table with columns: ♄ MERCURY, ♀ VENUS, ♂ MARS, ♃ JUPITER, ♄ SATURN.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♄ MERCURY is a morning star; rising in the N.E. about 1h. before the Sun in middle of month.
♀ VENUS is an evening star, in Leo. Sets due W. at end of month, 1h. after Sun.
♂ MARS is an evening star, in S.W., not far from Spica Virginis.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

Table with columns: ♄, ♀, ♂, ♃, ♄.

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: ☉, ☿, ♀, ♂, ♃, ♄.

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 228° 31' m.

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

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

	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	2 52M	10 43M	6 44A	6 57M	1 49A	8 41A	10 19M	3 54A	9 29A	5 26A	9 19A	1 16M	5 50A	9 49A	1 52M
13	3 17M	11 8M	6 59A	7 19M	1 52A	8 25A	10 16M	3 42A	9 8A	4 57A	10 50A	0 47M	5 20A	9 19A	1 23M
20	4 4M	11 36M	7 8A	7 40M	1 56A	8 12A	10 14M	3 31A	8 48A	4 28A	11 21A	0 18M	4 53A	8 51A	0 33M
27	4 57M	0 3A	7 9A	8 1M	1 59A	7 57A	10 12M	3 20A	8 28A	4 0A	7 53A	11 46A	4 24A	8 22A	0 24M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM α PEGASI.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.		D.	Position of Star.	P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
	H.	M.	"	°	'			°	'	°	'	°	'
1	23	55	6	88	46	24	East	83	31	82	43	80	34
10	24	4	6	88	46	25	East	71	29	69	57	68	25
19	24	12	2	88	45	26	East	59	23	57	31	56	1
28	24	19	6	88	46	27	East	46	36	45	51	43	28

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 some trace of resolvability shown. It is situated in R.A. 19h. 55m. 20s., and Decl. 22° 27' N., and gives a spectrum of bright lines, according to Sir William Huggins.

There is a small bright globular cluster, 4° due south of ε Delphini, consisting of a mass of very small stars, not very easy for small telescopes; it is situated in R.A. 20h. 29m. 6s., 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 14th of this month.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises	Sets	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Giles.</i>	■ 13	■ 47	244	121
2	||	M	Omdurman, 1898. Partridge shooting begins.	■ 5 15	■ 45	245	120
3	||	Tu	Earl of Halsbury (Lord Chancellor) born, 1825.	■ 17	■ 42	246	119
4	||	W	French Republic proclaimed, 1870.	■ 18	■ 40	247	118
5	||	Th	Malta captured from the French, 1800.	■ 5 20	■ 33	248	117
6	||	F	Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter born, 1856.	■ 21	■ 35	249	116
7	||	S	<i>St. Evurtius.</i> H.M.S. <i>Captain</i> foundered, 1870.	■ 5 23	■ 6 33	250	115
8	||	S	Fourteenth S. aft. Trinity. <i>Nativity B. V. M.</i>	■ 24	■ 6 31	251	114
9	||	M	Battle of Flodden Field, 1513.	■ 25	■ 6 29	252	113
10	||	Tu	Empress of Austria assassinated, 1898.	■ 5 27	■ 27	253	112
11	||	W	Battle of Malplaquet, 1709. <i>St. Leger Day.</i>	■ 5 29	■ 6 25	254	111
12	||	Th	M. Guizot, French statesman & historian, d. 1874.	■ 5 30	■ 6 22	255	110
13	||	F	Lord Pauncefote, G.C.B., born, 1828.	■ 5 32	■ 6 20	256	109
14	||	S	<i>Holy Cross Day.</i> Lord Brampton born, 1817.	■ 34	■ 18	257	108
15	||	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.	■ 5 35	■ 6 15	258	107
16	||	M	Dr. Pusey died, 1882; born, 22 Aug. 1800.	■ 5 37	■ 13	259	106
17	||	Tu	<i>St. Lambert.</i> Walter Savage Landor died, 1864	■ 5 39	■ 11	260	105
18	||	W	Dr. Samuel Johnson b. 1709; d. 13 Dec. 1784.	■ 40	■ 6	261	104
19	||	Th	German Army entered Versailles, 1870.	■ 5 42	■ 6	262	103
20	||	F	Battle of the Alma, 1854. Fall of Delhi, 1857.	■ 5 43	■ 6 4	263	102
21	||	S	<i>St. Matthew, Apostle, Evang. & M.</i> Emb. D.	■ 5 44	■ 6 2	264	101
22	||	S	Sixteenth S. aft. T. Sultan of Turkey b. 1842.	■ 5 46	■ 59	265	100
23	||	M	Battle of Assaye, 1803. Wilkie Collins d. 1889.	■ 5 48	■ 5 57	266	99
24	||	Tu	Dean Milman died, 1868; born 10 Feb. 1791.	■ 5 50	■ 54	267	98
25	||	W	LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Earl of Hopetoun b. 1860	■ 5 51	■ 5 52	268	97
26	||	Th	<i>St. Cyprian.</i> Marquess Wellesley died, 1842.	■ 5 52	■ 5 50	269	96
27	||	F	Battle of Buçaco, 1810.	■ 5 54	■ 5 48	270	95
28	||	S	Gen. John Denton Pinkstone French born, 1852.	■ 5 56	■ 5 46	271	94
29	||	S	Seventeenth S. aft T. <i>St. Michael & all Angels.</i>	■ 5 57	■ 43	272	93
30	||	M	<i>St. Jerome.</i> Lord Roberts, VC, born, 1832.	■ 5 59	■ 5 41	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

(Last Quarter	5 ^h .	1 ^h .	27 ^m .	Afternoon.
■ New Moon	12	9	18	Afternoon.
) First Quarter	21	1	33	Morning.
○ Full Moon*	28	5	36	Morning.

Perigee 1d. 7h. A. 227,200 | Apogee 17d. 5h. A. 251,900
 Perigee, 29d. 6h. A. 224,100.
 * The Harvest Moon.

RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER, 1900.

In this month rain fell ■ ■ days. The total fall for the month was 1.13 inch; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 1.12 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Declarations as to misdescription or other error in County or Burgess 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 open to inspection till 8th. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins.

9. First day on which Revising Barristers may hold revision Courts.

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.	After Crew.	Erlly Var. of Equ. of Time		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Var. of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.		Erlly Var. (°) of De clination		Sidereal Time at Noon.		Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.					
		M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	S.	°	'	"	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.			
1	0 4	0	78	10	39	52	9	07	8	27	6	54	3	10	39	49	13	18	0
2	0 5	0	79	10	43	30	9	06	8	5	19	54	6	10	43	45	13	14	4
3	0 55	0	80	10	47	7	9	05	7	43	24	54	9	10	47	42	13	10	8
4	0 54	0	81	10	50	45	9	04	7	21	22	55	2	10	51	39	13	6	12
5	1 14	0	82	10	54	21	9	03	6	59	12	55	5	10	55	35	13	2	16
6	1 33	0	83	10	57	58	9	02	6	36	55	55	8	10	59	34	12	58	20
7	1 54	0	84	11	1	35	9	01	6	14	32	56	1	11	3	28	12	54	25
8	2 14	0	85	11	5	11	9	01	5	52	3	56	3	11	7	25	12	50	29
9	2 34	0	85	11	8	47	9	00	5	29	27	56	6	11	11	21	12	46	33
10	2 53	0	86	11	12	23	8	99	5	6	46	56	8	11	15	18	12	42	37
11	3 13	0	86	11	15	59	8	99	4	44	0	57	0	11	19	14	12	38	41
12	3 36	0	87	11	19	35	8	98	4	21	8	57	2	11	23	11	12	34	45
13	3 57	0	87	11	23	10	8	98	3	58	13	57	4	11	27	8	12	30	49
14	3 58	0	88	11	26	46	8	98	3	35	13	57	6	11	31	4	12	26	53
15	4 39	0	88	11	30	21	8	97	3	12	9	57	7	11	35	1	12	22	57
16	5 0	0	88	11	33	57	8	97	2	49	1	57	9	11	38	57	12	19	1
17	5 22	0	88	11	37	32	8	97	2	25	51	58	0	11	42	54	12	15	6
18	4 43	0	88	11	41	7	8	97	2	37	37	58	1	11	46	50	12	11	10
19	4	0	88	11	44	43	8	97	2	39	21	58	2	11	50	47	12	7	14
20	6 23	0	88	11	48	18	8	97	1	16	3	58	3	11	54	43	12	3	18
21	7 46	0	88	11	51	54	8	97	1	52	44	58	3	11	58	40	11	59	22
22	7 7	0	88	11	55	29	8	98	0	20	22	58	4	12	2	36	11	55	26
23	7 28	0	87	11	59	5	8	98	0	22	0	58	4	12	6	33	11	51	30
24	7 49	0	87	12	2	40	8	99	0	22	0	58	5	12	10	30	11	47	34
25	8 10	0	86	12	6	16	8	99	0	40	47	58	5	12	14	26	11	43	38
26	8 31	0	85	12	9	52	9	00	1	4	11	58	5	12	18	23	11	39	42
27	8 51	0	85	12	13	28	9	01	1	27	35	58	5	12	22	19	11	35	46
28	9 11	0	84	12	17	5	9	01	1	50	58	58	4	12	26	16	11	31	51
29	9 31	0	83	12	20	41	9	02	2	14	20	58	4	12	30	12	11	27	55
30	9 51	0	82	12	24	18	9	03	2	37	43	58	3	12	34	9	11	23	59

MEMORANDA.

1. S. Lamps to be lighted (7.47)
2. (7.45)
3. (7.42)
4. (7.40)
5. (7.36)
6. (7.35)
7. (7.33)
8. S. (7.31)
9. (7.29)
10. (7.27)
11. (7.25)
12. (7.22)
13. (7.20)
14. (7.18)
15. S. (7.15)
16. (7.13)
17. (7.11)
18. (7.8)
19. (7.6)
20. (7.4)
21. (7.2)
22. S. (6.59)
23. (6.57)
24. (6.54)
25. (6.52)
26. (6.50)
27. (6.48)
28. (6.46)
29. S. (6.43)
30. (6.41)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN. FALL inches.	SUN. SHINE. hours.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Directn.	Pressure. lbs. 1'3
1	67.3	57.9	59	29.867	0.52	...	WSW	1.2
2	61.0	50.6	59	29.945	...	0.1	NW	2.3
3	62.1	44.9	58	30.269	...	7.5	NNE	2.7
4	63.8	40.4	58	30.222	...	3.8	NW	0.3
5	68.8	43.1	58	30.085	...	7.7	W	1.0
6	72.1	41.7	58	30.005	...	10.6	WSW	1.2
7	74.1	45.3	58	29.858	...	5.5	SW	0.7
8	68.9	50.9	58	29.821	...	5.6	N	1.1
9	69.9	49.5	58	29.863	...	2.8	W	0.6
10	70.1	49.2	58	29.555	...	4.9	NW	2.9
11	66.5	49.0	58	30.267	...	8.8	NNE	3.1
12	69.7	45.1	58	30.330	...	7.8	NE	0.6
13	70.9	43.2	57	30.289	...	9.4	E	1.5
14	65.2	52.0	57	30.194	...	4.8	ENE	3.0
15	69.9	51.3	57	29.958	...	5.6	ESE	1.5
16	81.6	55.6	57	29.953	0.36	4.3	SE	1.3
17	74.7	55.7	57	29.936	...	8.2	SW	1.2
18	69.9	54.4	57	29.817	...	1.9	SW	1.0
19	68.0	45.5	56	30.060	...	6.3	NW	0.6
20	70.5	41.2	56	30.191	...	8.8	WSW	1.5
21	74.1	44.3	56	30.154	...	10.5	SW	1.5
22	73.0	57.0	55	30.056	0.01	1.9	WSW	1.3
23	73.9	51.3	55	29.956	...	6.0	SW	1.6
24	71.0	51.5	55	29.639	0.06	2.1	SW	7.1
25	63.5	43.1	55	29.853	...	7.2	W	2.1
26	66.9	45.2	55	29.854	...	5.1	WSW	6.7
27	60.0	55.1	54	29.455	0.29	...	SSW	10.3
28	65.2	50.4	54	29.538	...	4.5	SW	2.7
29	67.7	45.0	54	29.713	...	7.6	SW	1.0
30	63.4	47.7	54	29.525	0.19	2.0	SSW	5.6

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.			Sets Morning.			Souths Morning.			Right Ascension at Noon.		Declination at Noon.		Horizontal Parallax at Noon.		Semidiameter at Noon.		Age at Noon.		Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites at 8h. P.M.			
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.		M.		
1	7	38		8	35		1	45		0	47	43	8	1	25N	59	59	16	22	18	4	3024	
2	8	38		9	57		2	40		1	44	12	12	23	36	59	57	16	22	19	4	10324	
3	8	46		11	14		3	35		2	42	5	15	59	37	59	45	16	18	20	4	24013	
4	9	29		aft.			4	32		3	41	9	18	34	32	59	25	16	13	21	4	41203	
5	11	21		1	36		5	30		4	40	46	19	53	22	59	0	16	6	22	4	40132	
6	11	20		2	34		5	28		5	40	3	20	7	21	58	3	15	58	23	4	44310	
7	m.			3	22		7	24		6	38	4	19	4	13	58	1	15	50	24	4	43201	
8	0	26		4	1		8	19		7	34	5	16	57	6	57	31	15	42	25	4	43028	
9	1	37		4	33		9	11		8	27	45	13	57	47	57	0	15	34	26	4	41302	
10	2	47		5	0		10	0		9	19	5	15	19	38	56	30	15	25	27	4	42013	
11	3	57		5	23		10	47		10			2	6	16	10	56	1	15	17	28	4	12030
12	5	6		5	46		11	32		10	56	9	2	0	12N	55	33	15	10	29	4	01324	
13	6	14		6	6		aft.			11	42	55	5	16	35S	55	6	15	2	0	15	13024	
14	7	21		6	29		1	0		12	29	13	6	23	44	54	43	14	56	1	15	32014	
15	8	27		7	19		1	52		13	15	36	10	11	51	54	25	14	51	2	15	31040	
16	9	30		7	19		2	28		14	2	29	13	32	44	54	12	14	48	3	15	43024	
17	10	33		7	43		3	13		14	50	13	16	18	43	54	6	14	46	4	15	20134	
18	11	32		8	4		4	0		15	33	59	18	23	9	54	9	14	47	5	15	21043	
19	aft.			9	4		5	47		16	28	51	20	13	3	54	21	14	50	6	15	01223	
20	1	21		9	52		6	36		17	19	43	23	0	9	54	43	14	56	7	15	41302	
21	2	5		10	56		6	26		18	11	23	19	34	30	55	15	15	5	8	15	43201	
22	3	45		11	57		7	16		19	3	35	18	7	8	55	57	15	16	9	15	43105	
23	3	19		m.			8	6		19	56	7	15	43	34	56	45	15	30	10	15	44302	
24	3	59		1	1		8	57		20	48	53	12	27	33	57	39	15	44	11	15	42030	
25	4	18		2	14		9	48		21	41	57	8	25	0	58	34	15	59	12	15	42103	
26	4	44		3	30		10	39		22	35	33	3	49	32S	59	25	16	13	13	15	40123	
27	5	10		4	49		11	32		23	30	3	1	7	14N	60	7	16	25	14	15	44102	
28	5	37		6	11		m.			0	25	53	6	5	57	60	36	16	32	15	15	32041	
29	6	7		7	32		0	27		1	23	23	10	45	39	60	49	16	36	16	15	31204	
30	6	43		8	55		1	24		2	22	38	14	44	51N	60	45	16	35	17	15	30124	

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	11	12	4	12	49	23	13	58	0	18	14	9	18	43	54
8	11	44	13	13	11	19	14	10	42	18	14	35	18	42	36
13	12	14	18	13	33	25	14	23	40	18	15	20	18	42	29
18	12	43	42	13	55	47	14	36	55	18	16	26	18	42	32
23	13	9	47	14	18	28	14	50	27	18	17	52	18	42	46
28	13	35	40	14	41	30	15	4	16	18	19	35	18	43	11

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

3	6	40	38N	4	49	50S	12	26	47E	23	30	55S	22	43	9S
8	2	45	47N	7	22	13	13	37	45	23	31	13	22	44	2
13	1	5	9S	9	51	51	14	46	56	23	31	27	22	44	44
18	4	47	12	12	14	47	15	54	2	23	31	31	22	45	15
23	8	16	43	14	31	59	16	58	40	23	31	24	22	45	35
28	11	30	27S	16	41	6S	18	0	29S	23	31	5S	22	45	43S

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. 34m.

Sept. 5. Occultation of e Tauri, magnitude 3½. The disappearance takes place at 4h. 2m. morn., 146° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4h. 58m. morn., 230° from the vertex.

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

Sept. 10. Occultation of κ Cancri, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place before the star has risen; the reappearance at 3h. 25m. morn., 334° from the vertex.

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

Sept. 23. Sun enters Libra. Autumn commences, 6h. aft.

Sept. 23. A near approach of β Capricorni to the Moon, magnitude 3½. The least distance of star from Moon's limb at 9h. 26m. aft., 32° from the vertex.

Sept. 27. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 7h. morn.

Sept. 28. A near approach of δ Piscium to the Moon, magnitude 4½. The least distance of star from Moon's limb at 6h. 49m. aft., 18° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 45m., and the Afternoons 1h. 6m.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♁ MERCURY is an evening star in Leo; very near to β Virginis on the 8th.

♀ VENUS is an evening star; setting in early part of month about 1h. after the Sun in S.W.

♂ MARS is an evening star; about 1h. behind the Sun, in the S.W.

♃ ♄ JUPITER and ♄ SATURN may be observed near together; low down in S.W. after Sunset.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

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

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♁	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
15	54	4		2	4	19
15	56	5		2	4	18
15	59	7	1	2	3	18

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 225° 56' m.

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

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 47m	0 44A	7 1A	8 23m	2 2A	7 41A	10 11m	3 10A	8 9A	3 32A	7 25A	11 18A	3 56A	7 54A	11 52A
10	6 31m	0 41A	6 51A	8 44m	2 5A	7 26A	10 10m	3 0A	7 50A	3 6A	6 58A	10 50A	3 28A	7 26A	11 24A
17	7 10m	0 54A	6 38A	9 5m	3 8A	7 11A	10 9m	2 51A	7 33A	2 40A	6 32A	10 24A	3 2A	6 59A	10 56A
24	7 46m	1 5A	6 24A	9 28m	2 13A	5 58A	10 10m	2 43A	7 16A	2 15A	6 7A	9 59A	2 34A	6 31A	10 28A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.		DECL. N.	
	h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.
1	24	22' 5"	88	46' 43"
10	24	28' 7"	89	46' 51"
19	24	34' 0"	88	46' 54"
28	24	37' 6"	88	46' 57"

ANGULAR DISTANCE of the MOON FROM SATURN.

D.	Position of Planet	P.M.		P.M.		Midnight.
		h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.	
1	West	35	0' 29"	36	41' 24"	38 22 47
10	West	49	40' 43"	50	25' 16"	52 10 14
19	West	62	48' 31"	64	36' 14"	66 24 18
28	West	77	19' 24"	79.	9' 35"	81 0

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

In Pegasus, R.A. 21h. 25m. 11s., 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. 17s., and Decl. 1° 16' S.

In the early evening, at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. 21h. 34m. 44s., and Decl. 23° 36' 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 12th.

Pallas can be well observed in this month; see p. 73.

DAY OF

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.



SUN ■■■■■ SCORPIO 24d. 3h. M.



THE SUN

DAYS

M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN		DAYS	
				Rises.	Sets.	of the Year	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	||	Tu	<i>St. Remigius.</i> Pheasants. Camb. Michael. Term	6 1	5 39	274	91
2	||	W	Major André executed, 1780. [begins.	6 3	5 37	275	90
3	||	Th	Adm. of Fleet E. of Clanwilliam, G.O.B., b. 1832.	6 4	5 34	276	89
4	||	F	Signor Crispi, Italian statesman, born, 1819.	6 6	5 32	277	88
5	||	S	Prince Henry of Battenberg b. '53; d. 20 Jan. '96	6 8	5 30	278	87
6	||	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Faith.</i>	6 10	5 27	279	86
7	||	M	Edgar Allen Poe died, 1849.	6 12	5 24	280	85
8	||	Tu	Owens College, Manchester, opened, 1873.	6 14	5 22	281	84
9	||	W	<i>St. Denys.</i> Pres. Krüger's "Ultimatum," 1899.	6 15	5 19	282	83
10	||	Th	Oxford Term begins. Dr. Nansen born, 1861.	6 17	5 17	283	82
11	||	F	Battle of Camperdown, 1797.	6 18	5 16	284	81
12	||	S	Old Michaelmas Day. Adm. Sir R. H. Harris b. '43	6 20	5 14	285	80
13	||	S	Nineteenth S. aft. T. <i>Trans. of K. Edward Conf.</i>	6 21	5 11	286	79
14	||	M	Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt born, 1827.	6 23	5 9	287	78
15	||	Tu	Gregorian Calendar introduced, 1582.	6 25	5 7	288	77
16	||	W	Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834. Cesarewitch.	6 26	5 5	289	76
17	||	Th	<i>St. Etheldreda.</i> Duchess of Edinburgh b. '53.	6 28	5 3	290	75
18	||	F	<i>St. Luke,</i> Evangelist. Whip-Dog Day.	6 30	5 1	291	74
19	||	S	Dean Swift died, 1745; born 30 Nov. 1667.	6 31	4 59	292	73
20	||	S	Twentieth Sunday aft. Trinity. Navarino, 1827.	6 33	4 57	293	72
21	||	M	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). Lord Nelson killed.	6 35	4 55	294	71
22	||	Tu	Sarah Bernhardt born, 1845.	6 37	4 52	295	70
23	||	W	Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach born, 1837.	6 39	4 50	296	69
24	||	Th	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	6 40	4 48	297	68
25	||	F	<i>St. Crispin.</i> Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 42	4 46	298	67
26	||	S	William Hogarth died, 1764; b. 10 Nov. 1697.	6 44	4 44	299	66
27	||	S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.	6 45	4 43	300	65
28	||	M	SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles and Martyrs.	6 47	4 41	301	64
29	||	Tu	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.	6 49	4 39	302	63
30	||	W	Yeomen of the Guard formed, 1485. Cambridge-	6 51	4 37	303	62
31	||	Th	Hallowmas Eve. Nutcrack night. [shire.	6 53	4 35	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	4d. 8h. 52m.	Afternoon.
☾ New Moon	12 1 11	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	20 5 58	Afternoon.
☽ Full Moon	27 3	Afternoon.

Apogee 15d. 7h. M. 252,400 | Perigee 28d. 3h. M. 222,000

MONTHLY NOTES.

- October 1. Revising Barristers must complete revision of all lists of voters by 12th.—Pleasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.
5. Dividends due.
 7. Edinburgh Autumn Holiday.
 9. Various Licences expire.
 11. Quarter Sessions begin in the first whole week after this date.
 14. Fire Insurances must be paid.
 24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

RAINFALL IN OCTOBER, 1900.
In this month rain fell on 14 days. The total fall for the month was 1'54 inch; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 1'27 inch.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.		Ely Var. of Equa. of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Var. of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.			Ely Var. of Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.		Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.			
1	10 11	0'81	12 27 55	9'05	3 1 1	58'3	12 38 5	11 20 3									
2	10 30	0'79	12 31 32	9'06	3 24 19	58'2	12 42 2	11 16 7									
3	10 49	0'78	12 35 10	9'07	3 47 35	58'1	12 45 59	11 12 11									
4	11 7	0'77	12 38 48	9'09	4 10 48	58'0	12 49 55	11 8 15									
5	11 25	0'75	12 42 26	9'10	4 33 59	57'8	12 53 52	11 4 19									
6	11 43	0'73	12 46 5	9'12	4 57 6	57'7	12 57 48	11 0 23									
7	12 1	0'72	12 49 44	9'14	5 20 9	57'5	13 1 45	10 56 27									
8	12 18	0'70	12 53 24	9'15	5 43 9	57'4	13 5 41	10 52 31									
9	12 34	0'68	12 57 4	9'17	6 6 4	57'2	13 9 39	10 48 36									
10	12 50	0'66	13 0 44	9'19	6 28 55	57'0	13 13 34	10 44 40									
11	13 6	0'64	13 4 25	9'21	6 51 40	56'8	13 17 31	10 40 44									
12	13 21	0'62	13 8 6	9'23	7 14 20	56'5	13 21 28	10 36 48									
13	13 36	0'60	13 11 48	9'25	7 36 53	56'3	13 25 24	10 32 52									
14	13 50	0'58	13 15 30	9'28	7 59 21	56'0	13 29 21	10 28 56									
15	14 4	0'56	13 19 13	9'30	8 21 42	55'7	13 33 17	10 25 0									
16	14 17	0'53	13 22 57	9'32	8 43 55	55'4	13 37 14	10 21 4									
17	14 29	0'51	13 26 41	9'34	9 6 1	55'1	13 41 10	10 17 8									
18	14 41	0'49	13 30 23	9'37	9 28 0	54'7	13 45 7	10 13 12									
19	14 53	0'45	13 34 11	9'39	9 49 50	54'4	13 49 3	10 9 17									
20	15 3	0'44	13 37 56	9'42	10 11 31	54'0	13 53 0	10 5 21									
21	15 14	0'41	13 41 43	9'44	10 33 3	53'6	13 56 56	10 1 25									
22	15 23	0'38	13 45 30	9'47	10 54 26	53'2	14 0 53	9 57 29									
23	15 32	0'36	13 49 18	9'50	11 15 39	52'8	14 4 50	9 53 33									
24	15 40	0'33	13 53 6	9'53	11 36 42	52'4	14 8 46	9 49 37									
25	15 48	0'30	13 56 55	9'56	11 57 34	51'9	14 12 43	9 45 41									
26	15 55	0'27	14 0 45	9'59	12 18 15	51'5	14 16 39	9 41 45									
27	16 1	0'24	14 4 35	9'62	12 38 45	51'0	14 20 36	9 37 49									
28	16 6	0'21	14 8 26	9'65	12 59 3	50'5	14 24 32	9 33 53									
29	16 11	0'18	14 12 18	9'68	13 19 9	50'0	14 28 29	9 29 57									
30	16 14	0'14	14 16 11	9'71	13 39 8	49'5	14 32 25	9 26 2									
31	16 17	0'11	14 20 5	9'75	13 58 43	49'9	14 36 22	9 22 6									

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted (6.39)
2.	(6.37)
3.	(6.34)
4.	(6.32)
5.	(6.30)
6.	S. (6.27)
7.	(6.24)
8.	(6.22)
9.	(6.19)
10.	(6.17)
11.	(6.16)
12.	(6.14)
13.	S. (6.11)
14.	(6.9)
15.	(6.7)
16.	(6.5)
17.	(6.3)
18.	(6.1)
19.	(5.59)
20.	S. (5.57)
21.	(5.55)
22.	(5.52)
23.	(5.50)
24.	(5.48)
25.	(5.46)
26.	(5.44)
27.	S. (5.43)
28.	(5.41)
29.	(5.39)
30.	(5.37)
31.	(5.35)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1901.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN.	WIND.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ave. 50 Yrs.					Mean.	FALL.	SHINE.	WIND.
1	62.9	42.4	54	29.795	...	6.5	SW 1.5
2	66.7	48.3	54	29.791	...	4.5	SW 3.1
3	58.6	39.0	54	29.828	...	6.2	WNW 2.4
4	62.5	38.1	54	29.580	0.24	1.5	SSE 8.4
5	61.0	49.6	53	29.638	0.11	4.5	SW 11.8
6	65.9	53.5	53	29.892	...	5.3	SW 9.9
7	67.9	50.4	52	30.107	...	8.3	SW 4.5
8	73.9	46.5	52	30.065	...	9.5	SSW 4.0
9	74.2	51.3	52	29.980	...	9.2	SW 3.7
10	60.5	48.3	52	29.959	0.01	0.9	WNW 3.8
11	57.9	40.8	51	29.985	...	5.0	W3W 0.1
12	55.5	40.0	51	29.883	...	1.4	W3W 0.1
13	56.3	44.8	51	29.634	0.02	0.5	W3W 5.3
14	50.4	38.6	51	29.581	0.01	5.6	W 8.0
15	52.1	38.9	50	29.680	...	5.8	W 6.2
16	51.9	33.6	50	29.772	...	1.9	SW 0.9
17	63.0	48.7	50	29.586	0.03	4.4	SW 3.1
18	54.9	47.1	50	29.750	0.01	1.3	NNW 2.7
19	55.4	45.5	49	3.012	...	1.8	NNE 1.8
20	49.9	42.8	49	30.017	...	0.5	N 2.3
21	50.3	38.7	49	30.136	0.04	7.0	N 6.1
22	47.9	37.4	49	30.369	...	2.1	N 2.7
23	56.1	40.0	49	30.178	0.01	...	WSW 0.3
24	57.3	48.1	48	30.052	...	...	WSW 1.5
25	57.3	45.0	48	29.566	0.03	...	SW 5.6
26	49.5	38.3	48	29.151	0.17	1.2	SW 7.9
27	52.5	38.2	47	29.361	...	3.7	W 12.0
28	53.9	39.0	47	29.633	0.21	3.7	SSW 6.7
29	55.9	48.3	47	29.557	0.01	2.4	WSW 7.5
30	53.9	45.7	47	29.741	0.59	...	SW 1.0
31	65.0	52.7	47	29.786	...	5.4	ESE 2.8

THE MOON.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

Table with columns: 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, Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6.30 P.M. Rows 1-31.

October 1. Day breaks at 4h. 8m. morn., and Twilight ends at 7h. 32m. aft., the length of the Day being 11h. 38m.

Oct. 4. Occultation of 71 Orionis, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 10m. morn., 61° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 9m. morn., 302° from the vertex.

Oct. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the Meridian, 1m. 4.3s.

Oct. 12. Mercury at greatest elongation (25°) East. 5h. aft.

Oct. 17. Occultation of ̵ Ophiuchi, magnitude 4½. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 2m. aft., 135° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5h. 32m. aft., 183° from the vertex.

Oct. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the Meridian 1m. 5.4s.

Oct. 22. Occultation of c¹ Capricorn, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 9h. 5m. aft., 138° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9h. 7m. aft., 141° from the vertex.

Oct. 23. Occultation of κ Aquarii, magnitude 5½. The disappearance takes place at 8h. 53m. aft., 56° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10h. 6m. aft., 228° from the vertex.

Oct. 25. Occultation of λ Piscium, magnitude 5½. The disappearance takes place at 2h. 35m. morn., 35° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 30m. morn., 208° from the vertex.

Oct. 27. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich, see p. 69.

In this month the Mornings decrease 52m. and the Afternoons 1h. 4m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Table with columns: Planet (Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn), H, M, S. Rows 1-31.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♁ MERCURY is an evening star; near a Librae about the 10th.

♀ VENUS is an evening star; near to Antares on the 20th.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting very low down in S. W. after Sunset.

♃ ♄ JUPITER and SATURN near together, low down in S.W. after Sunset.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

Table with columns: Planet, Declination (°), Minutes, Seconds. Rows 1-31.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: Planet, Parallax ("). Rows 1-31.

SEMI DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: Planet, Semi-diameter ("). Rows 1-31.

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 225° 23' 0".

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

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	8 18M	1 13A	6 8A	9 49M	2 18A	2 47A	10 11M	2 35A	6 59A	1 50A	5 42A	9 34A	2 8A	6 5A	10 2A
8	8 43M	1 18A	5 53A	10 10M	2 23A	3 36A	10 10M	2 27A	6 44A	...	5 18A	9 10A	1 41A	5 38A	9 35A
15	9 0M	1 18A	5 36A	10 31M	2 30A	6 29A	10 12M	...	6 28A	1 2A	4 54A	8 46A	1 41A	5 12A	9 10A
22	8 56M	1 6A	5 16A	10 51M	...	3 7A	6 23A	10 12M	2 14A	6 16A	0 37A	4 30A	8 23A	0 14A	4 46A
29	8 14M	0 33A	4 52A	11 8M	...	4 5A	6 22A	10 12M	2 8A	6 4A	0 15A	4 8A	8 1A	0 22A	4 20A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.				ANGULAR DISTANCE of the MOON FROM α ARIETIS.							
R. A.		DECL. N.		Position of Star.		6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D.	Position of Star.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	1 24 39 ⁰	88 46 58		21	East	85 56 32	84 20 14	82 43 33			
10	1 24 41 ¹	88 47 1		22	East	72 55 38	71 15 39	69 35 46			
19	1 24 42 ⁷	88 47		23	East	59 28 0	57 45	56 35 18			
28	1 24 42 ⁴	88 47		24	East	45 36 58	43 51 45	42 6 18			

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 υ, is a large and irresolvable Nebula in the form of an elongated ellipse. It is situated in R.A. *oh.* 37m. 23s., and Decl. 40° 43' N. In Sept., 1885, a decided stellar nucleus was observed in R.A. *oh.* 36m. 3s., Decl. 40° 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 are the nights about the 12th, 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.

Ceres can be observed towards the end of this month, see p. 73.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS SAGITTARIUS 23d. Oh. M.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	F	All Saints' Day. Caledonian Canal opened, '22	6 35	4 33	305	60
2	||	S	All Souls' Day. Jenny Lind died, 1887.	6 57	4 31	306	59
3	||	S	Twenty-second S. after Trin. Mikado of Japan	6 59	4 29	307	58
4	||	M	Admiral John Benbow died, 1702. [b. 1852.	7 1	4 27	308	57
5	||	Tu	Inkerman, 1854. Adm. Sir Harry Rawson, b. '43.	7 1	4 26	309	56
6	||	W	St. Leonard. Blackfriars Bridge opened, 1869.	7 4	4 24	310	55
7	||	Th	London Gazette first published (at Oxford), 1665.	7 5	4 23	311	54
8	||	F	John Milton died, 1674, born 9 Dec. 1608.	7 7	4 21	312	53
9	||	S	Lord Mayor's Day. Prince of Wales born, 1841.	7 8	4 20	313	52
10	||	S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.	7 10	4 18	314	51
11	||	M	St. Martin. Half-Quarter Day. King of Italy b.	7 12	4 16	315	50
12	||	Tu	Lord Rayleigh born, 1842. [1869	7 14	4 14	316	49
13	||	W	St. Brice. Rossini, Italian composer died, 1868.	7 16	4 12	317	48
14	||	Th	General Sir Hugh Gough, VC, born, 1833.	7 17	4 11	318	47
15	||	F	St. Machutus. Queen's first parliament, 1837.	7 19	4 10	319	46
16	||	S	John Walter, founder of the Times, died, 1812.	7 21	4 9	320	45
17	||	S	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. St. Hugh.	7 22	4 8	321	44
18	||	M	Duke of Wellington buried at St. Paul's, 1852.	7 24	4 6	322	43
19	||	Tu	Great fire at Cripplegate, 1897.	7 25	4 5	323	42
20	||	W	St. Edmund. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., b. '41.	7 27	4 4	324	41
21	||	Th	Empress Frederic of Germany born, 1840.	7 29	4 3	325	40
22	||	F	St. Cecilia. Lord Clive of Plassey died, 1774.	7 30	4 2	326	39
23	||	S	St. Clement. Richard Hakluyt died, 1616.	7 32	4 1	327	38
24	||	S	Twenty-fifth Sun. after Trinity. Old Martinmas	7 34	4 0	328	37
25	||	M	St. Catherine. Sir Henry Havelock died, 1857.	7 35	3 59	329	36
26	||	Tu	Princess Charles of Denmark born, 1869.	7 37	3 57	330	35
27	||	W	Duchess of Teck b. 1833; died 27 Oct. 1897.	7 39	3 56	331	34
28	||	Th	Mandalay occupied, 1885.	7 40	3 56	332	33
29	||	F	F. C. Burnand, Editor of Punch, born, 1837.	7 41	3 55	333	32
30	||	S	St. Andrew Ap. & Ill. Arch. of Canterbury b. '21.	7 43	3 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

(Last Quarter	3d.	7h. 24m.	Morning.
■ New Moon	11	7 34	Morning.
) First Quarter	19	8 23	Morning.
○ Full Moon	25	1 18	Morning.

Apogee 11d. Oh. A. 252,600 | Perigee 25d. 4h. A. 221,900

RAINFALL IN NOVEMBER, 1899.

In this month rain fell on 9 days. The total fall for the month was 372 inches; above the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 145 inch. An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet. 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.
- 13. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
- 15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.		Hrly. Var. of Equ. of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Val. of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.		Hrly. Var. (°) of Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.		Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.	
	M.	S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	S.	°	'	°	'	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	16	21	0'08	14 23 59	9'78	14 18 10	48'3	14 18 10	48'3	14 40 19	9 18 10	14 40 19	9 18 10			
2	16	21	0'04	14 27 54	9'81	14 37 23	47'8	14 44 15	47'8	14 44 15	9 14 14	14 44 15	9 14 14			
3	16	21	0'01	14 31 50	9'85	14 56 22	47'2	14 48 12	47'2	14 48 12	9 10 18	14 48 12	9 10 18			
4	16	21	0'03	14 35 47	9'88	15 15 7	46'6	14 56 8	46'6	14 56 8	9 6 22	14 56 8	9 6 22			
5	16	20	0'06	14 39 44	9'92	15 33 37	45'9	14 56 8	45'9	14 56 8	9 2 26	14 56 8	9 2 26			
6	16	18	0'10	14 43 43	9'95	15 51 51	45'3	15 0 1	45'3	15 0 1	8 58 30	15 0 1	8 58 30			
7	16	16	0'13	14 47 42	9'99	16 9 50	44'6	15 3 58	44'6	15 3 58	8 54 34	15 3 58	8 54 34			
8	16	12	0'17	14 51 42	10'02	16 27 32	43'9	15 7 54	43'9	15 7 54	8 50 38	15 7 54	8 50 38			
9	16	8	0'20	14 55 43	10'06	16 44 38	43'2	15 11 51	43'2	15 11 51	8 46 42	15 11 51	8 46 42			
10	16	2	0'24	14 59 45	10'10	17 1 7	42'5	15 15 48	42'5	15 15 48	8 42 47	15 15 48	8 42 47			
11	15	56	0'27	15 3 48	10'13	17 18 52	41'8	15 19 44	41'8	15 19 44	8 38 51	15 19 44	8 38 51			
12	15	49	0'31	15 7 52	10'17	17 35 32	41'0	15 23 41	41'0	15 23 41	8 34 55	15 23 41	8 34 55			
13	15	41	0'34	15 11 56	10'20	17 51 47	40'2	15 27 37	40'2	15 27 37	8 30 59	15 27 37	8 30 59			
14	15	32	0'38	15 16 1	10'24	18 7 43	39'5	15 31 34	39'5	15 31 34	8 27 3	15 31 34	8 27 3			
15	15	23	0'41	15 20 7	10'27	18 23 21	38'7	15 35 30	38'7	15 35 30	8 23 7	15 35 30	8 23 7			
16	15	13	0'45	15 24 14	10'31	18 38 39	37'8	15 39 27	37'8	15 39 27	8 19 11	15 39 27	8 19 11			
17	15	1	0'48	15 28 22	10'34	18 53 37	37'0	15 43 23	37'0	15 43 23	8 15 15	15 43 23	8 15 15			
18	14	49	0'52	15 32 31	10'38	19 8 15	36'2	15 47 20	36'2	15 47 20	8 11 19	15 47 20	8 11 19			
19	14	36	0'55	15 35 40	10'41	19 22 32	35'3	15 51 17	35'3	15 51 17	8 7 23	15 51 17	8 7 23			
20	14	23	0'58	15 40 50	10'44	19 36 28	34'4	15 55 13	34'4	15 55 13	8 3 27	15 55 13	8 3 27			
21	14	8	0'52	15 45 1	10'48	19 50 3	33'5	15 59 10	33'5	15 59 10	7 59 32	15 59 10	7 59 32			
22	13	53	0'65	15 49 13	10'51	20 3 16	32'6	16 3 6	32'6	16 3 6	7 55 36	16 3 6	7 55 36			
23	13	37	0'68	15 53 26	10'54	20 16 7	31'7	16 7 3	31'7	16 7 3	7 51 40	16 7 3	7 51 40			
24	13	23	0'71	15 57 39	10'57	20 28 36	30'7	16 10 59	30'7	16 10 59	7 47 44	16 10 59	7 47 44			
25	13	3	0'75	16 1 53	10'60	20 40 42	29'8	16 14 56	29'8	16 14 56	7 43 48	16 14 56	7 43 48			
26	12	45	0'78	16 6 8	10'64	20 52 25	28'8	16 18 52	28'8	16 18 52	7 39 52	16 18 52	7 39 52			
27	12	25	0'81	16 10 23	10'67	21 3 44	27'8	16 22 49	27'8	16 22 49	7 35 56	16 22 49	7 35 56			
28	12	6	0'84	16 14 40	10'70	21 14 40	26'8	16 26 46	26'8	16 26 46	7 32 0	16 26 46	7 32 0			
29	11	45	0'87	16 18 57	10'73	21 25 11	25'8	16 30 42	25'8	16 30 42	7 28 4	16 30 42	7 28 4			
30	11	24	0'90	16 23 15	10'76	21 35 19	24'8	16 34 39	24'8	16 34 39	7 24 8	16 34 39	7 24 8			

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted (5.33)
2.	(5.31)
3.	(5.29)
4.	(5.27)
5.	(5.26)
6.	(5.24)
7.	(5.23)
8.	(5.21)
9.	(5.20)
10.	(5.18)
11.	(5.16)
12.	(5.14)
13.	(5.12)
14.	(5.11)
15.	(5.10)
16.	(5.9)
17.	(5.8)
18.	(5.6)
19.	(5.5)
20.	(5.4)
21.	(5.3)
22.	(5.2)
23.	(5.1)
24.	(5.0)
25.	(4.59)
26.	(4.57)
27.	(4.56)
28.	(4.56)
29.	(4.55)
30.	(4.54)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1899.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.* Mean. inches.	RAIN. FALL. inches.	SUN. SHINE. hours.	WIND. Pressure lbs. to foot. Directn. Pressure. lbs. 3/4
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.				
1	57'0	40'0	45	29'728	...	8 7	S
2	61'8	53'6	46	29'397	0'30	0'4	SSW
3	59'0	48'9	46	29'358	0'42	4'1	SSW
4	62'0	48'8	46	29'481	0'67	0'2	SSW
5	59'7	50'3	46	29'630	0'67	...	SW
6	52'0	42'4	45	29'762	0'85	...	N
7	56'6	40'7	45	29'792	0'01	3'2	S
8	54'8	48'2	45	29'287	0'37	4'8	SW
9	54'9	45'8	45	29'760	...	6 6	WSW
10	59'5	46'9	44	29'418	0'41	1'6	SW
11	56'2	43'5	44	29'930	0'01	4'7	WSW
12	52'7	42'4	44	30'184	...	2'5	WSW
13	54'9	44'8	44	30'194	...	0'5	SW
14	53'5	40'9	43	30'073	...	3'6	S
15	50'3	36'3	43	30'409	...	1'7	NE
16	50'2	41'2	43	30'481	...	...	ENE
17	50'3	38'1	42	30'526	...	0'1	NE
18	47'0	35'3	42	30'446	...	...	N
19	46'3	35'3	42	30'254	...	...	N
20	49'2	35'8	42	30'131	...	...	SW,NE
21	44'9	31'8	42	30'261	...	...	SW
22	49'7	44'5	42	30'269	...	...	W
23	50'1	44'3	42	30'215	...	...	WSW
24	50'6	45'4	42	30'100	...	...	WSW
25	52'0	46'8	41	30'212	...	...	SW
26	52'2	45'0	41	30'551	...	1'5	WSW
27	54'4	45'1	41	30'234	...	...	WSW
28	53'0	43'7	41	30'305	...	3'8	WSW
29	49'0	33'5	41	30'316	...	...	WSW
30	45'8	28'9	41	30'149	...	...	SSE

THE MOON.

Table containing lunar data for November 1901. Columns include 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, Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites, and a numerical value (e.g., 1423, 2404, 3210).

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 dry being 9h. 38m.

Nov. 4. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 6h. aft.

Nov. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7.1s.

Nov. 11. Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwhich. See p. 69.

Nov. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8.9s.

Nov. 21. Mercury at greatest elongation (20°) West, 5h. morn.

Nov. 27. Occultation of 7i Orionis, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 10h. 41m. aft., 49° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10h. 53m. aft., 26° from the vertex.

Nov. 29. Occultation of 63 Geminorum, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 7h. 18m. morn., 102° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8h. 6m. morn., 210° from the vertex.

Nov. 30. Occultation of κ Cancri, magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 9h. 54m. aft., 84° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10h. 24m. aft., 20° from the vertex.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Table showing apparent right ascension for Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Columns include planet name, day (D), and time in hours, minutes, and seconds (H. M. S.).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is a morning star; may be well observed on 19th in S.E., rising nearly 2h. before the Sun.

♀ VENUS is an evening star nearly 2h. after the Sun, low down in S.W.

♂ MARS is an evening star; low down in the S.W.

♃ ♄ JUPITER and SATURN may still be seen after Sunset, low down in S.W.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

Table showing apparent declination for Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Columns include planet name, day (D), and declination in degrees, arc minutes, and arc seconds (° ' ").

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table showing horizontal equatorial parallax for the Sun and planets (Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn) in degrees, arc minutes, and arc seconds.

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table showing semi-diameter for the Sun and planets in degrees, arc minutes, and arc seconds.

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 223° 43' m.

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

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	5 53M	11 37M	4 21A	11 20M	5 2A	6 24A	10 11M	2 3A	5 55A	11 51M	3 45A	7 39A	11 57M	3 35A	7 53A
12	5 43M	10 48M	3 53A	11 28M	3 0A	6 32A	10 10M	5 8A	5 46A	11 23M	3 23A	7 18A	11 31M	3 30A	7 29A
19	5 27M	10 31M	3 5A	11 32M	3 7A	6 42A	10 7M	5 3A	5 39A	11 6M	3 1A	6 56A	11 6M	3 5A	7 4A
26	5 4M	10 33M	3 22A	11 23M	3 12A	5 6A	10 44M	1 49A	5 34A	10 44M	2 40A	6 36A	10 41M	4 1A	6 41A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.		DECL. N.	
	h.	m.	h.	m.
1	1	24 42.2	88	47 10
10	1	24 39.8	88	47 13
19	1	24 36.4	88	47 16
28	1	24 33.2	88	47 19

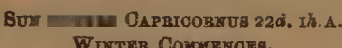
ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM ♄ PEGASI.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
24	West	53	42 23	55	30 28	57	18 56
25	West	58	15 38	70	5 42	71	55 50
26	West	82	56 25	84	16 12	86	35 48
27	West	77	28 25	99	16 7	101	3 27

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

An irresolvable Nebula 2½° 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

local 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 very obliquely. It is in R.A. 2h. 16m., and Decl. 41° 49' N. The best evenings for observing it are those immediately before and after the 10th.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	H. M.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
			SUN  CAPRICORNUS 22d. 1h. A. WINTER COMMENCES.				
1	||	S	First Sun. in Advent. Princess of Wales b. '44.	7 45	3 53	335	30
2	||	M	Gen. Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., born, 1826.	7 46	3 53	336	29
3	||	Tu	Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800.	7 47	3 53	337	28
4	||	W	Law Courts opened by the Queen, 1882.	7 48	3 52	338	27
5	||	Th	Alex. Dumas, père, died, 1870; b. 24 July, 1803	7 50	3 52	339	26
6	||	F	St. Nicolas. Battle of Cawnpore, 1857.	7 51	3 51	340	25
7	||	S	Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., born, 1839.	7 52	3 50	341	24
8	||	S	2nd S. in Adv. Conception B. V. M. Sir G. Bird-De Quincey died, 1859. [wood b. 1832.	7 53	3 50	342	23
9	||	M	Royal Academy instituted, 1768.	7 54	3 50	343	22
10	||	Tu	Richard Doyle, caricaturist, died, 1883.	7 55	3 50	344	21
11	||	W	Colley Cibber died, 1757. Rob. Browning d. '89.	7 57	3 50	345	20
12	||	Th	St. Lucy. Duke of Rutland, K.G., born, 1818.	7 58	3 50	346	19
13	||	F	Prince Consort d. 1861. Princess Alice d. 1878.	7 59	3 50	347	18
14	||	S	Third Sunday in Advent.	8 0	3 50	348	17
15	||	S	Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector, 1653.	8 1	3 49	349	16
16	||	M	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.	8 2	3 49	350	15
17	||	Tu	Battle of Moodkee, 1845. Ember Day.	8 3	3 49	351	14
18	||	W	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.	8 4	3 50	352	13
19	||	Th	Battle of Suakin, 1888. Ember Day.	8 4	3 50	353	12
20	||	F	St. Thomas, Ap. and M. MICH. LAW SITT. END.	8 5	3 51	354	11
21	||	S	Fourth Sun. in Advent. Ld. Alverstone b. '42.	8 6	3 52	355	10
22	||	S	Sir Richard Arkwright b. 1732; d. 3 Aug. 1792	8 6	3 52	356	9
23	||	M	Christmas Eve. W. M. Thackeray died, 1863.	8 7	3 53	357	8
24	||	Tu	Christmas Day. Imperial Penny Postage, 1898	8 7	3 53	358	7
25	||	W	St. Stephen. Bank Holiday. [b. 1847.	8 7	3 53	359	6
26	||	Th	St. John, Apostle and Evang. Duke of Norfolk	8 7	3 53	360	5
27	||	F	Innocents' Day. Adm. Sir Fredk. Bedford b. '38	8 8	3 54	361	4
28	||	S	First S. aft. Christmas. Gladstone b. 1809; d.	8 8	3 54	362	3
29	||	S	Rudyard Kipling, born, 1865. [19 May, 1898.	8 8	3 57	363	2
30	||	M	St. Silvester. President Loubet born, 1838.	8 8	3 58	364	1
31	||	Tu		8 8	3 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	2d.	9 ^h .	49 ^m .	Afternoon.
☾ New Moon	11	2	53	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	18	3	35	Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon	25	0	16	Afternoon.

Apogee 8d. 2h. A. 252,500 | Perigee 24d. 3h. M. 223,700

MONTHLY NOTES.

- Dec. 11. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
- 14. 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 23rd.
- 26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 26th are not payable till the 27th.
- 31. Various Licences expire.

RAINFALL IN DECEMBER, 1899.

In this month rain fell on 15 days. The total fall for the month was 1.47 inches; below the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0.30 inch.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.		Ely Var. of Equ. of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Var. of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.		Ely Var.'s Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.		Mean Time Sidereal Noon.	
	M.	S.	03.	H. M. S.	S.	° "	° "	° "	M. S.	H. M. S.						
1	11	2	0'9	16 27 33	10°79	21 45 1	23°8	16 38 35	7 22 12							
2	10	40	0'95	16 31 52	10°81	21 54 19	22°7	16 42 32	7 16 17							
3	10	16	0'98	16 36 12	10°84	22 3 11	21°7	16 46 28	7 12 21							
4	9	52	1'01	16 40 32	10°87	22 11 38	20°6	16 50 25	7 8 25							
5	9	28	1'03	16 44 53	10°89	22 19 40	19°5	16 54 21	7 4 29							
6	9	3	1'06	16 49 15	10°91	22 27 15	18°4	16 58 18	7 0 33							
7	8	37	1'08	16 53 37	10°94	22 34 24	17°3	17 2 15	6 56 37							
8	8	11	1'10	16 58	10°96	22 41 6	16°2	17 6 11	6 52 41							
9	7	45	1'12	17 3 23	10°98	22 47 6	15°1	17 10 8	6 48 45							
10	7	18	1'14	17 6 47	10°00	22 53 11	14°0	17 14	6 44 49							
11	6	50	1'15	17 11 11	11°01	23 58 32	12°8	17 18 1	6 40 53							
12	6	5	1'17	17 15 35	11°03	23 3 26	11°7	17 21 7	6 36 57							
13	5	51	1'18	17 0	11°04	23 7 53	10°5	17 25 54	6 33 1							
14	5	26	1'20	17 24 25	11°06	23 11 52	9°4	17 29 50	6 29 6							
15	4	57	1'21	17 28 50	11°07	23 15 24	8°2	17 33 47	6 25 10							
16	4	28	1'22	17 33 16	11°08	23 18 28	7°1	17 37 44	6 21 14							
17	5	59	1'22	17 37 42	11°08	23 21 3	5°9	17 41 40	6 17 18							
18	3	29	1'23	17 42 8	11°09	23 23 11	4°7	17 45 37	6 13 22							
19	5	59	1'24	17 46 34	11°10	23 24 51	3°6	17 49 33	6 9 26							
20	2	29	1'24	17 51 0	11°10	23 26 2	2°4	17 53 30	6 5 30							
21	2	0	1'24	17 55 27	11°10	23 26 45	1°2	17 57 26	6 1 34							
22	1	30	1'25	17 59 53	11°11	23 27 0	0°0	18 1 23	5 57 38							
23	1	0	1'25	18 4 20	11°11	23 26 47	1°1	18 5 20	5 53 42							
24	0	30	1'24	18 8 46	11°10	23 26 6	2°3	18 9 16	5 49 46							
25	0	0	1'24	18 13 12	11°10	23 24 56	3°5	18 13 13	5 45 51							
26	After.	1'24	18 17 39	11°10	23 23 18	4°7	18 17 9	5 41 55								
27	0	59	1'23	18 22 5	11°09	23 21 11	5°8	18 21 6	5 37 59							
28	1	29	1'23	18 26 31	11°09	23 18 37	7°0	18 25 2	5 34 3							
29	5	58	1'22	18 30 57	11°08	23 15 32	8°2	18 28 59	5 30 7							
30	2	27	1'21	18 35 33	11°07	23 12 4	9°4	18 32 55	5 26 11							
31	2	56	1'20	18 39 48	11°06	23 8 5	10°5	18 36 52	5 22 15							

MEMORANDA.

1. S. Lamps to be lighted (4.53)
2. (4.53)
3. (4.53)
4. (4.52)
5. (4.52)
6. (4.51)
7. (4.50)
8. S. (4.50)
9. (4.50)
10. (4.50)
11. (4.50)
12. (4.50)
13. (4.50)
14. (4.50)
15. S. (4.49)
16. (4.49)
17. (4.49)
18. (4.50)
19. (4.50)
20. (4.51)
21. (4.51)
22. S. (4.52)
23. (4.52)
24. (4.53)
25. (4.53)
26. (4.53)
27. (4.54)
28. (4.54)
29. S. (4.56)
30. (4.57)
31. (4.58)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN	WIND
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Avg. 50 Yrs.					Mean.	FALL.	SHINE.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)
1	54°0	43°7	0	29.927	0.29	0.9	W 5.0
2	45°0	35.9	41	30.222	...	2.0	NW 1.9
3	41°8	26.4	41	30.345	...	2.0	SW 0.2
4	49°5	41.6	41	30.055	0.11	3.3	WSW 3.6
5	51°0	46.5	41	29.960	0.17	...	WSW 1.4
6	54.9	48.3	41	29.664	0.13	...	SSW 1.3
7	53°8	39.6	41	29.482	0.05	...	NNE 5.2
8	39°6	32.3	41	29.762	...	6.2	E 5.0
9	35°8	30.3	41	30.076	...	0.5	E 2.7
10	36°6	29.8	41	29.947	...	3.0	E 0.1
11	32°6	23.7	41	29.920	0.02	...	SE 0.4
12	34°4	23.8	40	29.659	0.02	...	ESE 1.0
13	32°1	24.3	40	29.401	0.01	0.7	SE 1.7
14	32°0	23.3	40	29.473	...	1.5	N 1.1
15	30°0	21.9	40	29.789	...	...	SW 0.1
16	41°8	19.3	41	29.742	...	2.2	ESE 1.4
17	36°3	24.2	40	29.806	0.01	...	NE 1.1
18	39.9	35.5	40	29.911	0.03	...	NNE 0.4
19	38°5	27.5	39	29.989	...	...	ENE 0.0
20	38.8	27.8	39	30.001	...	...	ENE 0.9
21	33°0	34.7	39	30.153	...	...	E 0.7
22	35°8	32.2	39	30.001	0.04	...	ESE 0.3
23	41°0	30.3	38	29.916	...	0.7	ESE 0.1
24	43°7	33.0	38	29.836	0.06	...	SW 3.1
25	40.9	34.3	38	29.742	...	0.9	W 2.1
26	42°6	32.3	37	29.349	0.10	...	SW 1.1
27	33°8	25.4	37	29.356	...	...	N 0.1
28	44°8	25.3	37	29.111	0.18	...	ESE 3.7
29	50°2	44.6	37	28.457	0.25	...	S 14.3
30	48°1	38.1	37	29.014	...	5.3	SW 15.0
31	46.6	33.4	37	29.576	...	6.0	SSW 1.6

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, Semidiameter at Noon, Age at Noon, Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at Sh. P.M.

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. 5. Venus at greatest elongation (47°) East, 10h. morn.

Dec. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 1m. 10' 35.

Dec. 14. Occultation of beta Capricorni, magnitude 3 1/2. The disappearance takes place at 6h. 43m. aft., 9° from the vertex; at the time of reappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich.

Dec. 18. Occultation of lambda Piscium, magnitude 4 1/2. The disappearance takes place at 7h. 24m. aft., 35° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8h. 9m. aft., 27° from the vertex.

Dec. 20. Meantime of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 11' 08.

Dec. 22. Sun enters Capricornus. Winter commences, 1h. aft.

Dec. 23. Occultation of epsilon Tauri, magnitude 3 1/2. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 53m. aft., 50° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 12m. aft., 11° from the vertex.

Dec. 24. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 6h. morn.

In this month the Mornings decrease 23m., and the Afternoons increase 5m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Table with columns: Planet (Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn), Day (D.), Hour (H.), Minute (M.), Second (S.)

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY is a morning star; low down in the S.E.

VENUS can be well observed in S.E. after sunset.

MARS is an evening star; about 1h. 30m. after the Sun in S.W.

JUPITER and SATURN set shortly after the Sun low down in S.W.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

Table with columns: Planet, Day (D.), Hour (H.), Minute (M.), Second (S.)

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: Planet (Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn), Parallax (")

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Table with columns: Planet (Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn), Semidiameter (")

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 227° 6' 11.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Table with columns for Month, Week, and various locations: LONDON BRIDGE, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, HULL, GREENOCK, LEITH, DUBLIN (Bar). Each location has sub-columns for Morning and Afternoon with H.M. and M. values.

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

Table with columns for planets: MERCURY, VENUS, MARS, JUPITER, SATURN. Rows show D., Rises, Souths, Sets with h. m. values.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

Table with columns: R. A., DECL. N., D., H. M., S. Values for the pole star.

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM ARIETIS.

Table with columns: Position of Star, 6 P.M., P.M., Midnight. Values for angular distance.

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 1/2° North-west of zeta Tauri, in R.A. 5h. 28m. 30s., 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.

This magnificent constellation contains the grandest of all the Nebulae, situate in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from alpha Orionis through zeta, the third star of the belt, will pass over alpha Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye. Evenings before and after the 10th of the month are the best for observing it.

Neptune can be well observed towards the end of the month. See p. 73.

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

Twelve o'clock noon Greenwich Mean Time,

AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES:—

See also "Standard Time," p. 72.

Adelaide	H. M.	Constantinople	H. M.	Melbourne, Aust	H. M.	Quebec	H. M.
Auckland (N.Z.)	9 14 P.M.	Dublin	1 56 P.M.	Moscow	9 40 P.M.	Rome	7 55 A.M.
Berlin	11 39 P.M.	Edinburgh	11 35 A.M.	Newfoundl, S. Jns	3 30 P.M.	Rotterdam	5 50 P.M.
Berne	0 54 P.M.	Florence	11 47 A.M.	New York	8 29 A.M.	San Francisco Port	0 28 P.M.
Bombay	0 30 P.M.	Glasgow	0 45 P.M.	Paris	7 0 P.M.	St. Petersburg	3 52 A.M.
Boston, U.S.	4 51 P.M.	Glasgow	43 A.M.	Pekin	0 9 P.M.	Stockholm	3 1 P.M.
Brisbane, Qnsland.	7 16 A.M.	Hobart, Tasmania	9 49 P.M.	Penzance	7 40 P.M.	Suez	12 P.M.
Brussels	5 P.M.	Jerusalem	2 21 P.M.	Perth, W. Aust.	11 37 A.M.	Sydney	2 10 P.M.
Calcutta	0 17 P.M.	Lisbon	11 23 A.M.	Philadelphia	7 44 P.M.	Toronto	10 5 P.M.
Cape of Good Hope	5 53 P.M.	Madras	21 P.M.	Port Moresby	6 59 A.M.	Vancouver	3 38 A.M.
Chicago	1 24 P.M.	Madrid	45 A.M.	Prague	10 4 P.M.	Vienna	3 6 P.M.
	6 10 A.M.	Malta	0 58 P.M.		0 58 P.M.		

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

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 PLACE.	CONSTANTS.		SPRINGS.	NEAPS.		PORT PLACE.	CONSTANTS.		SPRINGS.	NEAPS.	
	h.	m.	ft.	ft.			h.	ft.	ft.	ft.	
Aberdeen Bar	sub.	0	50	12	■	Harwich	sub.	1	57	11½	9¾
Aberdovey	sub.	5	45	14	10	Hävre	sub.	4	31	22	18
Aberystwyth	add	5	55	11	10	Holyhead	sub.	3	29	26	12½
Aldborough	sub.	3	19	1	6½	Honfleur Harbour	sub.	4	21	13	18
Antwerp	add	■	9	15		Ipswich	sub.	1	28	13½	
Arundel (Littlehampton) Bar	sub.	2	36	16	11½	Jersey (St. Helier)	add	4	39	31½	23
Banf	sub.	1	20	10½	8	Kingroad (Bristol)	add	5	25	40	31
Bantry Harbour	add	2	2	10	7½	Kingstown Harbour	sub.	2	46	11½	8¾
Barnstaple Bridge	add	4	46	10½		Kinsale Harbour	add	■	54	11½	9
Barrow (Piel Harbour)	sub.	2	40	28	21	Lerwick Harbour	sub.	2	48	5½	4¾
Beachy Head	sub.	■	39	20	15	Lynn Deep, Longsand	add	4	0	23	16½
Beaumaris	sub.	3	11	23½	16½	Margate Pier	sub.	2	19	15½	13
Belfast	sub.	3	16	9½	8	Milford Haven Entrance	add	4	29	21¾	16½
Berwick	add	0	28	15	11½	Minehead Pier	add	4	49	32¾	24½
Boulogne	sub.	2	27	25½	19¾	Needles Point	sub.	■	6	7½	5
Brest Harbour	add	2	16	19½	14½	Newcastle-on-Tyne	add	1	40	15½	11½
Bridgewater Bar	add	5	4	35	26½	Newhaven	sub.	■	44	19	14
Bridport	add	4	18	11	7½	Newport (Bristol Channel)	add	5	24	38	29
Brielle, port for Rotterdam	add	■	45	5		Nore Light	sub.	1	31	15½	13
Brighton	sub.	2	42	19¾	16	Ostend	sub.	■	45	17	13
Calais	sub.	2	8	21	17½	Padstow	add	3	35	20½	16½
Cardif (Penarth)	add	5	15	36½	27	Pembroke Dockyard	add	5	34	22½	17
Cardigan	add	5	22	12	12	Penzance	add	■	54	16½	12½
Carnarvon	sub.	4	11	15½	12	Peterhead	sub.	1	17	11½	9
Cherbourg	sub.	5	42	17¾	13	Poole	sub.	5	0	6½	4¾
Chichester Harbour	sub.	2	25	14	11	Portland Breakwater	add	5	13	6¾	4¾
Christchurch Harbour	sub.	4	51	5		Portsmouth Dockyard	sub.	2	13	13¾	10¾
Cowes (West)	sub.	3	38	12¾	9½	Queenstown	add	3	11	11¾	9
Cromer	add	5	57	14¾	11	Ramsgate Harbour	sub.	2	20	15	12
Dartmouth Harbour	add	■	32	14¾	10½	St. Ives	add	3	8	21	15
Deal	sub.	2	49	16	12½	St. Malo	add	4	24	36½	25½
Devonport Dockyard	add	4	2	15½	■	Salcombe	add	3	58	15	11½
Dieppe	sub.	■	45	27½	■	Scarborough	add	■	15	15½	12½
Dingle Bay	add	■	9	10¾	7½	Silly Islands (St. Mary)	add	■	54	16	12
Douglas Harbour	sub.	2	28	20¾	16	Selsea Bill	sub.	■	10	16½	12½
Dover	sub.	2	51	18¾	15	Sheerness Dockyard	sub.	1	24	16	13¾
Dundalk Bar	sub.	3	1	15	11½	Shoreham Harbour	sub.	2	23	18	13¾
Dundee	add	■	46	14¾	11½	Southampton	sub.	■	■	13	9¾
Dunegness	sub.	3	17	21¾	19	Spithead (Anchorage)	sub.	■	32		
Dunkerque	sub.	1	50	16¾	13½	Spurn Head	add	3	27	18¾	15
Eddystone (off Plymouth)	add	3	44			Stromness	sub.	4	■	10	7½
Exmouth	add	4	41	11	8½	Sunderland	add	1	29	14¾	11
Falmouth	add	3	19	16	12	Swansea Bay	add	4	18	27¾	20¾
Flamborough Head	add	2	32	16	12	Tees River Bar	add	1	52	15	12
Fleetwood	sub.	2	34	■	20½	Torbay	add	■	16	13½	10
Flushing	sub.	1	18	15	11	Tynemouth Bar	add	1	26	15¾	10¾
Folkestone	sub.	2	56	20	16½	Valentia	add	2	■	11	8
Fowey	add	3	35	15	11¾	Waterford Harbour	add	4	11	13¾	10¾
Galway Bay	add	2	48	14¾	11	Wexford	add	5	24	5	3¾
Granville	add	4	27	37	27¾	Whitby	add	■	49	15	11½
Gravesend	sub.	0	54	18½	15	Yisbech	add	5	31	15¾	
Guernsey, St. Peter Port	add	4	49	26	18¾	Yarmouth Road	sub.	4	50	6	4¾
Hartlepool	add	■	35	15	11¾	Ymuiden (pt. for Amst'dm)	add	0	42	5¾	

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

Time of high water at London Bridge 10h. 5m. Morn.
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen 9 19 Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on January 24th :—

Time of high water at London Bridge 4h. 20m. Morn.
Add tide interval 2 55

Time of high water at Scarborough .. 2 5 Morn.

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

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

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, February 16th aft. :—

Time of high water at London Bridge
on February 17th + 12 hours 2ah. 24m. Morn.
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen, Feb. 16th ■ 34 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	1798	1845-66	1918	e	" 23
f	" 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f	" 24
g	" 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1833-34	1951	g	" 25
A	" 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A	" 26
<hr/>								
b	Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-98	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b	Mar. 27
"	" 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c	" 28
c	" 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	d	" 29
"	" 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e	" 30
f	" 31	1510-21-32-33-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f	" 31
<hr/>								
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	1643-45	1727-38-52(N8)	1809-20-93-99	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
"	" 4	1507-18-21	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c	" 4
d	" 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-13-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-68-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d	" 5
<hr/>								
"	April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-49-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e	April 6
f	" 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f	" 7
g	" 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-33-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-80	1917-28	g	" 8
A	" 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32-52	1871-82	1939-44-50	A	" 9
b	" 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b	" 10
<hr/>								
e	April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	e	April 11
d	" 12	1506-17-23	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d	" 12
"	" 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e	" 13
"	" 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1968-68-74	f	" 14
g	" 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-88	1900-06-79-90	g	" 15
<hr/>								
A	April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-32-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A	April 16
b	" 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b	" 17
c	" 18	1567-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c	" 18
"	" 19	1500-79-84-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d	" 19
"	" 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e	" 20
<hr/>								
f	April 21	1527-38-49	1622-38-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f	April 21
"	" 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	"	" 22
A	" 23	1598	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A	" 23
b	" 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b	" 24
c	" 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1948	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 3, but 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. ■	Germinal (<i>Budding</i>), ■ Mar. to Apr. ■
Brumaire (<i>Foggy</i>), 23 Oct. to Nov. ■	Floréal (<i>Flowery</i>), ■ 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>), ■ Dec. to Jan. ■	Messidor (<i>Harvest</i>), ■ June to July 19
Pluviôse (<i>Rainy</i>), 21 Jan. to Feb. ■	Thermidor (<i>Hot</i>), ■ July to Aug. 19
Ventôse (<i>Windy</i>), 20 Feb. to Mar. ■	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 days has led to considerable confusion, and those who may wish to trace the fourteen years will find very elaborate tables in the English edition of Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon"; Bentley.

Calendar of First and Second Proper Lessons

APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Table with columns for dates, feast names, and lessons for Morning Prayer (First and Second) and Evening Prayer (First and Second). Includes entries for all months from Jan to Sept.

		MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.	
		First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.					
Oct 6	XVIII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah..... 36	Ephesians 6, v. 1	Ezekiel..... 2	Or Ezek. 13, to v. 17
13	XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel..... 14	Colossians. 2, v. 8	Ezekiel..... 18	Or Ezek. 24, v. 15
20	St. Luke	Isaiah..... 55	1 Thessalonians 3	Ezekiel..... 38, to v. 15	.....
27	XX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel..... 34	2 Thessalonians 5	Ezekiel..... 37	Or Daniel..... 8
30	XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel..... 3	Timothy..... 4	Daniel..... 10	Or Daniel..... 10
31	*SS. Simon & Jude.	Isa. 23, v. 9 to 17	Timothy..... 5	Jer. 3, v. 12 to 19	.....
Nov. 1	All Saints' Day.	Wisdom 3, to v. 10	Hb. xv. 13 & 12 to 17	Wisdom 5, to v. 17	.....
8	XII. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel..... 6	2 Timothy..... 4	Joel..... 7, v. 9	Or Daniel..... 12
15	XIII. S. aft. Trin.	Hosea..... 14	Heb. 3, v. 7 to 4 v. 14	Amos..... 2, v. 21	Or Joel..... 3, v. 9
22	XXIV. S. aft. Trin.	Amos..... 3	Heb..... 10 v. 19	Daniel..... 5	Or Amos..... 5
29	XXV. S. aft. Trin.	Eccles. 11 & 12	James..... 1	Haggai 2, to v. 10	Or Malachi, 3 & 4
30	*St. Andrew	Isaiah..... 54	John 1, v. 10 to 43	Isaiah 65, to v. 17	.....
Dec. 1	Advent Sunday.	Isaiah..... 1	1 Peter 3, v. 8 to 4, v. 7	Isaiah..... 2	Or Isaiah 4, v. 2
8	II. Sun. in Adv.	Isaiah..... 5	1 John 2 to v. 15	Isaiah 12, to v. 11	Or Isaiah..... 24
15	III. Sun. in Adv.	Isaiah..... 35	3 John..... 3	Isaiah..... 26	Or Isa. 23, v. 5 to 19
22	St. Thomas	Job..... 42, to v. 7	John 20, v. 19 to 24	Isaiah..... 35	.....
29	IV. Sun. in Adv.	Isaiah 30, to v. 27	Revelation..... 8	Isaiah..... 35	Or Isa. 33, v. 2 to 19
31	*Christmas Day.	Isaiah..... 9, to v. 8	Luke 2, 2 to v. 15	Isaiah 7, v. 10 to 17	.....
	Proper Psalms	Psalm 119, 45, 95	.....	Psalm 89, 110, 132	.....
26	St. Stephen	Genesis 4, to v. 22	Acts..... 6	2 Chr. 24, v. 15 to 23	.....
27	St. John Evang.	Exodus 33, v. 9	John 13, v. 23 to 36	Isaiah..... 2	.....
28	Innocent's Day.	Jerem. 31, to v. 18	Revelation..... 16	Baruch 4, v. 21 to 27	.....
29	I. Sun. aft. Xmas.	Isaiah..... 35	Rev. 19 to v. 11	Isaiah..... 38	Or Isaiah..... 40
					Rev..... 19 to v. 17
					Luke 2, v. 31 to v. 54
					John..... 2, v. 29
					John..... 5, v. 31
					John..... 8, v. 24
					John 12, v. 20 to 42

Calendar for the Year 1902 (Sixth after Bissextile).

January.			April.			July.			October.		
Su.	5	12	19	Su.	6	13	20	Su.	6	13	20
M.	6	13	20	M.	7	14	21	M.	7	14	21
Tu.	7	14	21	Tu.	1	8	15	Tu.	1	8	15
W.	1	8	15	W.	9	16	23	W.	2	9	16
Th.	2	9	16	Th.	3	10	17	Th.	3	10	17
F.	3	10	17	F.	4	11	18	F.	4	11	18
S.	4	11	18	S.	5	12	19	S.	5	12	19
February.			May.			August.			November.		
Su.	9	16	23	Su.	4	11	18	Su.	10	17	24
M.	3	10	17	M.	5	12	19	M.	4	11	18
Tu.	4	11	18	Tu.	6	13	20	Tu.	5	12	19
W.	5	12	19	W.	7	14	21	W.	6	13	20
Th.	6	13	20	Th.	8	15	22	Th.	7	14	21
F.	7	14	21	F.	9	16	23	F.	8	15	22
S.	1	8	15	S.	2	9	16	S.	2	9	16
March.			June.			September.			December.		
Su.	15	22	29	Su.	1	8	15	Su.	7	14	21
M.	3	10	17	M.	2	9	16	M.	1	8	15
Tu.	4	11	18	Tu.	3	10	17	Tu.	2	9	16
W.	5	12	19	W.	4	11	18	W.	3	10	17
Th.	6	13	20	Th.	5	12	19	Th.	4	11	18
F.	7	14	21	F.	6	13	20	F.	5	12	19
S.	8	15	22	S.	7	14	21	S.	6	13	20

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1902.

Golden Number ...	III	Septuagesima Sunday ..	Jan. 25	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	May 18
Epaot ...	21	Ash Wednesday ..	Feb. 12	Trinity Sunday ..	“ 25
Solar Cycle ...	7	Spring Commences ...	March 21	Corpus Christi ..	“ 29
Roman Indiction ...	15	Good Friday ...	“ 28	Summer Commences ..	June 22
Dominical Letter ...	E	Easter Day ..	“ 30	Autumn Commences ..	Sept. 23
Julian Period (year of)	5155	Mohammedan New Year	(1320) ..	Jewish New Year (5663)	Oct. 30
Sundays after Trinity	26	.....	April 10	First Sunday in Advent	Nov. 30
Russian New Year, Greek	.....	Ascension Sunday ..	May 4	Winter Commences ..	Dec. 22
Calendar ..	Jan. 14	Ascension Day—Holy Thurs. ..	“ 8	Christmas Day (Thurs.)	“ 25

MOON'S PHASES FOR 1902.

January.			April.			July.			October.		
Lst. Quart 2d. 4h. 8m. Aft.			Lst. Quart 2d. 6h. 24m. Morn.			New Moon 5d. 0h. 59m. Aft.			New Moon 1d. 5h. 0m. Aft.		
New Moon 9 9 15 Aft.			New Moon 11 1 50 Aft.			Fst. Quart 12 0 47 Aft.			Fst. Quart 9 5 11 Aft.		
Fst. Quart 17 6 35 Morn.			Fst. Quart 15 5 26 Morn.			Full Moon 20 4 45 Aft.			Full Moon 17 6 1 Morn.		
Full Moon 24 6 0 Morn.			Full Moon 22 6 50 Aft.			Lst. Quart 28 5 15 Morn.			Lst. Quart 23 10 58 Aft.		
Lst. Quart 31 6 8 Aft.			Lst. Quart 30 10 58 Aft.						New Moon 31 8 14 Morn.		
February.			May.			August.			November.		
New Moon 5d. 1h. 21m. Aft.			New Moon 7d. 10h. 45m. Aft.			New Moon 3d. 2h. 17m. Aft.			Fst. Quart 8d. 0h. 30m. Aft.		
Fst. Quart 15 2 57 Aft.			Fst. Quart 14 10 40 Aft.			Fst. Quart 11 4 24 Morn.			Full Moon 15 5 6 Aft.		
Full Moon 22 2 6 Aft.			Full Moon 18 10 46 Morn.			Full Moon 19 6 3 Morn.			Lst. Quart 22 7 47 Morn.		
March.			June.			September.			December.		
Lst. Quart 2d. 10h. 39m. Morn.			New Moon 6d. 6h. 11m. Morn.			New Moon 2d. 5h. 15m. Morn.			Fst. Quart 8d. 6h. 26m. Morn.		
New Moon 10 2 50 Morn.			Fst. Quart 12 11 54 Aft.			Fst. Quart 9 10 15 Aft.			Full Moon 15 3 47 Morn.		
Fst. Quart 16 10 13 Aft.			Full Moon 22 12 27 Morn.			Full Moon 17 6 23 Aft.			Lst. Quart 22 8 0 Aft.		
Full Moon 24 3 6 Morn.			Lst. Quart 28 9 52 Aft.			Lst. Quart 24 11 6 Aft.			New Moon 20 9 25 Aft.		

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

Greek and Russian Calendar.

A.D. 1901, A.M. 7409.

OLD STYLE.	CERTAIN HOLY DAYS.	NEW STYLE.
Jan. 1	Circumcision	Jan. 14
" 6	Theophany (Epiphany)	" 19
Feb. 1	Hypapanie (Purification)	Feb. 15
" 11	Carnival Sunday	" 24
" 18	First Sunday in Lent	Mar. 3
Mar. 9	Forty Martyrs	" 22
" 25	Annunciation of Theotokos.....	April 7
" 25	Palm Sunday.....	" 7
" 30	Great Friday (Good Friday) .	" 12
April 1	Holy Pasch (Easter Day)	" 14
" 23	St. George	May 1
May 9	St. Nicolas	" 22
" 10	Ascension	" 23
" 14	Coronation of the Emperor "	" 27
" 20	Pentecost (Whit Sunday)	June 1
" 21	Holy Ghost	" 1
June 29	Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles	July 12
Aug. 1	First day of Fast of Theotokos	Aug. 14
" 6	Transfiguration	" 19
" 15	Repose of Theotokos (Assumption)	" 28
" 30	St. Alexander Nevsky*	Sept. 12
Sept. 1	Nativity of Theotokos	" 21
" 14	Evaluation of the Cross	" 27
Oct. 1	Patronage of Theotokos*	Oct. 14
" 1	Accession of the Emperor*.....	Nov. 3
Nov. 15	First day Fast of the Nativity	" 28
" 1	Entrance of Theotokos	Dec. 4
Dec. 1	St. Nicolas.....	" 19
" 1	Conception of Theotokos.....	" 1
" 1	Nativity	Jan. 1

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 *n* 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 *n* 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 1901 there will be four Eclipses; two of the Sun, and two of the Moon: those of the Moon both partly visible, and those of the Sun both invisible, at Greenwich.

I. A penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, May 3, partly visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the Penumbra	4h. 6m. aft.	} Greenwich Mean Time.
Middle of the Eclipse	31 aft.	
Last contact with Penumbra	8 55 aft.	

The first contact takes place at 62° from the most northern point of the Moon's limb, counting towards the East; and the last contact 38° from the same point, counting towards the West.

The Moon rises at Greenwich, on May 3, at 7h. 28m. aft.

II. A total eclipse of the Sun, May 18, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 1.0m. morn., in longitude 52° East of Greenwich, and latitude 20° South. Central Eclipse begins generally at 3h. 58m. morn. in longitude 40° East of Greenwich, and latitude 28° South. Central Eclipse ends generally at 7h. 10m. morn., in longitude 157° East of Greenwich, and latitude 13° South. Ends on the Earth generally at 8h. 8m. morn., in longitude 145° East of Greenwich, and latitude 6° South.

The line of Central Eclipse passes from the South of Madagascar, through the Mauritius, across the Indian Ocean, through Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and the Southern portion of New Guinea.

At the Mauritius.		} Mauritius Mean Time.
Totality begins at	7h. 52m. morn.	
Greatest Phase	7 54 morn.	

A partial Eclipse will be visible at Hong Kong, Madras, Adelaide, and Perth, in West Australia.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, October 27, partly visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the Shadow	2h. 25m. aft.	} Mean Time at Greenwich.
Middle of Eclipse 3h. 15m. aft.		
Last contact with the Shadow	4 6 aft.	

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 137° from the most northern point of the Moon's limb, counting towards the East, and the last contact at 166° from the same point towards the

West. Taking the Moon's diameter = 1, the magnitude of the Eclipse will be represented by 0.23. As the Moon does not rise at Greenwich till 4h. 37m. aft., only the last contact with the penumbra will be visible at that place, at 5h. 26m. aft.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, November 11, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 4h. 30m. morn. in longitude 27° East of Greenwich, and latitude 27° North. Central Eclipse begins generally at 5h. 44m. morn. in longitude 13° East of Greenwich, and latitude 37° North. Central Eclipse ends generally at 9h. 13m. morn. in longitude 122° East of Greenwich, and latitude 17° North. Ends on the Earth generally at 10h. 27m. morn. in longitude 107° East of Greenwich, and latitude 7° North. The line of Central Eclipse passes from a little to the South of Sicily, across the Mediterranean to Alexandria, through Arabia, across the Indian Ocean to Ceylon, and thence to Siam, a little below Bangkok. A partial Eclipse will be visible at Madras, beginning at 1h. 18m. morn. Greatest phase at 1h. 30m. aft., and ending at 3h. 22m. aft.; Madras Mean Time.

V. 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 and third, and fourth Satellites.

The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed; the letters D and R 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 June 30 the disappearances and reappearances will take place on the Western side of the Planet; from June 30 to the end of the year on the Eastern 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.

FEBRUARY.

MARCH.

Day	Satellite and Phase	Greenwich Mean Time.	1	I. D.	9	7	47 morn.	1	I. D.	4	43	■ aft.
			3	I. D.	3	36	19 morn.	3	I. D.	11	11	30 morn.
			4	I. D.	10	■	45 aft.	5	I. D.*	5	39	54 morn.
			6	I. D.	4	33	16 aft.	7	I. D.	0	8	22 morn.
12	I. D.	R. ■. ■.	8	I. D.	11	1	39 morn.	8	I. D.	6	36	44 aft.
14	I. D.	4 ■	10	I. D.*	5	30	10 morn.	10	I. D.	1	5	13 aft.
16	I. D.	10 51	11	I. D.	11	58	35 aft.	12	I. D.	7	33	36 morn.
18	I. D.	5 19	13	I. D.	6	27	5 aft.	14	I. D.	■	■	■ morn.
19	I. D.	11 48	14	III. D.*	■	14	6 morn.	15	I. D.	8	30	26 aft.
21	I. D.	6 16	15	I. D.	■	55	28 aft.	17	I. D.	2	58	55 aft.
23	I. D.	0 45	17	I. D.	7	23	59 morn.	19	I. D.	9	27	18 morn.
25	I. D.*	7 13	19	I. D.	1	52	23 morn.	21	I. D.*	3	55	47 morn.
27	I. D.	■ 42	20	I. D.	8	20	53 aft.	22	III. R.*	4	42	22 morn.
28	I. D.	8 10	22	I. D.	2	49	15 aft.	24	I. D.	10	24	7 aft.
30	I. D.	■ 39	24	I. D.	9	17	46 morn.	26	I. D.	4	52	36 aft.
31	II. D.*	7 25	25	II. D.*	4	22	27 morn.	28	I. D.	11	20	53 morn.
			26	I. D.	3	46	9 morn.	29	I. D.*	3	51	24 morn.
			27	I. D.	10	14	39 aft.	30	I. D.	0	17	48 morn.
								31	I. D.	6	45	16 aft.

APRIL.

Table for April eclipses with columns: Day, Satellite and Phase, Greenwich Mean Time (H, M, S), and time of day (aft. or morn.).

MAY.

Table for May eclipses with columns: Day, Satellite and Phase, Greenwich Mean Time (H, M, S), and time of day (aft. or morn.).

JUNE.

Table for June eclipses with columns: Day, Satellite and Phase, Greenwich Mean Time (H, M, S), and time of day (aft. or morn.).

JULY.

Table for July eclipses with columns: Day, Satellite and Phase, Greenwich Mean Time (H, M, S), and time of day (aft. or morn.).

AUGUST.

Table for August eclipses with columns: Day, Satellite and Phase, Greenwich Mean Time (H, M, S), and time of day (aft. or morn.).

SEPTEMBER.

Table for September eclipses with columns: Day, Satellite and Phase, Greenwich Mean Time (H, M, S), and time of day (aft. or morn.).

SEPTEMBER—continued.

Table for continued September eclipses with columns: Day, Satellite and Phase, Greenwich Mean Time (H, M, S), and time of day (aft. or morn.).

OCTOBER.

Table for October eclipses with columns: Day, Satellite and Phase, Greenwich Mean Time (H, M, S), and time of day (aft. or morn.).

NOVEMBER.

Table for November eclipses with columns: Day, Satellite and Phase, Greenwich Mean Time (H, M, S), and time of day (aft. or morn.).

DECEMBER.

Table for December eclipses with columns: Day, Satellite and Phase, Greenwich Mean Time (H, M, S), and time of day (aft. or morn.).

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will be invisible to the end of the year.

**MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, WHICH
AT GREENWICH. FOR JANUARY 1, 1901.**

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
		H.	M.	S.			
α Andromedæ	2	0	3	16.1	+ 3.08	+ 28 32 38	+ 20.0
γ Pegasi	3	0	8	8.2	+ 3.08	+ 14 37 59	+ 20.0
α Cassiopeiæ	2½	0	34	53.1	+ 3.37	+ 55 59 40	+ 19.8
β Ceti	2	0	38	37.2	+ 3.00	- 18 31 48	+ 19.8
β Piscium	4½	0	57	48.3	+ 3.12	+ 7 21 26	+ 19.4
θ Ceti	4	1	19	4.5	+ 3.00	- 8 41 39	+ 18.9
α Ursæ Minoris (Pole St.)	2	1	22	58.5	+ 25.39	+ 88 46 45	+ 18.7
α Tauri	3½	1	26	11.1	+ 3.20	+ 14 50 8	+ 18.6
β Arietis	3	1	49	10.1	+ 3.30	+ 20 19 27	+ 17.8
α Arietis	2	2	1	35.4	+ 3.36	+ 22 59 40	+ 17.3
γ Ceti	3	2	38	10.2	+ 3.11	+ 2 49 7	+ 15.5
α Ceti	2½	2	57	6.2	+ 3.13	+ 3 42 5	+ 14.4
α Persei	2	3	17	15.1	+ 4.26	+ 49 30 32	+ 13.1
η Tauri	3	3	41	35.9	+ 3.56	+ 23 47 57	+ 11.4
γ Eridani	3	3	53	24.6	+ 2.79	- 13 47 24	+ 10.5
α Tauri (Aidebaran)	1	4	30	14.3	+ 3.43	+ 16 13 37	+ 7.7
α Aurigæ	2½	4	50	32.7	+ 3.90	+ 33 0 34	+ 6.0
α Aurigæ (Capella)	1	5	9	2.5	+ 4.42	+ 45 52 51	+ 4.4
β Orionis	1	5	9	46.8	+ 2.88	- 8 18 57	+ 4.4
β Tauri	2	5	20	2.0	+ 3.79	+ 28 31 24	+ 3.5
β Orionis	2½	5	26	56.9	+ 3.06	- 0 22 20	+ 2.9
α Leporis	2½	5	28	21.8	+ 2.64	- 17 53 35	+ 2.8
α Orionis	2	5	31	11.4	+ 3.04	- 1 15 54	+ 2.5
α Columbæ	2½	5	36	3.9	+ 2.17	- 34 7 36	+ 2.1
α Orionis	1	5	49	48.7	+ 3.25	+ 7 23 20	+ 0.9
α Geminorum	3	6	16	58.3	+ 3.63	+ 22 33 53	- 1.5
γ Geminorum	2	6	31	59.6	+ 3.47	+ 16 29 2	- 2.8
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	1	6	40	47.0	+ 2.68	- 16 34 48	- 3.6
51 Cephei	5½	6	54	13.6	+ 29.67	+ 87 12 16	- 4.7
α Canis Majoris	1½	6	54	44.1	+ 2.36	- 28 50 14	- 4.7
δ Geminorum	3½	7	14	12.7	+ 3.59	+ 22 9 53	- 6.4
α Geminorum (Castor)	2	7	28	17.1	+ 3.85	+ 32 6 22	- 7.5
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	1	7	34	7.2	+ 3.19	+ 5 28 43	- 8.0
β Geminorum (Pollux)	1	7	39	15.5	+ 3.72	+ 28 15 56	- 8.4
15 Argus	3	8	3	19.7	+ 2.56	- 24 1 7	- 10.3
ε Hydræ	3½	8	41	32.1	+ 3.19	+ 6 46 56	- 13.0
ε Ursæ Majoris	3	8	52	26.9	+ 4.17	+ 48 25 50	- 13.7
α Hydræ	2	9	22	43.4	+ 2.95	- 8 13 45	- 15.5
θ Ursæ Majoris	3	9	26	14.4	+ 4.14	+ 52 7 43	- 15.7
ε Leonis	3	9	40	14.0	+ 3.42	+ 24 13 49	- 16.4
α Leonis (Regulus)	1	10	3	6.0	+ 3.22	+ 12 27 4	- 17.5
γ Leonis	1½	10	14	30.9	+ 3.29	+ 20 20 33	- 18.0
α Ursæ Majoris	2	10	57	37.4	+ 3.76	+ 62 17 8	- 19.3
δ Leonis	3	11	8	50.7	+ 3.19	+ 21 3 58	- 19.5
δ Cratæis	4	11	14	23.4	+ 3.01	- 14 14 34	- 19.7
β Leonis	2	11	44	0.6	+ 3.10	+ 15 7 32	- 20.0
γ Ursæ Majoris	1½	11	48	37.6	+ 3.16	+ 54 14 43	- 20.0
ε Corvi	3	12	5	1.9	+ 3.08	- 22 4 9	- 20.0
ε Virginis	4	12	14	50.5	+ 3.07	- 0 7 0	- 20.0
β Corvi	3	12	29	11.1	+ 3.14	- 22 50 57	- 19.9
γ Virginis	3½	12	36	38.6	+ 3.08	- 0 54 21	- 19.8
α Canum Venaticorum	3	12	51	23.9	+ 2.83	+ 38 51 11	- 19.5
α Virginis (Spica)	1	13	19	58.6	+ 3.16	- 10 38 40	- 18.8
ζ Virginis	3½	13	29	38.9	+ 3.07	- 0 5 23	- 18.5
η Ursæ Majoris	2	13	43	38.4	+ 2.38	+ 48 49 26	- 18.0
η Boötis	3	13	49	58.3	+ 2.86	- 18 53 38	- 17.8
α Boötis (Arcturus)	1	14	11	8.7	+ 2.81	+ 19 41 52	- 16.9
ε Boötis	2½	14	40	39.8	+ 2.62	+ 27 29 29	- 15.3
α Libræ	3	14	45	24.0	+ 3.32	- 15 37 50	- 15.0
β Ursæ Minoris	2	14	50	59.4	- 0.21	+ 74 33 36	- 14.7
β Libræ	2½	15	11	40.7	+ 3.23	- 9 1 4	- 13.4
α Coronæ Borealis	2½	15	30	29.8	+ 2.53	+ 27 2 52	- 12.2
α Serpentis	2½	15	39	23.5	+ 2.94	+ 6 44 13	- 11.5
β Scorpii	3	15	59	40.7	+ 3.48	- 19 32 4	- 10.0
δ Ophiuchi	3	16	9	9.4	+ 3.14	- 3 26 22	- 9.3
η Draconis	3	16	22	39.0	+ 0.81	+ 61 44 18	- 8.3
α Scorpii (Antares)	1	16	23	20.2	+ 3.67	- 26 12 45	- 8.2
ζ Herculis	3	16	37	33.2	+ 2.30	+ 31 46 55	- 7.1

EXPLANATION OF THE ASTRONOMICAL TABLES.

Mean Right Ascension.
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 1901, 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 is +, and S. Declination -, and that the corrections must be added algebraically.

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

Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
This column indicates the Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on each day of the year, and is the time which the Observatory or Astronomical clock should show when the Mean Time clock points to Noon, and, in connection with the Table in the Appendix, serves to convert Sidereal into Mean Solar Time.

Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time Clock when the first point of Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon, and is useful for changing Mean

72 Mean Right Ascension and Declination of 100 Fundamental Stars.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Annual Precess.	Declination.			Ann. Prec.	Solar into Sidereal Time with the help of the Table in the Appendix.
		H.	M.	S.		"	"	"		
α Ophiuchi.....	3½	16	52	58.9	+ 2.86	-	31	44	- 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 to the nearest 100 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 Dipleidoscope or similar instrument, when, from the interference of clouds, &c., only one limb of the Sun is observed. From the values on the 5th and 20th, that for any other day can be easily inferred with sufficient accuracy, the change in the apparent diameter being very slow.
α ¹ Hercules.....	3½	17	10	8.0	+ 2.73	+ 14	30	11	- 4.3	
β Ophiuchi.....	3½	17	15	55.7	+ 3.68	- 24	54	3	- 3.8	
β Draconis.....	3	17	28	11.7	+ 1.36	+ 52	33	28	- 2.8	
α Ophiuchi.....	2	17	30	20.3	+ 2.78	- 12	37	55	- 2.6	
μ Hercules.....	3½	17	42	35.0	+ 2.37	+ 27	46	42	- 1.5	
γ Draconis.....	2½	17	54	18.4	+ 1.39	+ 51	30	1	- 0.5	
γ Urse Minoris.....	4½	18	13	13.2	- 19.51	+ 86	36	48	+ 0.4	
■ Sagittarii.....	4	18	7	50.6	+ 3.59	- 21	5	5	+ 0.7	
■ Lyræ (Vega).....	4	18	7	35.2	+ 2.01	+ 38	41	29	+ 2.9	
β Lyræ.....(var.)	3½-4½	18	46	25.5	+ 2.21	+ 33	14	51	+ 4.0	
ζ Aquilæ.....	3	19	0	51.6	+ 2.76	+ 13	42	58	+ 5.3	
λ Aquilæ.....	3½	19	3	30.4	+ 3.01	+ 2	53	2	+ 6.9	
λ Urse Minoris.....	6½	19	21	21.7	- 68.12	+ 88	59	23	+ 6.9	
γ Aquilæ.....	■	19	41	33.2	+ 2.85	+ 10	19	19	+ 8.6	
γ Aquilæ (Altair).....	1	19	45	57.3	+ 2.89	+ 8	36	24	+ 8.9	
β Aquilæ.....	4	19	50	27.0	+ 2.94	+ 6	34	3	+ 9.3	
α Capricorni.....	4	19	12	33.8	+ 3.33	- 12	51	7	+ 11.0	
ζ Cygni.....	1½	20	38	3.4	+ 2.04	+ 44	55	35	+ 12.8	
ζ Cygni.....	3½	21	8	43.3	+ 2.55	+ 29	49	14	+ 14.7	
α Cephei.....	2½	21	16	13.1	+ 1.41	+ 62	3	58	+ 15.1	
β Aquarii.....	3	21	20	20.9	+ 3.16	-	25	15	+ 15.7	
β Cephei.....	3½	21	27	23.1	+ 0.79	+ 70	7	34	+ 15.8	
ε Pegasi.....	2½	21	39	14.4	+ 2.94	+ 9	25	15	+ 16.4	
α Aquarii.....	3	22	0	42.0	+ 3.08	- 0	48	3	+ 17.4	
γ Aquarii.....	4	22	16	32.6	+ 3.09	- 1	53	10	+ 18.0	
β Pegasi.....	3½	22	36	31.5	+ 2.99	+ 10	18	52	+ 18.7	
ζ Piscis Australis (Pomahauti).....	1½	22	52	10.9	+ 3.30	- 30	3	49	+ 19.2	
■ Pegasi (Markab).....	2½	22	59	42.7	+ 2.98	+ 14	40	21	+ 19.4	
γ Piscium.....	4	23	12	2.0	+ 3.06	+ 2	44	29	+ 19.6	
γ Cephei.....	3½	23	35	16.0	+ 2.45	+ 77	4	47	+ 19.9	
■ Piscium.....	■	23	54	13.6	+ 3.07	+ 6	18	55	+ 20.0	

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, FOR JANUARY 1, 1901.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Annual Precess.	Declination.			Ann. Prec.	CENTAURI.
		H.	M.	S.		"	"	"		
β Hydri.....	2½	0	20	33.3	+ 2.52	- 77	48	43	+ 20.0	It is supposed that the 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.
■ Eridani (Achernar).....	1	1	34	1.7	+ 2.23	- 57	33	23	+ 18.4	
■ Hydri.....	3	1	48	46.1	- 0.99	- 74	32	34	+ 10.9	
■ Argæ (Anopus).....	1	1	48	45.3	+ 1.33	- 52	38	30	- 1.9	
■ Argæ.....	2½	9	14	26.3	+ 1.61	- 58	51	35	- 15.0	
η Argæ.....(var.)	1-7½	10	41	13.1	+ 2.32	- 59	9	50	- 18.9	
β Chamæleontis.....	4½	12	12	31.8	+ 3.44	- 78	45	45	- 20.0	
α ¹ Crucis.....	1½	12	21	5.3	+ 3.31	- 62	33	1	- 20.0	
β Centauri.....	1	13	56	50.0	+ 4.20	- 59	53	43	- 17.5	
α ² Centauri.....	1	14	32	58.0	+ 4.53	- 60	25	27	- 15.7	
α Trianguli Australis.....	2	16	38	10.6	+ 6.31	- 68	50	46	- 7.0	
■ Octantis.....	6	19	5	25.5	+ 101.73	- 89	15	11	+ 5.4	
α Pavonis.....	2	20	17	49.1	+ 4.77	- 57	3	9	+ 11.3	
■ Græis.....	2	21	59	7.7	+ 3.70	- 47	26	26	+ 17.4	

Standard Time.

STANDARD TIME referred to the meridian of Greenwich has been adopted for railway and other purposes in the countries mentioned in the following table. The globe is supposed to be divided into zones extending 7° 30' on each side of the central meridians, and the local time is used for all places within that zone. The central meridians are taken at every 15° of longitude, equal to 1h., east and west of Greenwich.

Place.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.	Place.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.
Mid-Europe.....	15° E.	..... 1h. fast.	Australia & Japan.		
Cape Colony.....	22½° E.	..... 1½h. fast.	West Australia.	120° E.	..... 8h. fast.
Natal.....	30° E.	..... 2h. fast.	Japan.....	135° E.	..... 9h. fast.
America.			South Australia.	142½° E.	..... 9½h. fast.
Intercolonial ...	60° W.	..... 4h. slow.	Victoria.....		
Eastern.....	75° W.	..... 5h. slow.	New Sth. Wales	150° E.	..... 10h. fast.
Central.....	90° W.	..... 6h. slow.	Queensland.....		
Mountain.....	105° W.	..... 7h. slow.	Tasmania.....		
Pacific.....	120° W.	..... 8h. slow.	New Zealand.....	172½° E.	..... 11½h. fast.

RISING, SETTING, RIGHT ASCENSION, AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS URANUS, NEPTUNE, CERES, PALLAS, AND VESTA, 1901, ABOUT THE TIMES OF OPPOSITION AT MEAN NOON ■ THE RESPECTIVE DAYS.

URANUS.				
Day.	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "
May 7	1 0A	6 0M	16 59 25	22 44 39N
" 17	9 20A	5 00M	16 57 53	22 41 53S
" 27	8 39A	3 39M	16 56 12	22 39 26S
June 7	7 57A	3 59M	16 54 26	22 35 59S
" 16	7 16A	3 18M	16 52 41	22 34 9S
" 26	6 34A	3 38M	16 50 59	22 31 30S

In opposition June 5.

NEPTUNE.				
Day.	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "
Nov. 11	6 34A	10 56M	6 4 51	22 15 8N
" 21	5 53A	10 15M	6 3 56	22 15 3N
Dec. 1	5 13A	9 33M	6 2 53	22 15 2N
" 11	4 33A	8 53M	6 1 43	22 15 3N
" 21	3 52A	8 14M	6 0 30	22 15 8N
" 31	3 12A	7 34M	5 59 17	22 15 15N

In opposition December 22.

CERES.				
Day.	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "
Oct. 1	7 44A	8 31M	4 45 13	3 22 50N
" 11	7 2A	7 43M	2 39 58	2 50 12N
" 21	6 17A	6 53M	2 31 0	1 19 29N
" 31	5 31A	6 00M	2 23 3	1 55 19N
Nov. 10	4 44A	5 13M	2 14 5	1 41 55N
" 20	3 57A	4 25M	2 0 3	1 42 23N

In opposition October 28.

PALLAS.

Day.	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "
Aug. 12	7 11A	8 28M	23 10 39	6 23 18N
" 22	6 35A	7 33M	23 4 37	4 45 46N
Sept. 1	5 58A	6 33M	22 57 31	2 49 52N
" 11	5 21A	5 40M	22 49 59	0 41 3N
" 21	4 46A	4 43M	22 42 43	1 32 35S
Oct. 1	4 12A	3 46M	22 36 29	3 42 46S

In opposition September 7.

VESTA.

Day.	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "
Jan. 2	6 56A	10 34M	9 31 32	18 53 53N
" 12	6 4A	9 57M	9 26 8	19 59 46N
" 22	5 9A	9 00M	9 18 7	21 14 54N
Feb. 1	4 11A	8 38M	8 18	22 31 20N
" 11	3 13A	7 56M	7 57 57	23 40 19N
" 21	2 18A	7 13M	8 48 23	24 35 17N

In opposition February 1.

JUNO.

There will be no opposition of this Planet in the year 1901. The last opposition took place on September 27, 1900, and the next will occur on March 14, 1902.

The times of Southings may be obtained with sufficient accuracy by taking a ■■■■■ between the times 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 ■ well-regulated clock; the column headed "Sun before or after Clock" gives the difference between mean and apparent time, or the time ■ shown by the Sun.

SIGNS OF ■■■ 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 ■ 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, souths about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the Earth.

Elongation.—The inferior Planets, in their revolutions round the Sun, appear to ■ 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 ■ 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 ■ again while passing from superior to inferior Conjunction.

Occultation.—It often happens that the Moon in her orbital motion passes before, and hides from ■ 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, fainter stars have been inserted, when 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 ebb-

ing 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 $24\text{h. } 50\text{m.}$, any particular meridian must not only have its secondary tide $12\text{h. } 25\text{m.}$ after the primary, but must have low water $6\text{h. } 12\frac{1}{2}\text{m.}$ 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 occur 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.: Amazons, 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 Clackmannan on the 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	■
Putney.....	■	■	67½
Kew	7	1	73
Richmond	3	10	76
Teddington	1	4½	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 sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably 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 43° 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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. 20s. and South Declination $3^{\circ} 26'$. The maximum will occur about Aug. 3.

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. 44s. and North Declination $40^{\circ} 34'$. It will be well observed in October and November.

ψ Ophiuchi varies from the 6th to the 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. 30s. and North Declination $1^{\circ} 19'$.

The Variable Star β Lyrae is remarkable in having a double period, viz., two maxima and two minima—the double period being very nearly equal to thirteen days; the difference between the maximum and minimum is only one degree of magnitude. There is another peculiarity in the changes of this Star—that, although the two maxima are equal, the minima are unequal. It is situated in R. A. 18h. 46m. 26s. and North Declination $33^{\circ} 15'$. 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. 30s. and North Declination $57^{\circ} 54'$. 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 our 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, or less bright 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, long the magnetism in the magnets and their relative positions remain the same. In the Mariner's Compass we have an example 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 1580, at London, the needle had an Eastern variation of about $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; between 1657 and 1662 its direction coincided with the plane of the Astronomical meridian; that is to say, the 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 (1901) 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 situated 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 birds, in stormy weather, 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 in 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 state of our atmosphere. We were then, by its help, enabled to ascertain the weight and pressure of the great aerial mass 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 it contained, 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 warm atmosphere 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, indicates 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, 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 above the bank of clouds) presages wind.

From the clouds 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 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 region 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.

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, especially (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 longi-

tudes, while the astronomer reckons his from the meridian of the First Point of Aries.

Since a well-regulated astronomical clock should show *o. m. 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. = 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. 3m. 6s.
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon (sub.) 23h. 29m. 35s.

Diminish by the Acceleration for 10h. 33m. 31s. at 10s. per hour } 10h. 33m. 31s.
1m. 46s.

Approximate time of Southing, March 15 } 10h. 31m. 45s.

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 9h. 30m. :—

Sidereal time at Mean Noon 14h. 56m. 5s.
Greenwich time (add) 9h. 30m. —

Add for acceleration for 9h. 30m. at 10s. per hour } 0h. 26m. 5s.
1m. 35s.

Sidereal time November 5 at 9h. 30m. P.M. } 0h. 27m. 40s.

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, 1901.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF VENUS AND MARS, 1901.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	VENUS.	MARS.
Jan. 5	34'94	15'18	Jan. 15	0'502	0'949
Feb. 14	33'82	15'08	Feb. 14	0'949	0'997
Mar. 5	36'71	15'24	Mar. 15	0'280	0'979
April 15	39'11	15'96	April 15	0'993	0'924
May 25	41'54	17'06	May 15	0'998	0'895
June 14	42'35	17'58	June 15	0'977	0'850
July 24	42.43	18'08	July 15	0'936	0'900
Aug. 13	41'70	17'94	Aug. 15	0'873	0'915
Sept. 22	39.32	17'06	Sept. 15	0'795	0'933
Oct. 12	38'04	16'45	Oct. 15	0'705	0'951
Nov. 21	35'97	15'26	Nov. 15	0'591	0'967
Dec. 11	35'34	14'74	Dec. 15	0'445	0'980

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 1901 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.

MAGNETIC

The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and apply to Greenwich only.

The diurnal variation of the magnetic declination at Greenwich is about 12' in summer, and 7' in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about 10h. a.m., and again about 6h. p.m., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 2h. p.m., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, according to the season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies, from hour to hour, in a similar manner to the declination. The declination and dip are also subject to secular variations, the duration of which is not accurately known. Accidental perturbations, due to magnetic storms, affect the needles. These variations in the position of the magnets occur with great suddenness, deflecting the needle right and left with great rapidity, almost like ordinary telegraphic signalling, and are generally coincident with the passage of great outbursts of sun spots across the sun's central meridian.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in O. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
1889	17 34'9	1821	67 24'9
1890	17 28'6	1823	67 22'9
1891	17 23'4	1823	67 21'4
1892	17 17'4	1826	67 19'8
1893	17 11'4	1829	67 17'8
1894	17 4'6	1829	67 17'3
1895	16 57'0	1832	67 14'7
1896	16 52'0	1833	67 15'0
1897	16 46'0	1836	67 13'0
1898	16 39'0	183	67 12'0
1899	16 34'2	1842	67 10'2

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

Founded 10th August, 1673.

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, O.B.	1881

Name.	SAXONS AND DANES.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
EGBERT	First King of all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
{ ETHELWULF	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	979	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 THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	—	0
THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.					
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	—
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	—	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	—	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	—
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.	grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter 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	—	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	—	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	—	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	—
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. 1649	48	24
COMMONWEALTH	Commonwealth declared May 19	1649	—	—	—
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653	1658	—	—
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector	1658	Res. 1659	—	—

Name.	THE HOUSE OF STUART—RESTORED.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgn'd.
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I.	1685	1685	25	26
JAMES II.	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689.)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	35	35
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
ANNE.	Eldest daughter of James II.	1702	1694 1714	33	1
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	81	34
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	10	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	72	7
VICTORIA.	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

* 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 (Ceanmohr) 1057, Apr.		Alexander III. 1249, July 8		James IV. 1488, June 11	
Donald (Bane) 1093, Nov.		Margaret 1286, Mar. 19		J. V. 1513, Sept. 11	
Duncan 1094, May		John Balliol 1292, Nov. 17		Mary 1542, Dec. 16	
Donald (Bane) rest. 1095, Nov.		Robert I. (Bruce) 1306, Mar. 27		Francis and Mary 1558, Apr. 24	
Edgar 1097, Sept.		David II. 1329, June 7		Mary 1560, Dec. 5	
Alexander I. 1107, Jan. 8		Robert II. (Stewart) 1371, Feb. 22		Henry and Mary... 1565, July 29	
David I. 1124, April 27		Robert III. 1390, April 12		Mary 1567, Feb. 10	
Malcolm (Maiden) 1153, May 24		James I. 1406, April 11		James VI. 1567, July 29	
William (The Lion) 1165, Dec. 9		James II. 1437, Feb. 20		(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)	
Alexander II. 1214, Dec. 11		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 of Edward II. of England; born 1284	
Anarawd, son of Roderick 877		Created Prince of Wales 1301	
Howel Dda, the Good 942		Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III. 1343	
Jefan and Jago 948		Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince 1377	
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad 971		Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.) 1399	
Cadwallon, his brother 984		Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI. 1454	
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha 985		Edward of Westminster (Edward V.) 1472	
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel 992		Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484) 1483	
Llewelyn ap Sitsylht. 1015		Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII. 1489	
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric. 1023		Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII. 1503	
Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsylht 1034		Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612) 1610	
Bleddyn 1063		Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I. 1616	
Trahaern ap Caradoc 1073		Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I. 1630	
Griffith ap Cynan 1079		George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I. 1714	
Owain Gwynedd. 1136		Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751) 1727	
David ap Owain Gwynedd 1169		George William Frederick (George III.) ... 1751	
Llewelyn the Great 1194		George Augustus Frederick (George IV.) ... 1762	
David ap Llewelyn 1240		Albert Edward, of Queen Victoria 1841	
Llewelyn Griffith, last Prince, 1246; Alain	1282		

Presidents of the United States of America.

Declaration of Independence 4 July 1776	Millard Fillmore (elected Vice-President) 1850
General Washington first President, 1789 and 1793	Franklin Pierce 1853
John Adams 1797	James Buchanan 1857
Thomas Jefferson 1801 and 1805	Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865) 1861 and 1865
James Madison 1809 and 1813	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President) 1865
James Monroe. 1817 and 1821	Ulysses S. Grant. 1869 and 1873
John Quincy Adams 1825	Rutherford Burchard Hayes 1877
Andrew Jackson. 1829 and 1833	James A. Garfield (died 19 Sept., 1881) 1881
Martin Van Buren 1837	Chester A. Arthur (elected V.-Pres.) 1881
William Henry Harrison (died 4 April) 1841	Grover Cleveland 1885
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President) 1841	Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug. 1833) 1889
James Knox Polk 1845	Grover Cleveland (b. 18 Mar., 1837) 1885 and 1893
Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850) 1849	W. McKinley (b. 29 Jan. 1843) ... Mch. 1897 & 1901

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	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," Diéudonné	1643

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

The First Republic.

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

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérés, and Lebrun	■ Dec. 1799
-----------------------------------	-------------

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, 1850.)	

The Second Republic.

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

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor	..... ■ Nov. 1852
(Deposed ■ 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 Presdnt.	24 May 1873
Jules Grévy, (first) elected President	30 Jan. 1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President	■ Dec. 1887
(Assassinated at Lyons 24 June, 1894.)	
Jean Casimir Perier elected President	27 June 1894
Francois Félix Faure elected President	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet elected President	..... 18 Feb. 1899

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. } ■ 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	1618
George-William	1619
Frederick-William, "The Great Elector"	1640
Frederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia	1701
Frederick-William I.	1713
Frederick II., "The Great"	1740
Frederick-William II.	1786
Frederick-William III.	1797
Frederick-William IV.	1840
William 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
1725 Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d.	17 May 1727
1727 Peter II., d. 1730; 1730, Ann. d.	29 Oct. 1740
1740 Ivan VI., imprisoned 1741, assassinated	1764
1741 Elizabeth	..... died 5 Jan. 1762
1762 Peter III.	..... assassinated 14 July 1762
1762 Catherine II., Wife of Peter III., d.	17 Nov. 1796
1796 Paul	..... assassinated 24 March 1801
1801 Alexander I.	..... died 1 Dec. 1825
1825 Nicholas I.	..... died 2 March 1855
1855 Alexander II.	... assassinated 13 March 1881
1881 Alexander III.	..... died 1 Nov. 1894
1894 Nicholas II.	began to reign.

Popes of Rome.

St. Peter (first Bishop of Rome) ■
Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected Pope)	1154
Innocent XIII.	Conti 1721
Benedict XIII.	Orsini 1724
Clement XII.	Orsini 1730
Benedict XIV.	Lambertini 1740
Clement XIII.	Rezzonico 1758
Clement XIV.	Ganganelli 1769
Pius VI.	Braschi 1775
Pius VII.	Chiaramonti 1805
Leo XII.	della Genga 1820
Pius VIII.	Castiglioni 1829
Gregory XVI.	Cappellari 1831
Pius IX.	Mastai-Ferretti 1846
Leo XIII.	Pecci (born, 2 Mar., 1810) 1878

COUNTRY.	Ruler.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia (or Ethiopia) ...	Menelik II., of Shoa, G.C.M.G., <i>Emperor</i>	1843	12 March, 1889
Afghanistan	Abdur Rahman Khan, G.C.B., <i>Amir</i>	1845	22 July, 1880
Argentine Republic	Julio A. Roca, <i>President</i> .....	...	12 Oct., 1898
Austria	Francis Joseph, <i>Emperor</i>	18 Aug., 1830	2 Dec., 1848
Baluchistan	Mir Mahmud, G.C.I.E., <i>Khan of Khelat</i> .....	...	1893
Belgium	Leopold II., <i>King of the Belgians</i>	■ April, 1835	10 Dec., 1865
Bokvia	Jo-é Manuel Pando, <i>President</i> .....	...	20 Aug., 1896
Brazil (United States of) ..	M. F. de Campos Salles, <i>President</i> .....	...	15 Nov., 1898
Bulgaria	Ferdinand, <i>Prince</i>	■ Feb., 1861	7 July, 1887
Chile	Federico Errázuriz, <i>President</i> .....	...	18 Sept., 1896
China	Kuang Hsi: <i>Queen</i> (his aunt) <i>rules</i>	15 Aug., 1871	12 Jan., 1875
Colombia	J. M. Marroquin, <i>Vice-President</i> .....	...	1900
Congo Free State	King of the Belgians, <i>Sovereign</i>	■ April, 1835	1885
Corea	Li Hsi, <i>Emperor</i> .....	...	1864
Costa Rica	Rafael Iglesias, <i>President</i> .....	...	8 May, 1898
Crete	Prince George of Greece, <i>High Commissioner</i> ..	12(25) June '69	25 Nov., 1898
Denmark	Christian IX., <i>King</i>	■ April, 1818	15 Nov., 1863
Dominican Republic	General Jimenez, <i>President</i> .....	...	Nov., 1899
Ecuador	Eloy Medardo Alfaro, <i>President</i> .....	...	1895
Egypt	Abbas II., G.C.B., <i>Khedive</i>	14 July, 1874	7 Jan., 1892
France	Emile Loubet, <i>President</i>	31 Dec., 1838	18 Feb., 1899
German Empire	William II., <i>Emperor</i>	} 27 Jan., 1859	15 June, 1871
Prussia	William II., <i>King</i>		
Bavaria	Otto, <i>King</i> (Prince Luitpold, <i>Regent</i>)	27 April, 1848	13 June, 1866
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, <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, <i>Grand Duke</i>	9 April, 1882	10 April 1897
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederick William, <i>Grand Duke</i>	17 Oct., 1819	■ Sept., 1860
Oldenburg	Peter, <i>Grand Duke</i>	8 July, 1827	27 Feb., 1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Charles Edward, <i>Duke</i> (<i>Duke of Albany</i>)	19 July, 1834	30 July, 1910
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	Manuel Estrada Cabrera, <i>President</i> .....	...	2 Oct., 1898
Hayi .....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	Terencio Sierra, <i>President</i> .....	.....	1 Feb., 1899
Hungary	Francis Joseph, <i>King</i>	18 Aug. 1830	8 June, 1867
India	Victoria, <i>Empress</i>	24 May, 1819	1 Jan., 1877
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., <i>King</i>	11 Nov., 1869	29 July, 1900
Japan	Mutsuhito, <i>Emperor (or Mikado)</i>	■ Nov., 1852	13 Feb., 1867
Liberia	William David Coleman, <i>President</i> .....	...	13 Nov., 1896
Luxemburg	Adolphus, <i>Grand Duke</i>	24 July, 1817	23 Nov., 1890
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz, <i>President</i> (6th time) .....	...	1 Dec., 1896
Montenegro	Nicholas, <i>Prince</i>	■ Oct., 1841	14 Aug., 1860
Morocco	Muley Abdul Aziz, <i>Sultan</i>	1879	7 June, 1894
Nepal	} Prithivi Bir Bikram Shumsher Jang } } Bahadur, <i>Maharaja</i>	} 8 Aug., 1875	17 May, 1881
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i>		
Nicaragua	José Santos Zelaya, <i>President</i>	31 Aug., 1880	23 Nov., 1890
Nicaragua	José Santos Zelaya, <i>President</i> .....	...	June, 1893
Paraguay	Emilio Aceval, <i>President</i> .....	...	25 Nov., 1898
Persia	Muzaffer-ed-Din, <i>Shah</i>	25 March, 1853	■ May, 1896
Peru	Señor Romana, <i>President</i> .....	...	■ Sept., 1899
Portugal	Carlos, <i>King</i>	■ Sept., 1863	19 Oct., 1889
Roumania	Charles, <i>King</i>	20 April, 1839	26 March, 1881
Russia	Nicholas II., <i>Emperor (Tsar)</i>	18 May, 1868	1 Nov. (n.s.) '94
Salvador	Tomas Regalado, <i>President</i> .....	...	19 Nov., 1898
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
Siam	Alfonso XIII. (a Minor), <i>King</i>	17 May, 1886	17 Oct., 1886
Spain	Oscar II., <i>King</i>	21 Jan., 1829	18 Sept., 1872
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II., <i>King</i> .....	...	15 Dec., 1899
Switzerland	W. Hauser, <i>President</i> (for 1899-1900) .....	...	March, 1899
Tripoli	Hashem Bey, <i>Governor-General</i> .....	...	July, 1900
Tunis	Hafiz Mehmet Pasha, <i>Bey</i> .....	...	July, 1900
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II., <i>Sultan</i>	21 Sept., 1842	31 Aug., 1876
United States (America) ..	William McKinley, <i>President</i> (re-elected 1900) ..	29 Jan., 1843	4 March, 1897
Uruguay	Juan L. Cuestas, <i>President</i> .....	...	1 March, 1899
Venezuela	Ignacio Andrade, <i>President</i> .....	...	28 Feb., 1898
Zanzibar	Hamud bin Muhamad, <i>Sultan</i> .....	...	27 Aug., 1896

84 British and Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, &c.

Country.	British Representative.	Representative in Great Britain.
Argentine Republic	Hon. W. A. C. Barrington, <i>Minister</i> ...	Florencio L. Dominguez 16 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
Austria-Hungary ...	Hon. Sir F. E. Plunkett, G.O.M.G., <i>Amb.</i>	Count Franz Deym, 11 Belgrave Sq. S.W.
Belgium	Edmund C. H. Phipps, G.B., <i>Minister</i> ...	Baron Whettнал, 18 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
Bolivia	(None)	Felix A. Aramayo, 3 Roland Houses, South Kensington, S.W.
Brazil	Sir H. Nevill Dering, Bart., G.B., <i>Min.</i>	(Vacant), 55 Curzon St., W.
Bulgaria	F. E. H. Elliot, <i>Agent & Cons.-Gen.</i> ...	(None)
Central America.....	{ George Francis Birt Jenner, <i>Minister and Cons.-Gen.</i> (Guatemala City).	(Honduras [E.C.] Nicaragua Salvador: M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, Costa Rica: John A. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard St., E.C. Guatemala: Señor Machado, 20 Bucklersbury, E.C.
Chile	Audley Charles Gosling, <i>Minister</i>	Domingo Gana, 29 Queen's Gate Terr. S.W.
China	Sir E. M. Satow, G.O.M.G., <i>Minister</i>	H. E. Sir Chichen Lofengluh, K.O.V.O., 49 Portland Pl., W.
Colombia	George Earle Welby, <i>Minister</i>	G. R. Calderon, 46 Victoria Street, S.W.
Congo Free State ...	<i>Vice-Con.</i>	M. Houdret, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.
Denmark	William Edward Goschen, <i>Minister</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	William N. Beauclerk (Lima), <i>Min.</i> ...	Celso Nevares, 3 Copthall Bldgs, E.C.
Egypt.....	Rt. Hon. Viscount Cromer, G.O.B., <i>Minister & Consul-General</i>	
France	Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, G.O.B., <i>Amb.</i>	M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, [Hyde Pk., W.
German Empire	{ Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.O.B., <i>Ambassador</i>	{ Graf von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, [Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
Prussia	Victor A. W. Drummond, G.B., <i>Minister</i>	
Bavaria	Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., <i>Minister</i>	
Württemberg ...	Alan Johnstone (Darmstadt), <i>Ch. d'A.</i>	
Saxony		
Baden		
Hesse		
Saxe-Cob.-Goth.		
Waldeck Pyrmnt.	Sir A. C. Stephen, K.C.M.G. (Dresden)..	
Greece	Sir Edwin H. Egerton, K.C.B., <i>Minister</i>	M. D. Metaxas, 31 Marloes Road, S.W.
Hayti	Augustus Cohen, <i>Consul-General</i>	L. J. Janvier, 5 Albany Ct. Yd., W.
Italy	Rt. Hn. Lord Currie, G.O.B., <i>Ambassador</i>	(Vacant), 20 Grosvenor Sq., W.
Japan	Sir C. M. Macdonald, G.O.M.G., <i>Min.</i> ...	Baron T. Hayashi, Grosvenor Gdns, W.
Liberia	William A. Ring, <i>Vice-Cons.</i>	H. Hayman, 3 Coleman St., E.C.
Luxemburg	Sir H. Howard, K.C.B. (The Hague), <i>Envoy</i>	
Mexico	George Greville, G.O.M.G., <i>Env. Ext.</i>	Sebastian B. de Mier, 87 Cromwell Rd., [S.W.
Montenegro.....	R. J. Kennedy, G.M.G., <i>Minister Resident</i>	
Morocco	Sir A. Nicolson, Bt., K.O.I.E., <i>Env. Ext.</i>	
Netherlands.....	Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., <i>Minister</i> ...	Baron Gericke, [Herwýnen, 118 Eaton Square, S.W.
Paraguay	Hon. W. Barrington (Buenos Aires), <i>M.</i>	Alfred James, 18 Eldon St., E.C.
Persia	Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., <i>Env. Ext.</i>	Gen. Mohamed-Ali-Khan, 30 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
Peru	Wm. Neithorpe Beauclerk, <i>Minister</i> ...	José F. Canevaro, 3 Park Place, S.W.
Portugal	Sir H. MacDonell, G.O.M.G., <i>Minister</i> ...	Luiz de Soveral, G.O.M.G., 12 Gloucester Place, W.
Roumania	John Gordon Kennedy, <i>Minister</i>	M. de Balaceano, 102 Victoria St., S.W.
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. S. Scott, G.O.B., <i>Amb.</i>	Georges de Staal, Chesham House, S.W.
Servia	Sir George F. Bonham, Bart., <i>Minister</i>	S. M. Losanitch, 27 Pembroke Gardens, [W.
Siam	(vacant) <i>Minister</i>	Phya Prasiddi Salakar, [Ashburn Pl., S.W.
Spain	Sir H. M. Durand, K.O.S.I., <i>Ambassador</i>	Duque de Mandas, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Sweden and Norway	Hn. Sir Fras. J. Pakenham, K.C.M.G., <i>M.</i>	Count Lewenhaupt, 52 Pont St., S.W.
Switzerland	Frederick R. St. John, <i>Minister</i>	Charles D. Bourcart, [Lexham Garden, W.
Tripoli	Thomas S. Jago, <i>Consul-General</i>	Represented by Turkey.
Tunis	Ernest J. L. Berkeley, G.B., <i>Consul-Gen.</i>	Represented by France.
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir N. R. O'Connor, G.O.B., <i>Amb.</i>	Costaki Pacha, 1 Bryanston Sq., W.
United States	Rt. Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G.O.B., <i>M.</i>	J. H. Choate, Carlton House Terrace.
Uruguay	Walter Baring, <i>Minister and Cons.-Gen.</i>	(Vacant) 87 Victoria St., S.W.
Venezuela.....	Wm. H. Doveton Haggard, <i>Min. Res.</i> ...	(Vacant), 11 Montague St., W.C.

COUNTRY.	BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.	REPRESENTIVE IN GT. BRITAIN.
<p>INDIA, see pages (457-490)</p> <p>Madras (467)</p> <p>Bombay (467)</p> <p>Bengal (468)</p> <p>N. W. Prov. and Oudh (469)</p> <p>Punjab (469)</p> <p>Burma (469)</p> <p>Ceylon (491-492)</p> <p>Straits Settlements (492-493)</p> <p>Hong Kong (494)</p> <p>Borneo, Labuan (494-496)</p> <p>Sarawak (495)</p>	<p>Lord CURZON of Kedleston, <i>Viceroy & Gov. Gen.</i></p> <p>Lord Ampthill, <i>Governor</i></p> <p>Lord Northcote, <i>C.B., Governor</i></p> <p>Sir John Woodburn, <i>K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Gov.</i></p> <p>Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, <i>K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Gov.</i></p> <p>Sir W. Mackworth Young, <i>K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Gov.</i></p> <p>Sir Fredc. W. R. Fryer, <i>K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Gov.</i></p> <p>Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, <i>G.C.M.G., Gov.</i></p> <p>Col. Sir Frederick Cardew, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i></p> <p>Sir Henry Arthur Blake, <i>G.C.M.G., Governor</i></p> <p>Hugh Charles Clifford, <i>C.M.G., Governor</i></p> <p>H. H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, <i>G.C.M.G., Raja</i></p>	<p>India Office — Lord George Hamilton, <i>Sec. of State.</i></p> <p>Crown Agents for Colonies.</p> <p>Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal, <i>G.C.M.O., Agent-Gen.</i></p> <p>Crown Agents for Colonies.</p>
<p>DOMINION OF CANADA (497-505) ..</p> <p>Newfoundland (505-506)</p> <p>British Guiana (506-507)</p> <p>British Honduras (507)</p> <p>Bermuda (507-508)</p>	<p>{ Earl of Minto, <i>G.C.M.G., Governor-General</i></p> <p>{ Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, <i>G.C.M.G., Premier</i> ..</p> <p>{ Col. Sir Hy. E. M'Callum, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i> ..</p> <p>{ Hon. R. Bond, <i>Premier</i> ..</p> <p>Sir Walter Joseph Sandall, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i></p> <p>Colonel Sir David Wilson, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i></p> <p>Gen. Sir George Digby Barker, <i>K.C.B., Governor</i></p>	<p>Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal, <i>G.C.M.O., Agent-Gen.</i></p> <p>Crown Agents for Colonies.</p>
<p>COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA (510)</p> <p>New South Wales (511-512)</p> <p>Victoria (512-514)</p> <p>South Australia (514-515)</p> <p>Queensland (515-516)</p> <p>Tasmania (516-517)</p> <p>Western Australia (517-519) ..</p> <p>New Zealand (519-520)</p> <p>Fiji (520-521)</p> <p>British New Guinea (521)</p> <p>Pacific Islands (521-522)</p>	<p>Rt. Hon. Earl of Hopetoun, <i>K.T., G.C.M.G., Gov.-Gen.</i></p> <p>{ Earl Beauchamp, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i> ..</p> <p>{ Hon. Sir William John Lyne, <i>K.C.M.G., Premier</i> ..</p> <p>{ Hon. Allan McLean, <i>Premier</i> ..</p> <p>{ Lord Tennyson, <i>Governor</i> ..</p> <p>{ Hon. F. W. Holden, <i>Premier</i> ..</p> <p>{ Lord Lamington, <i>G.C.M.G., Governor</i> ..</p> <p>{ Hon. Robert Philp, <i>Premier</i> ..</p> <p>{ His Hon. Sir John Stokell Dadds, <i>A.M.G., Admr.</i> ..</p> <p>{ Rt. Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon, <i>K.C.M.G., Premier</i> ..</p> <p>{ Sir A. C. Onslow, <i>Administrator</i> ..</p> <p>{ Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, <i>K.C.M.G., Premier</i> ..</p> <p>{ Earl of Ranfurly, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i> ..</p> <p>{ Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, <i>Premier</i> ..</p> <p>Sir George T. M. O'Brien, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i> ..</p> <p>George Ruthven Le Hunte, <i>C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor</i> ..</p> <p>Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, <i>K.C.M.G., High Commissioner</i> ..</p>	<p>Sir Julian Salomons, <i>Agent-General.</i></p> <p>Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, <i>G.C.M.G., Agent-General.</i></p> <p>Hon. J. A. Cockburn, <i>M.D., Agent-General.</i></p> <p>Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, <i>K.C.M.G., Agent-General.</i></p> <p>Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, <i>K.C.M.G., Agent-General.</i></p> <p>Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom, <i>K.C.M.G., Agent-General.</i></p> <p>Hon. W. P. Reeves, <i>Agent-General.</i></p> <p>Crown Agents for Colonies.</p>
<p>BRITISH WEST INDIES (523-528)</p> <p>Jamaica (524)</p> <p>Bahamas (524-525)</p> <p>Leeward Isles (525-526)</p> <p>Windward Isles (526-527)</p> <p>Barbados (528)</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago (528)</p>	<p>{ Chief</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming, <i>G.C.M.G., Capt.-Gen. & Gov. in</i></p> <p>Sir Gilbert Thos. Carter, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i></p> <p>Sir Francis Fleming, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i></p> <p>Sir Alfred Meloney, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i></p> <p>Sir James Shaw Hay, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i></p> <p>Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i></p>	<p>Hon. Sir David Tennant, <i>K.C.M.G., Agent-General.</i></p> <p>Crown Agents for Colonies.</p> <p>Sir W. Peace, <i>K.C.M.G., A.-Gen.</i></p> <p>J. F. Jones, <i>Secretary.</i></p>
<p>BRITISH AFRICA (529-548)</p> <p>South Africa (529-537)</p> <p>Cape Colony (530-532)</p> <p>Basutoland (532-533)</p> <p>Bechuanaland Protector. (533) ..</p> <p>Transvaal Colony (533-534) ..</p> <p>Orange River Colony (534)</p> <p>Natal (534-535)</p> <p>Rhodesia (535-537)</p> <p>West Africa (538-542)</p> <p>Gambia (538-539)</p> <p>Gold Coast Colony (539-540) ..</p> <p>Sierra Leone (540)</p> <p>Lagos (540-541)</p> <p>Nigeria, Southern (541)</p> <p>Nigeria, Northern (541-542) ..</p> <p>East and Central (542-545)</p> <p>Somaliland Protect. (542)</p> <p>East Africa Protect. (542-543) ..</p> <p>Uganda Protectorate (543-544) ..</p> <p>Witu Protectorate (543)</p>	<p>{ Sir Alfred Milner, <i>G.C.M.G., Gov. & High Commr.</i> ..</p> <p>{ Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Sprigg, <i>K.C.M.G., Premier</i> ..</p> <p>Sir Godfrey Yeatman Lagden, <i>K.C.M.G., Commr.</i> ..</p> <p>Major H. J. Gould-Adams, <i>C.B., Res. Commissioner</i> ..</p> <p>{ Hon. Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson, <i>G.C.M.G., Gov.</i> ..</p> <p>{ Hon. Sir A. H. Hime, <i>K.C.M.G., Premier</i> ..</p> <p>Sir Marshall J. Clarke, <i>K.C.M.G., Res. Commissioner</i> ..</p> <p>Sir Robert Baxter Llewellyn, <i>K.C.M.G., Administrator</i> ..</p> <p>Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i> ..</p> <p>Colonel Sir Frederick Cardew, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i> ..</p> <p>Sir William McGregor, <i>M.D., K.C.M.G., Governor</i> ..</p> <p>Sir R. D. R. Moor, <i>K.C.M.G., High Commr. & Cons.-Gen.</i></p> <p>brig.-Gen. F. D. Lugard, <i>C.B., D.S.O., High Commr.</i> ..</p>	<p>Hon. Sir David Tennant, <i>K.C.M.G., Agent-General.</i></p> <p>Crown Agents for Colonies.</p> <p>Sir W. Peace, <i>K.C.M.G., A.-Gen.</i></p> <p>J. F. Jones, <i>Secretary.</i></p> <p>Crown Agents for Colonies</p>
<p>Zanzibar Protectorate (544)</p> <p>British Central Africa Protec. (544-545)</p> <p>Mauritius (545-546)</p> <p>Seychelles (546)</p> <p>Ascension (547)</p> <p>Falkland Islands (547)</p> <p>St. Helena (548)</p> <p>Cyprus (548-549)</p> <p>Malta (549-550)</p> <p>Gibraltar (550)</p>	<p>Lt.-Col. J. H. Sadler, <i>Cons. Gen.</i></p> <p>C. N. E. Elliot, <i>K.C.M.G., Commr. & Cons.-Gen.</i></p> <p>Sir H. H. Johnston, <i>K.C.B., Commr. & Cons.-Gen.</i></p> <p>{ Omari bin Hamed, <i>Sultan</i> ..</p> <p>{ A. S. Rogers, <i>Resident</i> ..</p> <p>{ Hamud bin Muhamad bin Said, <i>Sultan</i> ..</p> <p>{ Sir C. N. E. Elliot, <i>K.C.M.G., Agent & C.-G.</i></p> <p>Alfred Sharpe, <i>C.B., Commissioner & Cons.-Gen.</i> ..</p> <p>Sir Charles Bruce, <i>K.C.M.G., Governor</i></p> <p>E. B. Sweet-Escott, <i>C.M.G., Administrator</i> ..</p> <p>Captain G. N. A. Pollard, <i>R.N., Officer in Charge</i> ..</p> <p>William Grey-Wilson, <i>C.M.G., Governor</i></p> <p>Robert Armitage Sterndale, <i>Governor</i></p> <p>Sir Wm. F. Haynes Smith, <i>K.C.M.G., High Commr.</i> ..</p> <p>Gen. Sir Fras. Wallace Grenfell, <i>G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Gov.</i></p> <p>Gen. Sir G. S. White, <i>F.C., G.O.B., Gov. & C.-in-Ch.</i> ..</p>	<p>Foreign Offices.</p> <p>Crown Agents for Colonies.</p> <p>H.M. Admiralty.</p> <p>Crown Agents for Colonies.</p>

* 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.

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, 1861. Her Majesty has had issue—

1. H. I. M. VICTORIA, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, b. Nov. 21, 1840; m. Jan. 25, 1858, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (b. Oct. 18, 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, 1866, 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, Victoria Alexandra, b. April 25, 1897, and Henry William Frederick Albert, b. March 31, 1900; 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 Tatiana, b. June, 1897; and Mary, b. May 24, 1874, d. Nov. 15, 1878.

4. H. R. H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, b. August 6, 1844; m. Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (b. Oct. 17, 1853); d. 30 July, 1900, his issue being—Alfred, b. Oct. 15, 1874, d. Feb. 6, 1899; Marie, b. Oct. 29, 1875, m. Jan. 10, 1893, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania; and has issue—Carol, b. Oct. 15, 1893, and 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 has issue; 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—Christ an Victor, b. April 14, 1867, d. 29 Oct., 1900; Albert J., b. Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria L., b. May 3, 1870; Louise A., b. Aug. 12, 1872, m. July 6, 1891, to Fr. 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, Duke of Argyll, (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, 1885.

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 and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 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 H. R. H. GEORGE William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of Cambridge, b. Mar. 26, 1819.

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

Mary Adelaide, b. Nov. 27, 1833; m. June 12, 1866, Francis, Duke of Teck (b. Aug. 27, 1837, d. Jan. 21, 1900), 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.

H. R. H. ERNEST Augustus George, 3rd Duke of Cumberland, b. Sept. 21, 1845; m. Dec. 21, 1873, to Princess Thyra of Denmark; and has issue. His sisters—FREDERICA, b. Jan. 9, 1848; m. April 24, 1880, Freiherr von Pawel-Rammingen (issue—Victoria, b. Mar. 7, d. Mar. 27, 1881); and MARY Ernestine, b. Dec. 3, 1849.

PERSONAL.

Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham 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, Capt. Frederick E. Grey Ponsonby, M.V.O.
Lectrices to H. M., Miss Bauer; Mdlle. Noréie.
Resid. Medical Attendant, Sir J. Reid, Bt., K.C.B., M.D.
German Sec., Herr von Pfyffer Heydegg [O.V.O.]
Munshi and Indian Sec., Hafiz Abdul Karim, C.I.E.,
Commissioner at Balmoral, James Forbes.
Secretary to Privy Purse, Walter M. Gibson, M.V.O.
Clerks, F. R. Engelbach; H. K. Punshon; H. G. Sotheby
Indian Attendants, Shekh Chidda; Muhammad Ism'ail Abdullah.
Highld. Attends., William Brown; Donald Gordon.
Land Steward, Windsor, W. Tait.
 " Osborne, Andrew Slater.
Head Keeper, J. Overton.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.
Lord Steward, The Earl of Pembroke, G.C.V.O. £2,000
Treasurer, (vacant) £904
Comptroller, Viscount Valentia, M.P. £904
Master of the Household, Colonel Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, K.C.B. £1,158
Secretary to the Board, George Augustus Courton.
Chief Clerk, Col. E. L. F. Jennings.
Clerk, C. Gerald H. MacGill.
Paymaster, George Thomas Hertslet.
Gentleman of the Cellars, Thomas Kingscote.
Clerk Comptroller, A. F. W. Lloyd.
First Clerk of Kitchen, Edward Lawley.
Chief Cook, Louis Chevriot.
First Master Cook, C. F. Malsch.
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.G.E.

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

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Clarendon.
Vice-Chamb., Hon. Ailwyn E. Fellowes, M.P.
Comptroller of Accounts, Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B.
Chief Clerk, Daniel Tupper.
Examiner of Accounts, Harry L. Hertslet, M.V.O.
Clerks, Cecil C. Marrable; R. G. March; Herbert A. P. Trendell; Frederic S. Osgood.
Examiner of Plays, George Alexander Redford.
Paymaster of Household, George T. Hertslet.
Lords in Waiting, Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.; Earl of Denbigh; Earl Howe; Gen. Viscount Bridport, G.C.B.; Lord Churchill; Lord Harris, G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Lord Lawrence; Lord Bagot.
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.C.B., F.C.; Col. Lord William Cecil, M.V.O.; Capt. Malcolm Drummond (of Megginch); Maj. Hon. Chas. Harbord; Col. Henry Donald Browne; Gen. Godfrey Clerk, G.C.B.
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Col. Sir Walter George Stirling, Bart.; Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Dennehy, K.C.I.E.; Gen. Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, G.C.B.
Master of the Ceremonies, Colonel Hon. Sir William James Colville, K.C.V.O., G.B.
Assistant Master, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Chaine.
Marshal of the Ceremonies, Hon. R. C. Moreton.
Assistant Marshal of the Ceremonies, R. Follett Syngé, C.M.G.
Gentlemen Ushers of Privy Chamber, Capt. Walter J. Stopford, G.B.; Conway F. C. Seymour; Col. Cuthbert Larking; Horace West; Capt. Wyndham Tufnell (extra).
Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Gen. Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, G.C.B.
Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters, Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B.; Edward Hamilton Anson.
Assistant Gentleman Usher, Frederick Campbell.
Extra Gentleman Usher, Hon. Alex. Nelson Hood.
Grooms of Privy Chamber, Col. Hon. C. G. C. Eliot, G.V.O.; Capt. Nath. G. Philips; Arnold Royle, G.B.; Capt. Hon. Otway Fredk. Seymour Cuffe.
Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters, Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. Baglan G. H. Somerset; Hon. H. J. Stonor; Hon. A. Fitz-Clarence; Chas. J. Innes-Ker; Lt.-Col. A. Collins, G.B., M.V.O.; Brook Taylor; Capt. Hon. Arthur Hay.
Grooms of the Great Chamber, E. P. Collins; John Martin; J. Ireland; William Collins;

Henry Holloway; Leonard Colimann; J. B. Seymour; James Campbell; F. G. Vaughan; Charles Taylor.
Librarian at Windsor, Richard R. Holmes, M.V.O.
Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin
Painter in Ordinary, James Sant, B.A.
Marina Painter, Edward de Martino, M.V.O.
Surveyor of Pictures, Sir Jno. Chas. Robinson.
Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, The Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Deputy, Col. Lord E. W. Pelham-Clinton, K.C.B.
Bargemaster, J. A. Messenger.
Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.
Keeper of the Jewels, Tower, General Sir Hugh Henry Gough, G.C.B., F.C.
Master of the Music, Sir Walter Parratt.
Conductor of the Band, Alfred Gibson.
Pages of the Back Stairs, Charles Thomson; G. Waite; Archibald Brown; F. Orchard
State Pages, Frederick Wagenreider; C. Robertson.
Page of the Chambers, J. H. F. Harnack.
Pages of the Presence, J. Heir; Andrew Thomson; William Thomson; T. G. Shorter; J. Meredith.
Pages, Men, W. Bovington; F. Gray; G. Woods.
 SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS, George T. Hertslet; Maj. Jas. A. C. Gore; Richd. Edgcombe; E. Hamilton Anson; Captain Sir W. B. Goldsmith B.N.; Richard R. Holmes, M.V.O.; Maj. Evan Martin.
 HER MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF WOMEN OF THE GUARD. *Captain*, Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave, £1,200; *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir Horatio Page Vance; *Ensign*, Col. Richard George Ellison; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Col. Reginald Hennell, D.S.O.; *Exons*, Lieut.-Col. Charles Doyle Paterson; Maj. Edmund Halbert Elliot, R.A.; Maj. Hon. Frank Colborne; Capt. Houston French. (See also p. 220.)
 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*, Col. Aubone George Fife; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher; *Sub-Officer*, Lieut.-Col. John Glas Sandeman. (See also p. 220.)
 MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. *Governor*, Capt. W. Maloney. (See also p. 220.)
Inspector, Windsor—Leonard Colimann.
 " Buckingham Palace—C. Taylor.
Sergeant Trumpeter, P. J. Paque.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir Edward Hy. Sieveking, M.D.; Sir James Reid, Bart., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir Richard Douglas-Powell, Bart., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir Alf. Baring Garrod, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Wm. Henry Broadbent, Bart., M.D.; J. E. Pollock, M.D.; Thomas Barlow, M.D.

Sergeant Surgeon, Lord Lister, F.R.C.S.

Surgeons Extraordinary, Sir Thomas Smith, Bart., F.R.C.S.; Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S.; Frederick Treves, F.R.C.S.

Physician to Household, Thomas Barlow, M.D.

Surgeon to Household, Rickman J. Godlee, F.R.C.S.

Surg. Apoth. to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Fras. Henry Laking, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, William Fairbank; and William Ellison (jointly).

Ditto at Osborne, William Hoffmeister, M.D., and H. E. W. Hoffmeister (jointly).

Surgeon Oculist, George Lawson, F.R.C.S.

Surg. Dentist, Sir Edwin Saunders, F.R.C.S.

Dentist to the Household, Edwin Truman.

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, D.D.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Winchester.

Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. William Rowe Jolley, M.A.; Very Rev. Dean Farrar, D.D.; Rev. Canon Dalton, C.M.G.

Organist and Composer, William Creser, MUS.D.

Organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Sir Walter Parratt.

Domestic Chap., Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.

Reader (Windsor), Rev. John H. Ellison, M.A.

" (Balmoral), Rev. S. J. R. Sibbald, B.D.

Chaplain (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. Fredk. Frisius, 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. Edgar Sheppard, M.A. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).

Secretary, Hayward John Bidwell.

Assistant do., W. G. Hunt.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE HORSE.
Office, Royal Mews, Piccadilly.

Master of the Horse, The Duke of Portland, K.G.

Crown Equerry, and Secretary to Master of the Horse, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Equerries in Ordinary, Maj.-Gen. Sir John C. McNeill, K.C.B., F.C.; Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur J. Bigge, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Hon. William H. P. Carington, C.B.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Henry Charles Legge, M.V.O.; Capt. Frederick Edward Grey Ponsoby, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Arthur Davidson, M.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. J. F. Brocklehurst, M.V.O.

Extra Equerries, Gen. Viscount Bridport, C.B.; Col. Stanier Waller, B.E.; Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood I. Edwards, K.C.B., B.E.; Major Count Gleichen, C.M.G.; Col. John Clerk, C.V.O., C.S.I.

Honorary Equerry, Gen. Duke of Grafton, K.G.

Pages of Honour, Hon. Ivan J. Lumley Hay; Harold E. Festing; Viscount Torrington; John Neville Bigge.

Supr. Royal Mews, London, Capt. J. Nicholas, M.V.O. Windsor, Daniel Hickey.

Accountant, William Cullen.

Storekeeper, John Miller.

Clerk, Frederick Thomas Malleson.

Veterinary Surgeon, London, George H. Williams.

" Windsor, R. C. Tennant.

Queen's Coachman, Thomas Burnham.

THE ROYAL HUNT.

Master of the Buckhounds, Col. Lord Chesham.

Huntsman, Frank Goodall.

Whippers-in, C. Strickland; C. Hoare.

Groom to the Hunters, Reuben Matthews.

Veterinary Surgeon, H. G. Simpson, M.B.C.V.S.

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, C.I.; Duchess of Roxburghe.

Extra Lady of the Bedchamber, Dowager Countess of Mayo.

Bedchamber Women, Viscountess Chewton; Hon. Lady Hamilton-Gordon; Hon. Mrs. Ferguson (of Pitfour); Hon. Horatia Charlotte Stopford; Mrs. 'no. Haugh on; Hon. H. L. Phipps; Hon. Emily Cathcart; Hon. Ethel H. M. Cadogan.

Extra Bedchamber Women, Lady Elizabeth P. Biddulph; Hon. Mrs. Gerald Wellesley; Hon. Lady Biddulph, Lady Cowell; Hon. Caroline Cavendish; Hon. Mrs. Alaric Grant; Hon. Mrs. Bernard Mallet; Hon. Lady Ponsoby; Lady Cust.

Maids of Honour, Hon. Frances M. Drummond; Hon. Evelyn I. Moore; Hon. Bertha Lambert; Hon. Mary Florentia Hughes; Hon. Aline Majendie; Hon. Judith Harbord; Hon. Sylvia Gay Edwardes; Hon. Doris Vivian.

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 Ducie.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, Earl of Leicester, K.G.

Attorney-Gen., Charles Alfred Cripps, Q.C.

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 Waiting, Lord Suffield, K.C.B.; Earl of Gosford, K.P.

Comptroller and Treasurer, General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, C.V.O., F.C.

Grooms in Waiting, Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.B.; Hon. Henry Stonor.

Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley de A. Calvert Clarke, K.C.V.O.; Capt. George Lindsay Holford, C.I.E., M.V.O.; Comm. Hon. Seymour Fortescue, M.V.O., B.N.; Hon. S. Greville, C.B.

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.; Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, K.C.V.O.

Honorary A.-de-C.'s, H.H. the Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bahadur, of Cooh Behar, G.C.I.E.; Lieut.-Col. Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Partab Singh, Bahadur, Regent of Jodhpore, G.O.S.I.
Orderly Native Officers, Ressaldar and Woodie-Major Ahmed 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. Canon J. Fleming, B.D.; Rev. J. W. Adams, F.F., B.A.; Rev. F. folkes, 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 Edward Henry Sieveking, M.D.; Sir Wm. H. Broadbent, Bart., M.D.; Sir James Reid, Bart., M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir William Mac Cormac, Bart., K.C.V.O., P.R.C.S.; Alfred Downing Frupp, M.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to Household, Herbert Allingham, F.R.C.S.
Hon. Physicians, Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., K.C.S.I., F.R.S., M.D.; John Lowe, M.D.; Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D.; Dep. Insp.-Gen. A. G. Delmege, M.D., M.V.O., R.N.

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

Agent at Sandringham, Frank R. Beck.
House Steward, J. Blackburn.
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 Kingscote; 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.
Equerres, Lieut. Sir Charles Leopold Cust, Bart., R.N.; Major Hon. Derek Wm. Geo. Keppel.

Ladies in Waiting, Lady Eva Dugdale; Lady Mary Lygon; Lady Kath. Grey Coke (*extra*).
Physician Accoucheur, Sir John Williams, Bt., M.D.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Frederick Treves, F.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, F.C.A., J.P.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R. AND I.H. THE DUCHESS ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH).
Ladies in Waiting, Lady Monson; Mrs. Colin Keppel; Lady Mary Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (*extra*).

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

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN.
Comptroller and Equerry, Col. Alfred Mordaunt Egerton, C.B.
Equerry, Major Malcolm McNeill.

Extra Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Ronald B. Lane, C.B.;

Capt. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bart., Knight of Kerry; Col. Arthur W. Reddie Becher; Col. Outhbert 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 STRATHEARN.
Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton; Lady Elphinstone (*hon.*); Viscountess Down (*hon.*); Lady Adela Larking (*hon.*)

Physician, Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
Physician Accoucheurs, William Smoult 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. Richd. Moreton; Lady Collins; Miss E. Heron-Maxwell.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
Comptroller and Equerry, Col. the Hon. Charles George Cornwallis Eliot, C.V.O.
Equerry, Major James Evan B. Martin.
Extra Equerry, Col. Geo. Grant Gordon, C.V.O., C.B.

Physician in Ordinary, Thos. J. MacLagan, M.D.
Surgeons, Wm. Fairbank; Wm. Hugh Beresford.
 HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.

Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch; Mrs. W. H. Dick-Cunyngham.
Honorary Bedchamber Women, Lady Edward Cavendish; Lady Susan Leslie-Melville; Lady Agneta Montagu; Mrs. Geo. Gordon; Baroness von und zu Egloffstein.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE (DUCHESS OF ARGYLL).
Equerry, (vacant).
Honorary Lady of the Bedchamber, Lady Sophia Macnamara.

Auditor, Mrs. J. Connah-Boyd.
 HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE (PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG).
Compt. & Treas., Col. Lord William Cecil, M.V.O.
Equerry, Maj. Hon. Fras. L. L. Culborne.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochran; Miss E. Bulteel; Hon. Lady Bidulph.
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.

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	
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	
Duchess of Albany	6,000	
Civil List Pensions, only £1,200 granted annually, as on p. 187		23,773

* 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.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
 H.R.H. the Duke of York.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
 H.R.H. Prince Christian (Schleswig-Holstein).
 The Archbishop of Canterbury.
 The Lord High Chancellor—Earl of Halsbury.
 The Archbishop of York.
 The Lord President (Duke of Devonshire).
 The Lord Privy Seal—Marquess of Salisbury.
 Duke of Norfolk.
 Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
 Duke of Marlborough.
 Duke of Rutland.
 Duke of Argyll.
 Duke of Portland (*Master of the Horse*).
 Duke of Northumberland.
 Duke of Fife.
 Marquess of Huntly.
 Marquess of Lansdowne (*Secretary of State*).
 Marquess of Hertford.
 Marquess of Londonderry.
 Marquess of Ripon.
 Marquess of Breadalbane.
 Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.
 Marquess of Zetland.
 Earl of Pembroke (*Lord Steward*).
 Earl of Clarendon (*Lord 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 Cowper.
 Earl Waldegrave.
 Earl of Ilchester.
 Earl Spencer.
 Earl of Mount-Edgumbe.
 Earl Cadogan (*Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*).
 Earl of Cork and Orrery.
 Earl of Kenmare.
 Earl of Harrowby.
 Earl Brownlow.
 Earl of Morley.
 Earl of Dudley.
 Earl of Yarborough.
 Earl of Kimberley.
 Earl of Northbrook.
 Earl of Selborne (*First Lord of Admiralty*).
 Earl of Cranbrook.
 Earl of Ancester.
 Earl Carrington.
 Earl of Crew.
 Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox.
 Lord Henry Richard Somerset.
 Lord Robert Montagu.
 Lord George Hamilton (*Secretary of State*).
 Viscount Cross.
 Viscount Peel.
 Viscount Knutsford.
 Viscount Llandaff.
 Viscount Cromer.
 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 (*Secretary for Scotland*).
 Lord Sutherland.
 Lord Thurlow.
 Lord Biblesdale.
 Lord Poltimore.
 Lord Sudeley.
 Lord Leigh.
 Lord Belper.
 Lord Norton.
 Lord Rowton.
 Lord Tweedmouth.
 Lord Hobhouse.
 Lord Ashbourne (*Ld. Chancellor Ireland*).
 Lord Stalbridge.
 Lord Macnaghten (*Ld. of Appeal*).
 Lord Connemara.
 Lord Morris and Killanin.
 Lord Field.
 Lord Rookwood.
 Lord Shand.
 Lord Ashcombe.
 Lord Davey (*Lord of Appeal*).
 Lord Burghclere.
 Lord James of Hereford (*D. of Lanc.*)
 Lord Rathmore.
 Lord Pirbright.
 Lord Henegge.
 Lord Curzon of Kedleston.
 Lord Currie.
 Lord Brampton.
 Lord Pauncefote.
 Lord Robertson (*Lord of Appeal*).
 Lord Avebury.
 Lord Lindley.
 Lord Alverstone (*Lord Chief Justice*).
 William Court Gully (*Speaker*).
 Charles Thomson Ritchie (*Secretary of State*).
 Joseph Chamberlain (*Secretary of State*).
 Hon. St. John Brodrick.
 Hon. A. Evelyn M. Ashley.
 Hon. Charles Robert Spencer.
 Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot.
 Hon. Gerard James Noel.
 Sir Frederick Peel.
 George J. Goschen.
 Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
 Sir Edward Thornton.
 George Young (*Lord of Session*).
 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 George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
 Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bt.
 Sir Edward Fry.
 John Blair Balfour (*Lord Just. Gen.*)
 Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
 Sir Edward Baldwin Malet.
 Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.
 Henry Chaplin.
 Arthur James Balfour (*First Lord of the Treasury*).
 Sir Arthur John Otway, Bart.
 Sir William Thackeray Marriott.
 Sir Massey Lopes, Bart.
 Sir 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.
 Sir Richard Garth.
 Leonard Henry Courtney.
 Sir John Eldon Gorst (*Vice-President Committee of Council*).
 William Lawies Jackson.
 Aretas Akers-Douglas (*First Commissioner of Works*).
 William Lidderdale.
 Sir C. J. Pearson (*Ld. of Session*).
 Sir Francis Henry Jeune (*President Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty*).
 Sir Arch. L. Smith (*Master of the Rolls*).
 Sir James Parker Deane.
 Arnold Morley.
 Herbert Henry Asquith.
 Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.
 James Bryce.
 Sir Matthew White Bidley, Bart.
 Jesse Collings.
 Charles Seale-Hayne.
 Christopher Palles.
 Alexander Staveley Hill.
 Hon. Sir Edmund John Monson.
 Sir Algernon Edward West.
 Herbert John Gladstone.
 Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.
 Sir Arthur Divett Hayter, Bart.
 Sir John Bigby (*Lord Justice*).
 Cecil John Rhodes.
 Robert William Hanbury.
 Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Bart.
 Sir Ralph Wood Thompson.
 Walter Hume Long (*President Local Government Board*).
 Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards.
 Sir Richard Hornet Paget, Bart.
 Francis John Savile Poljamba.
 Sir Richard Temple, Bart.
 Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley.
 Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor.
 Andrew Graham Murray (*Lord Advocate*).
 Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.
 Sir John Henry Kennaway, Bart.
 Sir Samuel James Way, Bart.
 Sir John Henry de Villiers.
 Sir Samuel Henry 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.
 William Edward Hartpole Lecky.
 John Gilbert Talbot.
 John Lloyd Wharton.
 Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.
 Sir Richard H. Collins (*Lord Justice*).
 Sir Roland B. V. Williams (*Lord Justice*).
 Sir George Taubman Goldie.
 James Alexander Campbell.
 James William Lowther.
 Edmond Robert Wodehouse.
 Sir Charles Stewart Scott.
 Edward James Sanderson.
 William Kenrick.
 Sir William Walrod, Bart.
 Sir Robert Romer (*Lord Justice*).
 William W. B. Beach.
 Sir Ford North.
 Sir Frederick George Milner, Bart.
 Gerald William Balfour.
 Joseph Powell-Williams.
 Gerald FitzGibbon.

Clerk of the Council, Americus W. FitzRoy. 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.

His Excellency GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.G., G.M.P.,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Commanding the Forces in Ireland).
 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 Mayo.
 Earl of Belmore.
 Earl of Dunraven and Mount arl.
 Viscount Powerscourt.
 Viscount Wolsley.
 Lord Clonbrock.
 Lord Morris and Killanin.
 Lord O'Brien (Ld. C. J.).
 Lord Roberts, *†*

George Wyndham (Chief Sec.).
 Hedges Eyre Chatterton (Vice-Ch.).
 Christopher Pales (Ld. Chief Baron).
 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart.
 James Lowther.
 Gerald FitzGibbon (Lord Justice).
 Henry Bruen.
 The O'Conor 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 Morley.
 John Young.
 Arthur James Balfour.
 John George Gibson (Judge).
 Sir Redvers H. Buller, *†*
 Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, Bart.

William Brownlow Forde.
 Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
 Dodgson H. Madden (Judge).
 James Murphy (Judge).
 William Lawies Jackson.
 John Atkinson (Attorney-General).
 The MacDermot.
 Thomas Alexander Dickson.
 Charles Hare Hemphill.
 Gerald W. Balfour.
 Sir Richard Martin, Bart.
 Thomas Sinclair.
 Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry.
 Sir Edward Henry Carson.
 Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett.
 William Drennan Andrews (Judge).
 William James Pirrie.
 Edward Henry Cooper.
 Sir David Harrel.

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

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of England, are addressed — The Right Honourable.

Table of Precedency.

The Sovereign.
 The Prince of Wales.
 The Sovereign's younger Sons.
 Grandsons of the Sovereign.
 Sovereign's Brothers.
 Sovereign's Uncles.
 Sovereign's Nephews.
 Ambassadors.
 Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Lord High Chancellor.
 Archbishop of York.
 Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
 Lord President of the Council.
 Lord Privy Seal.
 Four follg. State Officers if Dukes :
 (1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty).
 (2) Earl Marshal.
 (3) Lord Steward.
 (4) Lord Chamberlain.
 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.
 Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
 Four above State Officers if Marquesses
 Marquesses in same order as Dukes.
 Dukes' eldest Sons.
 Four above State Officers if Earls.
 Earls, in same order as Dukes.
 Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal
 Marquesses' eldest Sons.
 Dukes' younger Sons.
 Four above State Officers if Viscounts.
 Viscounts, in 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.
 Four above State Officers if Barons.
 Secretaries of State and Irish Secretary, if of the degree of a Baron.
 Barons, in — 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 if Commoners.
 Privy Counsellors if of no higher rank.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
 Lord Chief Justice of England.
 Master of the Rolls.
 The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.
 Judges of the High Court.
 Viscounts' younger Sons.
 Barons' younger Sons.
 Sons of Life Peers.
 Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents
 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 above Orders.
 Knights Bachelors.
 Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
 Judges of County Courts.
 Serjeants at law.
 Masters in Lunacy.
 Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire.
 Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
 Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
 Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
 Baronets' eldest Sons.
 Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Father's.

Members 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
 Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
 Baronets' younger Sons.
 Younger Sons of Knights in the order — their Fathers.
 Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.
 Gentlemen entitled to bear —
 Women take the same rank as their husbands or — their eldest brothers ; but the daughter of a peer marrying a Commoner retains her Title — 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 — 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. For further information see WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, pp. 13-20.
 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 Aldermen, Sheriff, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, *Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil ■ him who evil thinks)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	Schleswig - Holstein,	H.R.H.	Abercorn, Duke of.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.	Prince Christian of.		Rosebery, Earl of.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.	Prussia, H.R.H. Prince Albert		Breadalbane, Marquess of.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.	William Henry of.		Lansdowne, Marquess of.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland.	Denmark, H.R.H. Crown Pr. of.		Derby, Earl of.
Austria, the Emperor of.	Fitzwilliam, Earl.		Buclleuch and Queensberry,
Belgians, the King of the.	Spencer, Earl.		Duke of.
Denmark, the King of.	Cowper, Earl.		Elgin, Earl of.
German Emperor, the.	Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.		Northumberland, Duke of.
Hellenes, the King of the.]	Ripon, Marquess of.		Portland, Duke of.
Portugal, the King of.	Leicester, Earl of.		<i>Prelate</i> , Bishop of Winchester.
Roumania, the King of.	Salisbury, Marquess of.		<i>Chancellor</i> , Bishop of Oxford.
Russia, the Emperor of.	Grafton, Duke of.		<i>Registrar</i> , Dean of Windsor.
Saxony, the King of.	Kimberley, Earl of.		<i>Garter Principal King of Arms</i> ,
Sweden and Norway, the	Abergavenny, Marquess of.		Sir Albert William Woods,
King of.	Norfolk, Duke of.		K.C.B., F.S.A.
Italy, the King of.	Londonderry, Marquess of.		<i>Usher of the Black Rod</i> , General
Mecklenburg - Strelitz, Grand	Rutland, Duke of.		Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Bid-
Duke of.	Cadogan, Earl.		dulph, G.C.B.
Hesse, Grand Duke of.	Devonshire, Duke of.		

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1540, 1687)—K.T.

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

THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	Buclleuch and Queensberry,	Zetland, Marquess of.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.	Duke of, K.G.	Hopetoun, Earl of.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.	Moutrose, Duke of.	<i>Dean</i> , Very Rev. James Cameron
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.	Fife, Duke of.	Lees, D.D.
stair, Earl of.	Galloway, Earl of.	<i>Secretary, Maj.</i> Sir Duncan Alex-
Atholl, Duke of.	Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of	ander Dundas Campbell, Bart.
Southesk, Earl of.	Rosebery, Earl of, K.G.	<i>Lyon King of Arms</i> , Sir James
Argyll, Duke of.	Tweeddale, Marquess of.	Balfour Paul.
Coolville of Culross, Lord.	Home, Earl of.	<i>Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod</i> ,
		Hon. Alan David Murray.

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

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

THE SOVEREIGN.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, *Grand Master*.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	Dunraven, Earl of.	Arran, Earl of.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.	Carysfort, Earl of.	Lucan, Earl of.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.	Howth, Earl of.	Bandon, Earl of.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.	Monteagle of Brandon, Lord.	Clonbrock, Lord.
Saxe - Weimar, H.H. Prince	Wolseley, <i>Field Marshal</i> Viscount.	<i>Chancellor</i> , Chief Sec. for Ireland.
Edward of.	Ormonde, Marquess of.	<i>Ulster King of Arms</i> , Sir Arthur
Cork and Orrery, Earl of.	Erne, Earl of.	E. Vicars, F.S.A.
Dufferin and Ava, Marquess of.	Kilmorey, Earl of.	<i>Sec.</i> , G. Francis W. Lambert.
Gosford, Earl of.	Rosse, Earl of.	<i>Usher of the Black Rod</i> , Col. the
Powerscourt, Viscount.	Iveagh, Lord.	Viscount Charlemont, C.B.
Kenmare, Earl of.	Roberts of Kandahar, VC,	
Listowel, Earl of.	<i>Field Marshal</i> Lord.	

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

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

THE SOVEREIGN.

<i>Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field Marshal</i>	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.	
<i>Military Knights Grand Cross.</i>	Chamberlain, <i>Field Marshal</i> Sir
G.C.B.	Neville Powles.
Alison, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Archibald, Bart.	Chelmsford, <i>General</i> Lord.
Biddulph, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Michael A. S.	Clanwilliam, <i>Ad.-Rt.</i> the Earl of.
Biddulph, <i>General</i> Sir Robert.	Commerell, <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i>
Browne, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Samuel J., VC	Sir John Edmund, VC.
Brownlow, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Charles H.	Connaught, <i>General</i> H.R.H. the
Buller, <i>General</i> Rt. Hon. Sir	Duke of.
Redvers Henry, VC	D'Aguilar, <i>General</i> Sir Chas. L.
Cambridge, <i>Ed.-Marshal</i> H.R.H.	Daubeney, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Henry C. B.
the Duke of.	Dickson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Collingwd., VC
	Dowell, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Wm. Montagu.
	Fanshawe, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Edward G.
	Forbes, <i>General</i> Sir John.
	Fremantle, <i>Admiral</i> Hon. Sir
	Edmund Robert.
	Gough, <i>General</i> Sir C. J. S., VC
	Gough, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Hugh H., VC
	Greaves, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Geo. Richards.
	Grenfell, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Francis W.
	Grubbe, <i>Adm.</i> Sir W. J. Hunt-
	Haines, <i>F.-M.</i> Sir Frederick Paul.

MILITARY KNIGHTS, G.C.B.—con.

Hamilton, *Adm.* Sir Richd. Vesey.
 Hay, *Adm.-Fleet* Lord John.
 Hood of Avalon, *Admiral* Lord.
 Hopkins, *Admiral* Sir John O.
 Hoskins, *Adm.* Sir Anthony H.
 Johnes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Hills., *VC*
 Johnson, *Gen.* Sir Charles C.
 Keppel, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon.
 Sir Henry
 Kitchener of Khartoum, *Maj.-Gen.*
 Lord
 Leiningen, *Adm.* H.S.H. Pr. of
 Low, *Gen.* Sir Robert Cunliffe.
 Lowe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir D. C. Drury-
 Lumsden, *Gen.* Sir Peter Stark.
 Lyons, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir
 Algernon M'Lennan.
 M'Leod, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Chetham.
 Norman, *Gen.* Sir Henry Wylie.
 Olpherts, *Gen.* Sir William, *VC*
 Reid, *General* Sir Charles.
 Richards, *Admiral of the Fleet*
 Sir Frederick William
 Roberts of Kandahar, *Field*
Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord, *VC*
 Ross, *General* Sir John.
 Russell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Baker C.
 Salmon, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir
 Nowell, *VC*
 Saxe-Weimar, *Field-Marshal*
 H.H. Prince Edward of.
 Seymour, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward
 Hobart.
 Seymour, *Admiral* Sir Michael
 Culme, *Bart.*, A.D.C.
 Simmons, *F.-M.* Sir John T. A.
 Stephenson, *General* Sir Frederick
 Charles Arthur.
 Stewart, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Houston.
 Taylor, *General* Sir Alexander.
 Wellesley, *Adm.* Sir Geo. Greville.
 White, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Stewart, *VC*
 Willes, *Admiral* Sir George O.
 Willis, *Gen.* Sir George H. S.
 Wolseley, *Gen.-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, B.N., A.D.C.
 Bradford, *Col.* Sir Edward B. C.
 Bridport, *General* Viscount.
 Cromer, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
 Cross, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
 Currie, Rt. Hon. Lord.
 Derby, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.
 Dufferin and Ava, Marq. of.
 Elliot, Rt. Hon. Sir H. George.
 Fane, Hon. Sir S. C. Ponsonby.
 Haliburton, Lord.
 Herbert, Hon. Sir Robert G.
 Wyndham.
 Jersey, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.
 Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C.
 Loftus, Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus
 William Frederick Spencer.
 Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B.
 Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund.
 O'Connor, Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas R.

Owen, Sir Hugh.
 Paumbefote, Rt. Hon. Lord.
 Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt.
 Rutland, Duke of.
 Sanderson, Sir Thomas Henry.
 Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S.
 Stanley, Sir Henry Morton, M.P.
 Thornton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward.
 Wolby, Lord.
 Wolff, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Drum-
 mond.

Hon. Knights Grand Cross.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Reign-
 ing Grand Duke of.
 Denmark, the King of.
 Hohenlohe-Langenburg, H.S.H.
 Prince of.
 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Here-
 ditary Grand Duke of.
 Prussia, H.R.H. Prince Henry
 of.
 Hesse, H.R.H. the G. 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.I.H. Prince Akihito, of Ko-
 matsu (Japan).
 Lambremont, Baron François
 Auguste.
 Anhalt, H.H. Prince Aribert
 Joseph Alexander of.
 Schaumburg-Lippe, H.S.H.
 Prince Adolphus Geo. of.
 Egypt, H.H. the Khedive of.
 Roumania, Prince Ferdinand of.
 Afghanistan, H. H. Abdur Rah-
 man Khan, Ameer of.
 Greece, H.R.H. the Crown Pr. of
 Denmark, H.R.H. Pr. Carl of.
 Hesse, H.H. Prince Frederick
 Charles of.
 Hohenlohe-Langenburg, H.S.H.
 the Hereditary Prince of.
 Greece, H.R.H. Prince George of.

SECOND CLASS.

K.C.B.

MILITARY KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.
 Alderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry
 James, R.A.
 Ashburnham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C.
 Baird, *Adm.* Sir John K. Erskine.
 Barker, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Digby.
 Barnard, *Vice-Sir* Charles London
 Bedford, *Vice-Admiral* Sir Frede-
 rick George Denham.
 Blood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Bindon.
 Brackenbury, *Gen.* Sir Hy., R.A.
 Bridge, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cyprian
 Arthur George.
 Browne, *Gen.* Sir James F. M.
 Buller, *Admiral* Sir Alexander.
 Bulwer, *General* Sir Edw. E. G.
 Butler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William F.
 Cameron, *Gen.* Sir Wm. Gordon.
 Carrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk.
 Chads, *Admiral* Sir Henry.
 Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir C. M., Bart.

Clery, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cornelius F.
 Cochrane, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Arthur
 Auckland Leopold Pedro.
 Collett, *Colmel* Sir Henry.
 Cox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John William.
 Davis, *General* Sir John.
 Dick, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir J. N., B.N.
 Dillon, *Gen.* Sir Martin Andrew
 Domville, *Vice-Admiral* Sir Compton
 Edward.
 Donnet, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir James
 John Louis, B.N.
 Doran, *General* Sir John.
 East, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cecil James.
 Edwardes, *Gen.* Sir Stanley de P.
 Elles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R.
 Elliot, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexr. J. H.
 Elliot, *Admiral* Sir George.
 Erskine, *Admiral* Sir James E.
 Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hen. Peter
 Ewart, *General* Sir John Alex.
 Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur.
 Farren, *Gen.* Sir Richard Thomas
 Feilding, *General* Hon. Sir Percy
 Robert Basil.
 Fisher, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John A.
 Frankfort de Montmorency, *Maj.-*
General Viscount.
 Fraser, *General* Hon. Sir David
 Macdowall.
 Fraser, *M.-Gen.* Sir Thos., R.E.
 Galbraith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William
 Gaselee, *L.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, A.D.C.
 Gatacre, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William.
 D.S.O.
 Geary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. LeG.
 Gib, *Gen.* Sir William Anthony.
 Gipps, *General* Sir Reginald.
 Glyn, *Gen.* Sir Julius Richard.
 Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin L.
 Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Jno. Jas. Hood
 Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Thos. Edwd.,
 I.S.C.
 Graham, *Admiral* Sir William.
 Grant, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Robert.
 Grove, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Coleridge.
 Hanbury, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Sir
 James Arthur.
 Harris, *Reur-Adm.* Sir R. Hastings.
 Harrison, *General* Sir Richard.
 Hat, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Reginald
 C., *VC*
 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.
 Higginson, *General* Sir George
 Wentworth Alexander.
 Hills, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno., R.E.
 Holdich, *Gen.* Sir Edward Alan.
 Home, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir A. D., *VC*
 Hop on, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward.
 Hotham, *Admiral* Sir Chas. F.
 Howlett, *General* Sir Arthur.
 Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert J.
 Hume, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Robert.
 Hunter, *M.-Gen.* Sir Arch., D.S.O.
 Innes, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir J. Harry Ker.
 Jenkins, *Col.* Sir Francis Howell.
 Jenkins, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir Jas., B.N.
 Johnson, *Gen.* Sir Allen Bayard.
 Jones, *Gen.* Sir Howard Sutton.
 Keen, *Col.* Sir Fredk. J., I.S.C.

MILITARY KNIGHTS, K.C.B.—con.
 Kembell, *General* Sir Arnold B.
 Kennedy, *Vice-Admiral* Sir Wm.
 Robert.

Kerr, *Adm.* Lord W. Talbot.
 Luard, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Garnham.
 Luck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George.
 MacCalmont, *M. G.* Sir Hugh.
 M'Clintock, *Adm.* Sir Francis L.
 McNeill, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Car-
 stairs, *VC*
 McQueen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John W.
 Maitland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James
 Makgill Heriot.

Markham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin.
 Maunsell, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Richd.
 Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. Frdk.
 Meiklejohn, *M.-Gen.* Sir Wm. H.
 Molynaux, *Admiral* Sir Robert
 Henry More.

Moore, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Henry.
 Moore, *Gen.* Sir Alexander
 George Montgomery.
 Morris, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Edward.
 Murray, *Gen.* Sir John Irvine.
 Nation, *Gen.* Sir Jno. L., *I.S.O.*
 Newdegate, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward
 Newdigate.

Newdigate, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. R. L.
 Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir Hy. Fredk.
 Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. G.
 Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Hy. F., *R.N.*
 Norman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir F. Booth.
 Palmer, *General* Sir Arthur P.
 Penrose, *General* Sir Penrose C.
 Perkin, *General* Sir Aeneas.
 Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Joseph.
 Power, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Wm. J. T.
 Prendergast, *General* Sir Harry
 North Dalrymple, *VC*

Raines, *Gen.* Sir Julius Aug. R.
 Randolph, *Adm.* Sir G. Granville.
 Ratray, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James C.
 Rawson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Harry H.
 Reid, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir John W., *R.N.*
 Rice, *Adm.* Sir Edward Bridges.
 Rogers, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. Gordon.
 Rowlands, *Gen.* Sir Hugh, *VC*
 Rundle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir H. M. Leslie.
 Schneider, *Gen.* Sir John Wm.
 Schomberg, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Aug.
 Scott, *Admiral* Lord Charles
 Montagu-Douglas.

Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis
 Cunningham.

Shute, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Cameron.
 Smith, *Adm.* Sir N. Bowden.
 Sotheby, *Admiral* Sir Edward S.
 Spurgin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Blich.
 Stephenson, *Vice-Admiral* Sir
 Henry Frederick.

Stewart, *Gen.* Sir Richard C.
 Stirling, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm., *R.A.*
 Sullivan, *Adm.* Sir Fras. Wm., *Bt.*
 Tanner, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Oriel V.
 Taylor, *Gen.* Sir Rich. C. Hayes.
 Thomson, *Surg.-Col.* Sir Geo., *I.M.S.*
 Tracey, *Admiral* Sir Rd. Edwd.
 Tuson, *Gen.* Sir Hy. B., *R.M.A.*
 Tytler, *Gen.* Sir James Macleod
 Bannatyne Fraser.

Vaughan, *Gen.* Sir John Luther.
 Walker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick
 William Edward Forestier.
 Walker, *General* Sir Mark, *VC*

Watson, *General* Sir John *VC*
 Westmacott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richd.
 White, *General* Sir Robert.
 Wilkinson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hy. C.
 Williams, *General* Sir John Wm.
 Collman, *R.M.A.*
 Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. John.
 Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Wm.
 Wingat, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis
 Reg'd In (Sirdar).
 Wolseley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir George
 Benjamin.
 Wood, *General* Sir H. Hastings A.
 Wright, *General* Sir Thomas.



CIVIL KNIGHTS
 COMMANDERS.



Abel, Sir Fred Augustus, *Bart.*
 Abney, *Capt.* Sir William de
 Wiveleslie.
 Agnew, Sir Stair.
 Austen, *General* Sir Wm. C. Roberts.
 Banks, Sir John Thomas.
 Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel.
 Barry, Sir John W. Wolfe.
 Bigge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur John.
 Blount, Sir Edward Charles.
 Boyle, Sir Courtenay Edmund.
 Brassy, Lord.
 Buchanan, *Col.* Sir David Car-
 rick Robert Carrick.
 Burdett, Sir Henry Charles.
 Clinton, *Col.* Lord Ed. Pelham.
 Collins, Sir Robert Hawthorn.
 Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Wm. F.
 Lenox.

Craik, Sir Henry.
 Desart, Earl of.
 Digby, Sir Kenelm Edward.
 Donnelly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John
 Fretcheville Dykes, *R.E.*
 Du Cane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmd. F.
 Durston, *Oh.-Insp.-Mach.* Sir
 Albert John, *R.N.*
 Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir
 Fleetwood Isham.
 Egerton, Sir Edwin Henry.
 Engleheart, Sir Jno. D. Gardner.
 Evans, Sir John, *D.C.I.*
 Farquharson, *Col.* Sir John, *R.E.*
 Foster, Sir Michael.
 Fremantle, *Hon.* Sir Chas. Wm.
 Gairdner, Sir Wm. Tennant.
 Giffen, Sir Robert.

Gill, Sir David, *F.R.S.*
 Godley, Sir Arthur.
 Greene, Sir Wm. Conyngham.
 Halliday, Sir Frederick James.
 Hamilton, Sir Edward Walter.
 Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David.
 Hertslet, Sir Edward.
 Hibbert, Rt. Hon. Sir John T.
 Hill, *Col.* Sir Edward Stock, *M.P.*
 Huggins, Sir William.
 Humphery, *Col.* Sir Wm. Hy., *Bt.*
 Jenkinson, Sir Edward George.
 Jeune, Right Hon. Sir Francis.
 Johnston, Sir Harry Hamilton.
 Kekewich, Sir George Wm.
 Kingscote, *Colonel* Sir Robert
 Nigel FitzHardinge.
 Kirk, Sir John, *G.C.M.G.*
 Knollys, Sir Francis.
 Knox, Sir Ralph Henry.

Knyvett, Sir Carey John.
 Leach, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Archb.
 Lingen, Lord.
 Lookyer, Sir Joseph Norman.
 Lushington, Sir Godfrey, *G.C.M.G.*
 Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns, *G.C.I.E.*
 Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell.
 Macdonald, *Col.* Right Hon. Sir
 John Hay Athol (Lord Justice
 Clerk).

MacDonald, *Maj.* Sir C.M., *G.C.M.G.*
 MacGregor, Sir Evan.
 Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Muir.
 Markham, Sir Clements Robert.
 Martia, *Col.* Sir Richd. Rowley.
 Martin, Sir Theodore.
 Matheson, *Colonel* Sir Donald.
 Milner, Sir Alfred, *G.C.M.G.*
 Mitchell, Sir Arthur.
 Moncrieff, *Colonel* Sir Alexander.
 Morris, Sir George.
 Mowatt, Sir Francis.
 Murray, Sir George Herbert.
 Murray, Sir Herbert Harley.
 Murray, Sir John, *F.R.S.*
 Nares, *Vice-Adm.* Sir George S.
 Noble, Sir Andrew.
 Olivey, *Colonel* Sir Walter Rice.
 Palgrave, Sir Reginald Francis.
 Palmer, Sir Elwin Mitford.
 Pawel Rammingen, *L.A.G. L.A.*
 Baron von.

Pemberton, Sir Edward Leigh.
 Preece, Sir William Henry.
 Primrose, Sir Henry William.
 Probyn, *General* Sir Dighton
 Maonaghten, *G.C.V.O.* *VC*
 Purell, Sir Jno. Samuel.
 Reed, Sir Andrew.
 Reed, Sir Edward James.
 Reid, Sir James, *Bart.*, *M.D.*
 Richmond, Sir William B., *R.A.*
 Ridgeway, *Col.* Right Hon. Sir
 Joseph West, *G.C.M.G.*
 Robinson, Sir Frederic Lacy.
 Robinson, Sir Hy. Augustus.
 Ryan, Sir Charles Lister.
 Sankey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard H.
 Shaw, *Capt.* Sir Eyre Massey.
 Simon, Sir John.
 Smith, *Col.* Sir Chas. B. Euan.
 Smith, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Henry.
 Stephenson, Sir Aug. Keppel.
 Stokes, *Lieut.-General* Sir John.
 Suffield, *Colonel* Lord.
 Taylor, Sir John.
 Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edwd. T., *VC*
 Thompson, Sir Edwd. Maunde.
 Thompson, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph W.
 Thomson, *Col.* Sir E. T. White.
 Thring, Lord.
 Wallington, *Col.* Sir John W.
 Walpole, Sir Horatio George.
 Walpole, Sir Spencer.
 Walter, *Captain* Sir Edward.
 Wantage, *Lt.-Colonel* Lord, *VC*
 Warren, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Chas.,
G.C.M.G.
 West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E.
 Wharton, *Rear-Adm.* Sir W. J.
 White, Sir William Henry.
 Wills, Sir Edward Payson.
 Wilmot, *Col.* Sir Henry, *Bt.*, *VC*
 Wingfield, Sir Edward.
 Woods, Sir Albert Wm. (*Garter*).

Honorary K.C.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.
Abbott, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Alexius,
I.B.C.
Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Bellow,
F.C., I.B.C.
Aglionby, *Colonel* Arthur Bisson
Aitkinson, *Gen.* Chas. Terrington
Aitken, *Colonel* William, R.A.
Allen, *Capt.* Robert Calder, R.M.
Algood, *Major-General* George.
Anderson, *Gen.* Horace Searle.
Andoe, *Vice-Admiral* Hilary G.
Appleyard, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick
Ernest.
Ardagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Chas.,
K.C.I.E.
Aynsley, *Vice-Adm.* C. Murray.
Badeock, *Lt.-Gen.* Alex. Robt.
Bagot, *Col.* Chas. Hervey, R.E.
Baker, *Colonel* George.
Bannerman, *General* William.
Barchard, *Col.* Charles Henry.
Barnard, *Brig.-Gen.* John Henry.
Barnea, *Colonel* Osmond.
Barrow, *M.-G.* Edm'd. Geo., I.B.C.
Barton, *Maj.-Gen.* Geoffry.
Battye, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur.
Bayly, *Capt.* Edward Henry, R.N.
Bayly, *Colonel* Richard Kerr.
Beal, *Colonel* Henry.
Beamish, *Rear-Adm.* Henry H.
Beacroft, *Capt.* John Edwd., R.N.
Beath, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* John Hy.
Beatson, *Col.* Stuart B., I.B.C.
Beckett, *Col.* Charles Edward.
Beckett, *Colonel* Stephen.
Begbie, *Maj.-Gen.* Elphinstone
Waters, D.S.O.
Bell, *Col.* Mark Sever, F.C.
Bellairs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir W., K.C.M.G.
Bengough, *Maj.-Gen.* Harcourt M.
Beresford, *Rear-Admiral* Lord
Chas. William De la Poer.
Beville, *General* George Francis
Bird, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Corrie, K.C.I.E.
Biscoe, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. Walters.
Black, *Major-General* Wilsons.
Blair, *General* James, F.C.
Blane, *Lieut.-General* Sir Seymour
John, Bart.
Blundell, *Col.* Henry B.-H., M.P.
Blundell, *Col.* John Eyles.
Boardman, *Rear-Adm.* Frederick
Ross.
Boileau, *Colonel* Francis William.
Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* William Dunn.
Borradaile, *Col.* George William.
Boswell, *Major-General* John James.
Bourchier, *Lt.-Gen.* Eustace Fane.
Bowyer, *Vice-Adm.* G. Le Geyt.
Boyd, *Colonel* John Alexander.
Brabazon, *Major-General* John
Palmer, A.D.C.
Brackenbury, *Rear-Adm.* John
William.

Bradshaw, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Alex.
Frederick.
Bridge, *Colonel* Charles Henry.
Broadbent, *Col.* Jno. Edwd., R.E.
Broadfoot, *Col.* Archibald, R.A.
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benjamin
Parnell, Bart.
Bromhead, *Col.* Charles James.
Brook, *M.-G.* Edmund Smith, I.S.O.
Brown, *Maj.-Gen.* Swinton John.
Brownlow, *Col.* Celadon C., I.S.O.
Brownlow, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Veasey.
Brownrigg, *Colonel* Henry John.
Bruce, *Col.* Andrew McC., I.S.O.
Buchanan, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Jas.
Burke, *Capt.* Jas. H.V. Thos, R.N.
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, F.C.
Caldecott, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Jas.
Callaghan, *Capt.* Geo. Astley, R.N.
Cameron, *Col.* Aylmer Spicer, F.C.
Campbell, *Capt.* Chas., R.N., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Rear-Adm.* Hy. J. F.
Campbell, *Surg.-Maj.* John J.M.S.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John
William, Bart.
Carew, *Lt.-Gen.* Reginald Pole-
Carey, *Colonel* William.
Carr, *Colonel* George.
Castle, *Ch. Insp.* Mach. Wm., R.E.
Cave, *Admiral* John Halliday.
Chads, *Major-General* Wm. John.
Chalmers, *Colonel* Reginald.
Chamier, *Lt.-Gen.* Stephen H. E.
Channer, *Gen.* Geo. Nicholas, F.C.
Chaplin, *Col.* John Worthy, F.C.
Chapman, *Gen.* Edward Francis.
Chaffield, *Admiral* Alfred John.
Chichester, *Capt.* Sir Edward,
Bart., R.N.
Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* B. Bruce.
Chilce, *Lt. Col.* E. C. Eardley,
R.E.
Chippindall, *Lieut.-Gen.* Edward
Christopher, *Col.* Leonard W., I.S.C.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* S. M. Wiseman-
Clerk, *General* Godfrey.
Clifford, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. Cecil R.
Cochrane, *Col.* William F. D.
Coghill, *Col.* Kendal Josiah Wm.
Collen, *M.-G.* Sir E. H.H., K.C.I.E.
Collingwood, *Col.* Cuthbert G.
Collinson, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Collis, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Wm.
Colville, *Lieut.-Gen.* Fiennes M.
Colville, *M.-G.* Sir H. E., K.C.M.G.
Colville, *Capt.* Hon. Stanley Cecil
James, R.N.
Colwell, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Harrie T.
Combe, *Maj.-Gen.* Boyce Albert.
Congleton, *Major-General* Lord.
Connolly, *Lt.-Col.* Benj. B.
Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* James, I.S.O.
Cooke, *Lt.-Gen.* Anthony Chas.
Copland, *Colonel* Alexander.
Corbet, *Col.* Arthur Donville.
Cowie, *Maj.-Gen.* Crombie, R.A.
Cox, *Col.* Alexander Temple.

Cox, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Vyvyan.
Creagh, *Col.* Arthur Gethin, R.A.
Crease, *Maj.-Gen.* John Frederick.
Crofton, *Col.* Mergan S., D.S.O.
Cuffe, *Surg.-Gen.* Charles McD.
Cumberland, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. E.
Currie, *Col.* Thomas.
Dalgety, *Colonel* Reginald Wm.
Dalrymple, *M.-Gen.* Wm. Liston.
Dane, *Insp.-General* Richard.
Davis, *Col.* George McBride, I.M.B.
Dawson, *General* Francis.
Deane, *Colonel* Thomas, I.S.C.
Degacher, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Jas.
Delafosse, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Geo.
De Henzy, *Surg.-Gen.* Annesley
Charles Castriot.
Desborough, *Major-General* John.
De Winton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis
Walter, G.O.M.G.
D'Eyncourt, *Admiral* Twin
Clayton Tennyson-
Dicken, *Col.* Wm. Popham, D.S.O.
Dickson, *Maj.-Gen.* John Baillie
Ballantyne.
Dixon, *Col.* Henry Grey, A.D.C.
Donville, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Wm.
Cecil Henry, Bart., R.N.
Donnelly, *Dep. Surgeon-General*
John M'Neale, M.D. R.E.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur R.F.,
Douglas, *Admiral* Sholto.
Dowker, *Gen.* Howard Codrington
Downes, *Commy.-Gen.* Arthur W.
Drage, *Col.* Thomas William.
Drew, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Barry.
Duck, *Veterinary-Col.* Francis.
Dundonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Earl of.
Dunne, *Col.* Walter Alphonsus.
Durand, *Col.* Algernon G. A.
Durnford, *Capt.* John, D.S.O.,
R.N.
Dyce, *Col.* George Hugh Coles.
Edwards, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James B.
Egerton, *Lt.-Gen.* Charles C.,
D.S.O. R.N.
Egerton, *Capt.* George le Clerc,
Elliot, *Maj.-Gen.* Ed. Locke, D.S.O.
Elliott, *Colonel* John, R.M.L.I.
Elrington, *Gen.* Fredk. Robert.
Elton, *Col.* Fredk. Coulthurst.
England, *M.-Gen.* Ed. Lutwyche.
Evans, *Lt.-Gen.* Horace Moule.
Ewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. Brisbane.
Eyre, *Colonel* Edmund Henry
Falmouth, *Maj.-Gen.* Viscount.
Farrington, *Col.* Malcolm Chas.
Feilden, *M.-Gen.* Henry Broom.
Fellowes, *Rear-Admiral* John.
Fellowes, *R.-Adm.* Thomas H. B.
Fisher, *Lieut.-Colonel* George.
Fisher, *Capt.* Wm. Blake, R.N.
FitzGerald, *Col.* C. J. Oswald.
FitzHugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred.
Flood, *Maj.-Gen.* Fred. R. Solly-
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* W. E. Gordon.
Forrest, *General* Wm. Charles.
Fremantle, *Gen.* Sir Arthur
James Lyon, G.O.M.G.
French, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, R.M.A.
French, *Lieut.-General* William
Fryer, *Lieut.-General* John.
Furse, *Colonel* George Armand.
Gaitskell, *Major-General* Frederick
Gullwey, *Col.* Thos. J., R.A.M.C.

- MILIT. COMPANIONS, G.B.—*cont.*
Garforth, *Rear-Adm.* Edm. St. J.
Garnett, *Colonel* Reginald.
Gatacre, *Maj.-Gen.* John, I.S.O.
Gerard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir M. G., K.C.S.I.
Glover, *Vet.-Lt.-Col.* Benj. L.
Goldney, *Col.* Thos. Holbrow, I.S.O.
Goodfellow, *General* Wm. West.
Gordon, *Col.* James Henry, D.S.O.
Gordon, *Adm.* Wm. Everard A.
Gore, *Surg.-Gen.* Albert Aug.
Gosset, *Major-General* Matthew
William Edward.
Gough, *Admiral* Frederick Wm.
Gough, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh Sutlej.
Grafton, *General* the Duke of.
Graham, *Gen.* Samuel Jas.
Graham, *Major-General* Thomas.
Grant, *Lieut.-Col.* Edward Long.
Grant, *Major-Gen.* Henry Fane.
Grant, *Col.* Hugh Gough.
Graves, *Col.* Benj. Chamney, I.S.O.
Green, *Col.* Malcolm Scrimshire.
Gregorie, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Fredk.
Haly, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard H.
O'Grady, D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Vaughan.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Gen.* Ian S. M., D.S.O.
Hammond, *Col.* Arthur George,
V.C., D.S.O.
Handcock, *Lt.-Gen.* Arth. Gore.
Hanford, *Col.* John Compton.
Hankin, *Gen.* George Crommelin.
Hardy, *Lieut.-General* William.
Hare, *Col.* Richard Charles.
Harley, *Col.* George Ernest.
Harness, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, R.A.
Harris, *Gen.* Philip Hy. Farrell.
Hart, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur FitzRoy.
Harvey, *Surg.-Gen.* Robt., D.S.O.
Hastings, *Vice-Adm.* Alex. P.
Hastings, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Eddowes.
Hatton, *Colonel* Villiers.
Hawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Caesar.
Hay, *Colonel* James, I.S.O.
Heath, *Rear-Adm.* Wm. A. Jas.
Hefferan, *Chief Insp.-Mach*
John Harold, R.N.
Hemming, *M.-Gen.* Fredk. Wilson.
Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Kennett G.
Henderson, *Capt.* Reginald Friend
Hannam, R.N.
Hennessy, *Maj.-Gen.* G. Robertson.
Herbert, *Col.* Ivor John Caradoc.
Higginson, *Colonel* Theophilus.
Hildyard, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry J. T.
Hill, *Gen.* Rowley Sale Sale-
Hill, *Brig.-Gen.* William, I.S.O.
Hinde, *Surg.-Major-Gen.* Geo. L.
Hobday, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. Fras.
Hogg, *Lieut.-Gen.* Adam G. F.
Hogg, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Crawford.
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 Cockburn.
Hope, *Col.* Lewis A., A.S.C.
Hoste, *Maj.-Gen.* Dixon Edward.
Howard, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis,
A.D.C.
Howe, *Capt.* Hon. Assheton Gore
Cuzou, A.D.C., R.N.
Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Fredk.
Hughes, *Colonel* Emilius.
Hutton, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward T. H.
Irvine, *Admiral* St. George Caul-
field D'Arcy.
Jackson, *Dep.Surg.-Gen.* Sir R. W.
Jeffreys, *Br.-Gen.* Patrick Douglas.
Jellicoe, *Capt.* J. Rushworth, R.N.
Jennings, *Lieut.-Gen.* Robert M.
Jones, *Capt.* Edward Pitcairn, R.N.
Jones, *Commy.-Gen.* Herb. S. H.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Morey Quayle.
Jopp, *Colonel* John.
Kane, *Rear-Admiral* Henry Coey.
Keighley, *Col.* Chas. Marsh, I.S.O.
Kelly, *Col.* James Graves, A.D.C.
Kelly, *M.-Gen.* William Freeman.
Kenny, *Lt.-Gen.* Thomas Kelly.
Koppel, *Capt.* Colin R., D.S.O., R.N.
Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Ralph D.
Keyser, *Col.* Frederick Charles.
Kidston, *Col.* Alex. Ferrier.
Kingsley, *Col.* Wm. Henry Bell.
Kinloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Angus
Airlie.
Knowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Benj.
Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* William George.
Lambert, *Vet.-Col.* J. Drummond-
Lambert, *Major-Gen.* William.
Lambton, *Lieut.-Gen.* Arthur.
Lamont, *Capt.* Hon. Hedworth,
R.N.
Lance, *Lieut.-Gen.* Frederick.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Ronald Bertram.
Laughton, *Col.* Arthur Fredk.
Law, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Towry A.
Lea, *Colonel* Samuel Job, A.S.C.
Leach, *Major-General* Edmund.
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward P., V.C.
Leach, *B.-Gen.* Harold Pemberton.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Cecil Brooke.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Fred. Augustus.
Leslie, *Col.* Sir Charles H., Bt.
Lewis, *Col.* David Fras., A.D.C.
Lindley, *Capt.* Geo. Robt., R.N.
Little, *Lieut.-Gen.* Hy. Alexander.
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Thos.
Lloyd, *Vice-Adm.* Rodney MacLaine.
Lockhart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir G. A. Bt.
Lovett, *Maj.-Gen.* Beresford.
Low, *General* Alexander.
Lowry, *Lieut.-Gen.* Robert Wm.
Lowth, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Robert.
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* Harry H., V.C.
Lyttelton, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Ne-
ville Gerald.
Macbean, *Gen.* George Scougall.
MacCall, *B.-Gen.* Hy. Blackwood.
MacDonald, *Ma.-Gen.* Hector
Archibald, D.S.O., A.D.C.
Macdonnell, *Insp.-Gen.* Hy., R.N.
McDowell, *Surgeon-Col.* Edmund
Greswold.
MacGill, *Capt.* Thomas, R.N.
Macgregor, *Col.* Chas. Reg., I.S.O.
Macgregor, *Col.* Henry Grey.
McInroy, *Colonel* Charles.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Alfred Robert
Davidson.
Mackworth, *Col.* Sir Arthur W., Bt.
Maclean, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Smith.
McLeod, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald James
Sim, D.S.O.
McNulty, *Lieut.-Col.* George
William, A.M.S.
M'Namara, *Col.* Wm. Hy., B.A.M.C.
Maoneill, *Maj.-Gen.* James G. R. D.
McBae, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Napier, I.S.O.
Madden, *Surg.-Mj.-Gen.* Chas. D.
Madden, *Lieut.-Col.* George Col-
quhoun, D.S.O.
Mahon, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Edward
Elphinstone, R.N.
Mainprize, *Capt.* Wm. Thos., R.N.
Maitland, *Colonel* Hardley.
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.
Marchant, *Major* A. Edmd., R.M.L.I.
Marston, *Surg.-Gen.* Jeffery Allen.
Martin, *Colonel* Cunliffe.
Martin, *Col.* George Blake N.
Martin, *Col.* Rowland Hill.
Massy, *Lieut.-General* William
Godfrey Dunham.
Master, *Col.* William Chester.
Mathias, *Col.* Henry H., A.D.C.
Maunsell, *Major-Gen.* Thomas.
Maunsel, *Surg.-Gen.* Thomas.
May, *Capt.* Henry John, R.N.
May, *Lieut.-General* James.
Mayne, *Col.* Richd. Chas. G.
Methuen, *Lt.-Gen.* Lord, K.C.V.O.
Meyrick, *Insp. Vet.-Surg.* Jas. J.
Miller, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Murray.
Mills, *Col.* Herbert James.
Milman, *Lt.-Gen.* George Bryan.
Mollan, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Campbell.
Molloy, *Col.* Edward, I.S.C.
Molyneux, *Col.* George H. More-
Money, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. G. Colvin.
Money, *Col.* Elliott Alexander.
Monry, *Col.* Gordon Lorn Camp-
bell, D.S.O., A.D.C.
Montagu, *General* Horace Wm.
Montague, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Edwd.
Montgomerie, *Admiral* John E.
Montgomerie, *Captain* Robert
Archibald James, R.N.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Thos., V.C.
Moore, *Rear-Adm.* Arthur Wm.
Morgan, *Col.* Alexander Brooke.
Morgan, *Col.* Harrison R. L., R.A.
Morton, *Major-Gen.* Sir Gerald
de Courey, K.C.I.E.
Mosse, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Chas. B.
Mostyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Savage.
Muir, *Surg.-Gen.* Hv. Shey.
Murray, *Maj.-Gen.* Robt. Hunter,
A.D.C.
Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Stuart Jas.
Nicolson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Malcolm H.
Nimmo, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. Rose.
North, *Colonel* Dudley.
Nugent, *Colonel* Robert Arthur.
O'Callaghan, *Adm.* George W. D.
O'Callaghan, *Capt.* M. P., R.N.
Ogle, *Ma.-Gen.* Frede Amelius.
Ommanney, *Adm.* Sir Erasmus.
O'Nial, *Surgeon-General* John.
Paget, *Colonel* Harold.
Parr, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Hallam.
Patch, *Colonel* Robert.
Pearse, *General* George Godfrey.

- MILIT. COMPANIONS, &c.—*con.*
 Pearson, Lt.—Gen. Sir C. K., K. O. M. G.
 Pease, Colonel Thales.
 Pemberton, M.—Gen. Wykeham L.
 Pennington, Lieut.—Gen. Charles Richard.
 Peyton, General Francis.
 Pipon, Brig.—Gen. Henry, R. A.
 Pipon, General Philip Gosset.
 Poë, Lt.—Col. Wm. Hutcheson.
 Poole, Col. Arthur James.
 Powell, Capt. Francis, R. N.
 Pratt, Colonel Henry Marsh.
 Pretyman, Maj.—Gen. G. Tindal.
 Prinsep, Lieut.—General Arthur Haldimand.
 Pritchard, Lieut.—Gen. Gordon D.
 Prothero, Capt. Reginald C., R. N.
 Protheroe, Maj.—Gen. Montagu.
 Quirk, Col. John Owen, D. S. O.
 Raby, R.—Adm. Henry Jas., VC
 Rainsford, Colonel Marcus E. R.
 Reit, Lieut.—Col. Arthur John.
 Ralston, Maj.—Gen. Wm. Henry.
 Reade, Surg.—Maj.—Gen. John B. C.
 Redmond, Lt.—Gen. John P., S.
 Reeves, Col. Henry Spencer E.
 Reid, Maj.—Gen. Alexr. J. F., I. S. C.
 Rennie, Comm. Jas. (Ind. Navy).
 Rich, Lt.—Gen. Geo. W. Talbot.
 Richardson, Maj.—Gen. Geo. L. R., I. S. C.
 Richardson, Maj.—Gen. John S.
 Richardson, Maj.—Gen. William S.
 Richardson, Col. Wodehouse D.
 Riddell, Major—General Charles James Buchanan—
 Rivaz, Col. Vincent, I. S. C.
 Roberts, Col. Edward, A. P. D.
 Robertson, Col. James Peter.
 Robinson, M.—Gen. Chas. Walker.
 Robinson, Dep.—Controller Henry.
 Robinson, Major—Gen. Wellesley Gordon Walker.
 Roche, Maj.—Gen. Jas. Harwood.
 Roe, Dep. Surg.—Gen. Sam. Black.
 Roffey, Chief Insp. James, R. N.
 Rolfe, Rear—Adm. Ernest N.
 Rollo, Vice—Adm. Wm. Rae.
 Rollo, General Hon. Robert.
 Roome, General Frederick.
 Ross, Lieut.—Gen. Alexander Geo.
 Rowland, Colonel Thomas.
 Russell, Gen. Lord Alexr. Geo.
 Russell, Colonel Horatio Albert.
 Salmond, Maj.—Gen. William, R. E.
 Salusbury, Maj.—G. F. Octavius.
 Sanford, Lt.—Gen. Geo. Edward Langham Somerset.
 Sartorius, M.—Gen. Euston Hy., VC
 Sartorius, Col. George Conrad.
 Saumarez, Admiral Thomas.
 Saunders, Dep. Insp.—Gen. Geo. S.
 Saunders, Col. Wm. E., R. A. M. C.
 Sayer, Lt.—Gen. Jas. R. Steadman.
 Schomberg, Col. Herbt. St. George.
 Schreiber, Maj.—Gen. Brymer F.
 Scott, Colonel Chas. Henry, R. A.
 Scott, Col. Douglas A., D. S. O.
 Scott, M.—Gen. Jas. Woodward.
 Scott, Capt. Percy M., R. N.
 Scott, M.—G. Wm. Walter Hopton.
 Settle, Brig.—Gen. H. H., R. E., D. S. O.
 Seymour, Gen. William Henry.
 Shaw, Insp.—Gen. Doyle M., R. N.
- Shaw, Major—Gen. Hugh, VC
 Shone, Col. Wm. Terence, D. S. O.
 Sibthorpe, Surg.—Gen. Chas., I. M. S.
 Simpson, Major—Gen. George.
 Simpson, Col. Thos. Thomson.
 Singleton, Rear—Adm. Uvedale C.
 Skinner, Col. Edmund Grey.
 Skinner, Col. James Tierney, D. S. O.
 Slade, Maj.—Gen. Fredk. Geo., R. A.
 Slade, M.—G. John Ramsay, R. A.
 Slatin Pacha, Col. Sir Rudolf C., K. O. M. G.
 Smith, M.—Gen. Sir Chas. Helled., K. O. M. G.
 Smith, Surgeon—General Colvihn—
 Smyth, Col. Charles Coghlan.
 Smyth, Col. Etwall Walter.
 Spencer, Surg.—Gen. Lionel Dixon.
 Spragge, Colonel Charles Henry.
 Stanton, General Sir E., K. O. M. G.
 Stedman, Maj.—Gen. Sir E., K. O. I. R.
 Stevens, Major—General 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, Maj.—Gen. Robt. MacGregor.
 Stockley, Colonel Charles More.
 Stopford, Col. Hon. Fredk. Wm.
 Straghan, Colonel Abel.
 Strong, Major—General Dawsonne Melancthon.
 Swaine, Col. Charles Edward.
 Swaine, M.—Gen. Leopold Victor Swetenham, Col. Robt. Alex., I. S. C.
 Swinley, Maj.—Gen. George, R. A.
 Sym, Maj.—Gen. John Munro.
 Talbot, Maj.—Gen. Hon. Regd.
 Tanner, Major—General Edward.
 Taylor, Surg.—Gen. Wm., A. M. S.
 Thackeray, Colonel Sir Edward Talbot, VC (Civil K. O. B.)
 Thackwell, Major—Gen. Wm. de Wilton Roche.
 Thomas, Lt.—Gen. J. Wellesley.
 Thomson, Vety.—Col. Henry.
 Thornton, Dep.—Surg.—Gen. Jas. H.
 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, Col. Edmd., R. A. M. C.
 Townsend, Surg.—Gen. Stephen C.
 Townshend, Lt.—Col. Charles V. F.
 Tregear, Maj.—Gen. Vincent Wm.
 Tucker, Colonel Aubrey Harvey.
 Tucker, Lt.—Gen. Charles.
 Tucker, Col. Wm. Guise, R. M. A.
 Tulloch, Maj.—Gen. Alex. Bruce.
 Tulloh, Maj.—Gen. John Stewart.
 Turner, Maj.—Gen. Alfred Edward.
 Turner, Col. Augustus Henry.
 Turner, Colonel Henry Fyers.
 Turnour, Admiral Edward W.
 Twentyman, Col. Augustus Chas.
 Twynam, Col. Philip Alex. A.
 Tyndall, Major—General Henry.
 Upcher, Maj.—Gen. Russell, D. S. O.
 Upperton, Major—General John.
 Utterson, Maj.—Gen. Archibald H.
- Van Straubenzee, M.—G. Turner.
 Vandeleur, Maj.—Gen. J. Ormsby.
 Vansittart, Vice—Adm. Edwd. W.
 Vaughan, Maj.—General Hugh Thomas Jones—
 Verner, M.—Gen. Thomas Edward.
 Vousden, Col. Wm. Jno., VC, I. S. C.
 Wace, Maj.—Gen. Richard, R. A.
 Walscot, Col. Edmund Scopoli.
 Walters, Vety.—Lt.—Col. William Barker.
 Ward, Colonel Edward W. D.
 Ward, M.—Gen. Francis William, R. A.
 Ward, Adm. Thomas Le Hunte.
 Wardrop, Col. Frederick Meyer.
 Warren, Maj.—Gen. Arthur Fredk.
 Warren, Maj.—Gen. Dawson S.
 Waterfield, Maj.—G. Hy. Gordon.
 Waters, Lt.—Col. Robert, M. D.
 Way, Major—General Nowell F. Sampson—
 Webber, Maj.—Gen. Chas. Edmd.
 Webster, Col. Arthur George.
 Welman, Major—Gen. William Henry Dowling Reeves.
 Wemyss, M.—Gen. Henry Manley.
 White, Fleet—Surg.—Wm. Rogerson.
 Whitehead, Maj.—Gen. Robert C.
 Wigram, Maj.—Gen. Godfrey Jas.
 Wilkinson, Major—Gen. Osborn.
 Williamson, Col. Robt. Fredk.
 Wills, Lt.—Col. Caleb S., A. M. S.
 Willson, M.—G. Mildmay Willson—
 Wilmot, Maj.—Gen. R. Eardley—
 Wilson, Rear—Admiral Arthur Knyvet, VC
 Wilson, Colonel Edward Hales.
 Wilson, Major—General Francis Edward Edwards.
 Winsloe, Col. Richd. Wm. Chas.
 Wodehouse, Maj.—G. Josceline H.
 Wood, Maj.—Gen. Elliott, R. E.
 Wood, Colonel Henry.
 Woodward, Vice—Adm. Robert.
 Woolfries, Surg.—Gen. John A.
 Worsley, Col. Hy. Robt. Brown.
 Wyndham, Lieut.—Col. Walter George Crole—
 Wynne, Maj.—Gen. A. Singleton
 Young, Brig.—Gen. Geo. Fredk.
 Young, Lt.—Gen. George Samuel
 Youngusband, Gen. Robert R.
- CIVIL COMPANIONS. C. B.
 Abercorn, Col. the Duke of, K. G.
 Adams, Maj. Hamilton J. Gould-Adrian, Alfred Douglas.
 Alderson, Charles Henry.
 Anderson, Robert.
 Antrobus, Reginald L.
 Ardagh, Maj.—Gen. Sir John Char., K. O. I. S.
 Armstrong, Lord.
 Armstrong, Thomas.
 Ashby, Paym.—in—Chief James William Murray, R. N.
 Awdry, Richard Davis.
 Badoock, Jasper Capper.
 Bainbridge, Col. Edmond, R. A.
 Baines, Frederick Ebenezer.
 Barrington, Hon. Esmard Eric.
 Barrington, Charles George.
 Barton, John George.
 Bateman, Edward Louis.

- CIVIL COMPANIONS, &c.—cont.
- Baughan, William Frederick.
 Bayly, *General* John.
 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.
 Bowring, Edgar Alfred.
 Boxall, *Col.* Charles Gervais.
 Boyce, Robert Henry.
 Brabrook, Edward William.
 Bramston, Sir John, *c.c.m.g.*
 Brennan, Louis.
 Bridgford, *Colonel* Robert.
 Brise, Evelyn Ruggles.
 Brown, Prof. Sir George Thomas.
 Brown, Joseph, *q.c.*
 Brown, *Col.* William James.
 Browning, *Col.* Montague Chas.
 Buchanan, George Wm.
 Buchanan, *Col.* Lewis Mansergh.
 Bulwer, *Col.* W. E. G. Lytton.
 Bunsen, Maurice W. Ernest de.
 Butler, *Captain* Antoine Slet.
 Caborne, Com. Warren F., *R.N.R.*
 Cameron, Sir Charles, *m.d.*
 Cardin, James Joseph.
 Carington, Lt.—*Col.* Hon. William.
 Carter, Alfred Bonham.
 Cave, Basil Shillito.
 Chalmers, Robert.
 Charlemont, Viscount.
 Chermside, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Charles, *c.c.m.g.*
 Christie, Wm. H. Mahoney.
 Clarke, *Colonel* Alexander Ross.
 Clarke, Lt.—*Gen.* Hon. Sir Andrew.
 Cleve, *Fleet-Paym.* Frederick.
 Cockburn, Henry.
 Coll, Sir Patrick.
 Collins, Lt.—*Col.* Arthur.
 Colquhoun, *Col.* Alan John.
 Colville, *Col.* Hon. Sir W. Jas., *k.c.v.o.*
 Cookson, Sir Chas. A., *k.c.m.g.*
 Couper, Sir Geo. E. Wilson, *Bt.*
 Courthope, William John.
 Cousins, William Henry.
 Crawford, Lt. Lawrence H., *R.N.R.*
 Cresswell, *Col.* Pearson Robert.
 Creswick, *Col.* Nathaniel.
 Cripps, Wilfred Joseph.
 Cullinan, Sir Fred. Fitzjames.
 Cunyngname, Henry Hardinge.
 Dalton, Cornelius Neale.
 Dalryell, Ralph.
 Dasent, John Roche.
 Davidson, William E., *q.c.*
 Davie, William Aug. Ferguson.
 De la Bère, Henry Thomas.
 Dering, Sir Henry Nevill, *Bart.*
 Dicey, Edward.
 Dingli, Sir Adriano, *c.c.m.g.*
 Donaldson, William.
 Dougherty, James Brown.
 Drummond, Victor A. W.
 Dunbar, William Cospatrick.
 Duncannon, Viscount.
 Dundas, *Col.* Lorenzo George.
 Durand, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Edward Law, *Bart.*
 Egerton, *Col.* Alfred Mordaunt.
 Eliot, Sir Charles Norton E., *k.c.m.g.*
 Elliott, Thomas Henry.
 Engelbach, Lewis William.
 Esher, Viscount.
 Eyre, *Colonel* Henry.
 Fearon, Daniel Robert.
 Fellows, *Col.* Robert Bruce.
 Fergusson, John.
 Festing, *M.-Gen.* Edwd. Robt., *r.e.*
 Field, *Adm.* Edward.
 FitzGeorge, *Col.* Augustus C. F.
 Fletcher, *Col.* Sir Henry Bart., *m.p.*
 Fleming, *Princ. Vet. Surg.* Geo.
 Follett, Charles John.
 Ford, *Col.* Arthur, *r.a.*
 Forman, Harry Buxton.
 Forsey, Charles Benjamin.
 Franks, John Hamilton.
 French, Edward H.
 Fullerton, *Vice-Admiral* Sir John Reginald Thomas, *k.c.v.o.*
 Gairdner, James.
 Gamble, *Colonel* Sir David, *Bart.*
 Garnett, Richard.
 Gibbons, James Samuel.
 Gifford, Charles Edwin, *r.n.*
 Gildea, *Colonel* James.
 Godman, *Col.* Arthur Fitzpatrick.
 Goldsmid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. J., *k.c.s.i.*
 Gordon, *Col.* George Grant, *c.v.o.*
 Gorst, John Lowndes.
 Gossein, Sir Martin le Marchant Hadsley, *k.c.m.g.*
 Graham, Frederick.
 Graham, Henry John Lowndes.
 Green, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. H. R., *k.c.s.i.*
 Greene, Wm. Graham.
 Greville, Hon. Sidney Robert.
 Griffiths, Vincent.
 Gubbins, Frederick Bebb.
 Gurdon, Sir William Brampton, *k.c.m.g., m.p.*
 Hall, *Colonel* Angus William.
 Hamilton, *Colonel* 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.
 Heberden, William Bulter.
 Helme, *Colonel* George Coupe.
 Henley, Joseph John.
 Herbert, Chas. St. John Septimus.
 Herbert, Hon. Michael Henry.
 Herries, Edward.
 Hervey, *Gen.* Chas. Robt. West.
 Hervey, George William.
 Hervey, Henry Arthur William.
 Hill, Sir Clement L., *k.c.m.g.*
 Hill, Edward Bernard L.
 Hill, *Col.* William Alexander.
 Hobart, Robert Henry.
 Holmes, Robert Wm. Arbuthnot.
 Holzmann, Maurice.
 Hood, *Col.* Hon. Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson.
 Hooker, Sir Jos. Dalton, *c.c.s.i.*
 Hope, Edward Stanley.
 Hopwood, Charles Augustus.
 Hopwood, Fras. John Stephens.
 Howard, Sir Andrew Charles.
 Howard, Edward Stafford.
 Howard, Sir Henry, *k.c.m.g.*
 Howard, *Colonel* Samuel Lloyd.
 Howland, Hon. Sir William Pearce, *k.c.m.g.*
 Hozier, *Col.* Henry Montague.
 Hume, Allan Octavian.
 Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* C. Scrope.
 Hutton, *Col.* Geo. Morland.
 Iddesleigh, Earl of.
 Im Thurn, Eberard Ferdinand.
 Jackson, Frederick John.
 Jackson, *Col.* Herbt. Wm.
 Jameson, *Surg.-Gen.* James.
 Jameson, Leander Starr, *m.d.*
 Jenkinson, Francis B. Grey.
 Jones, John J. Casimir.
 Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Owen.
 Judd, John Wesley, *r.r.s.*
 Julian, Sir Penrose Goodchild, *k.c.m.g.*
 Kaye, Sir Wm. Squire Barker.
 Kempe, John Arrow.
 Kennedy, Sir C. Malcolm, *k.c.m.g.*
 Knocker, *Colonel* Edward W.
 Knollys, William Edward.
 Lamb, John Cameron.
 Lambert, George Thomas.
 Lang, Charles Dowson.
 Langevin, Hon. Sir Hector Louis, *k.c.m.g.*
 Langley, Walter L. F. Goltz.
 Laurie, *Colonel* Robert Peter.
 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.
 Looock, *Colonel* Herbert, *r.n.*
 Ludlow, John Malcolm.
 Lugard, *Brig.-Gen.* F. J. D., *d.s.o.*
 Lunham, *Col.* Thos. Ainslie.
 Lyttelton, Hon. George William Spencer.
 Macdonald, Lt.—*Col.* James R. L., *r.e.*
 Macdonald, *Col.* John Andrew.
 MacDonnell, Sir H. Guion, *k.c.m.g.*
 MacDonnell, John, *ll.d.*
 McDonnell, Hon. Schomberg Kerr.
 Macdonnell, *Colonel* William.
 Macdougall, Hon. William.
 Macfie, *Col.* William.
 Macgregor, Sir Wm., *k.c.m.g.*
 McHardy, Lt.—*Col.* Alexr. B., *r.e.*
 Mackenzie, George Sutherland.
 Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitzroy D., *Bt.*
 Macleay, *Col.* Alex. Caldcleugh.
 MacLeod, Reginald.
 Macleod, *Insp.-Gen.* William.
 Malcolm of Poltalloch, *Col.* Lord.
 Marshall, *Col.* Thomas Horatio.
 Martindale, *Colonel* Ben Hay.
 Masefield, *Col.* Robert Taylor.
 Meyrick, *Col.* Sir T. Charlton—, *Bt.*
 Milbanke, Ralph.
 Miller, George.
 Mills, *Colonel* Richard.
 Milman, Archibald John Scott.
 Mitford, Algernon B. Freeman—.
 Molony, *Col.* Charles Mills.

CIVIL COMPANIONS, C.B.—cont.
 Monro, James.
 Moriarty, *Capt.* Henry A., R.N.
 Murdoch, Charles Stewart.
 Mure, William John.
 Murton, Sir Walter.
 Neale, Hy. Jas. Van Sittart.
 Nepean, Sir Evan Colville.
 Newell, Dr. William Homan.
 Nicolas, Nicholas Harris.
 Nicol, Henry.
 Nicolson, David.
 Niven, William Davidson.
 Northcote, Lord.
 Norton, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Arthur T.
 O'Dowd, Sir James Cornelius.
 Oram, Richard E. Sprague.
 Orange, William.
 Pattisson, Jacob Luard.
 Patton, *Col.* Henry Bethune.
 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.N.
 Pilfer, *Col.* William Frederick.
 Pittar, Thomas J.
 Plant, *Col.* Edmund Carter.
 Platt, *Col.* Henry.
 Porter, Alfred de Bock.
 Provis, Samuel Butler.
 Prowse, Richard T.
 Ramsay, Sir George Dalhousie.
 Reed, *Colonel* Charles John.
 Rice, Stephen Edward Spring-
 Richards, *Col.* Samuel S. C.
 Ricketts, Geo. Henry Mildmay.
 Ritchie, Richmond T. W.
 Roberts, Samuel Usher.
 Rodd, Sir James Rennell, K.C.M.G.
 Ross, Alexander Carnegie
 Ross of Bladensburg, *Lieut.-Col.*
 John Foster George.
 Rowton, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.V.O.
 Boyle, Arnold.
 Ryder, George Lisle.
 Schaw, *Major-General* Henry.

Scott, *Admiral* Lord Chas. T.
 Montagu-Douglas-(*Mily.* K.O.B.)
 Scott, *Colonel* John.
 Scott, *Lieut.-Col.* Lothian Kerr.
 Seacombe, Sir Thos. Lawrence,
 G.O.I.E.
 Senior, *Col.* Thomas Palmer.
 Seymour, Horace A. Damer.
 Sharpe, Alfred.
 Sharpe, Rev. Thos. Wetherherd.
 Simpkinson, Henry Walrond.
 Slacke, *Capt.* Sir Owen Randal.
 Smiles, William.
 Smith, John.
 Somersct, *Col.* Alfred Plantagenet
 Frederick Charles.
 Soulsby, William Jameson.
 Stace, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Vincent.
 Stainer, George Henry.
 Standen, Edward James.
 Stanhope, *Col.* Walter Spencer-
 Steele, John.
 Stephen, Sir Alex. Condie,
 K.C.M.G.
 Stephenson, *V.-Adm.* Sir H. F.,
 K.C.B. (*Mil.*).
 Stewart, *Col.* Charles Edward.
 Stopford, *Capt.* Walter James.
 Strick, *Col.* John.
 Talbot, George.
 Taylor, *Col.* John L. du Plat-
 Taylor, *Colonel* Robert Lewis.
 Tennant, *Maj.* Jno. Trenchard.
 Thesiger, Hon. Edward Peirson.
 Thomas, Charles Inigo.
 Thompson, Prof. D'Arcy W.
 Thomson, *Capt.* Anthony S.,
 R.N.B.
 Thorpe, Thomas Edward.
 Thynne, Sir Henry.
 Tizard, *Capt.* Thomas Hy., R.N.
 Trevor, Sir Charles Cecil.
 Trotter, *Lieut.-Colonel* Henry.
 Troup, Charles Edward.
 Tucker, William.
 Tulloch, *Major* Hector, R.N.
 Tupper, Hn Sir Chas., *Bt.*, G.O.M.G.
 Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred E., R.A.
 (*Mily.* C.B.).

Turner, Charles George.
 Turnor, Algernon.
 Tynte, *Colonel* Fortescue Jos.
 Vavasseur, Josiah.
 Vetch, *Col.* Robert H., R.N.
 Vickers, *Colonel* Thomas Edward.
 Villiers, Hon. Francis Hyde.
 Vincent, *Colonel* Sir Charles E.
 Howard, K.C.M.G., M.P.
 Vivian, *Colonel* Arthur Pendarves.
 Wake, Herwald Craufurd.
 Wallace, Arthur Robert.
 Waterfield, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I.
 Watkin, *Col.* Henry S. Spiller.
 Watt, *Com.-Gen.* Fitzjas. Edwd.
 Webb, *Col.* Walter George.
 Welby, Sir Chas. Glynn Earle-
 Bart.
 Whitbread, *Col.* Howard.
 Wilson, Sir Chas. Rivers, K.C.M.G.
 Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Wm.
 Wilson, George.
 Wilson, Guy Douglas Arthur
 Fleetwood.
 Wilson, *Col.* John Gerald.
 Wilson, *Col.* Thomas.
 Wingate, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir F.R. (*Mily.*
 K.O.B.), K.C.M.G., D.S.C. (*Sirdar*).
 Wodehouse, Hon. Armine.
 Wodehouse, Edmond Henry.
 Wood, *Chief-Insp.* Alfred, R.N.
 Wood, Charles Malcolm.
 Wootton, *Chief-Insp.* James,
 R.N.
 Wyndham, Sir Geo. H., K.C.M.G.
 Yorke, Henry Fras. Redhead.
 Young, Sir Allen William.
Dean of Order, Dean of West-
minster.
Both King of Arms, Maj.-Gen. Sir
 John Carstairs McNeill, K.C.B.,
 VC (1898).
Registrar & Sec., Sir Albert Wm.
 Woods, K.C.B., F.S.A.
Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet
Rod, Chas. Geo. Barrington,
 C.B.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue, with white stripes towards each edge.

Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide.

THE SOVEREIGN: EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander, VICEROY AND GOV.-GEN. OF INDIA.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS. G.C.S.I.	
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir James, Bart., M.P.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.	Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H., M.P.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.	Gwalior, Col. H.H. the Maharaja Sindia of.
Baroda, H.H. the Gaekwar of.	Haines, <i>Vd.-M.</i> Sir Frederick Paul.
Bhawulpore, H.H. the Nawab of	Harris, Lord.
Bhopal, H.H. the Begum of.	Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton.
Chamberlain, <i>Field Marshal</i> Sir Neville Bowles, G.C.B.	Hyderabad, H.H. the Nizam of.
Cranbrook, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.	Indore, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Cross, Rt. Hon. Viscount, G.C.B.	Jammu and Kashmir, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> H. H. the Maharaja of.
Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Grant- Dufferin and Ava, Most Hon. the Marquess of, K.P.	Jeypore, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Elgin and Kincardine, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.C.	Jodhpore, <i>Colonel</i> Maharaj Dhiraj, Sir Partab Singh of.
	Kolhapur, H.H. the Raja of.
	Lansdowne, Most Hon. the Mar- quess of, K.G.
	Macdonnell, Sir Antony Patrick.
	Nabha, H.H. the Raja of.
	Nahun, H.H. the Raja of.
	Northbrook, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.
	Oodeypore, H.H. the Maharana of Reay, Lord.
	Rewa, H.H. Maharaja Sir Vyant- katesh Raman Singh, Bahadur, Chief of.
	Ripon, Most Hon. Marquess of, K.G.
	Roberts of Kandahar, <i>Field-Mar-</i> <i>shal</i> Lord, K.P., VC.
	Sandhurst, Lord.
	Shamsher Jang, H. E. Maharaja Sir Bir.

KTS. GRAND COMDS., G.C.S.I.—*con.*
 Strachey, Sir John.
 Strachey, Lt.—*Gen.* Sir Richd., B.E.
 Temple, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard, Bt
 Travancore, H.H. the Maharaja
 of.
 Wenlock, Lord.
 White, *Gen.* Sir George Stewart,
 G.C.B., VC

*Honorary Knights Grand
 Commanders.*

H.H. Mir Khodadad (Khelat).
 H.H. Abdur Rahman Khan,
 Amir of Afghanistan, G.C.B.
 H.R.H. Sultan Massoud Mirza,
 Yemin-ed-Dowleh, Zil-es-Sultan,
 of Persia.
 H. H. Sultan of Zanzibar.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.S.I.

Aiyar, Kumarapuram Sheshadri
 Akram Khan, Sir Nawab Mu-
 hammad (Chief of Amb).
 Amar Singh, Rajah (Kashmir).
 Arbutnot, Sir Alexander John.
 Barbour, Sir David Miller.
 Bayley, Sir Steuart Colvin.
 Bernard, Sir Charles Edward.
 Brackenbury, G n. Sir H., K.C.B.
 Bradford, Col. Sir E. R. C., G.C.B.
 Browne, *Gen.* Sir Samuel J., F.R.S.,
 G.C.B.
 Buck, Sir Edward Charles.
 Bundi, H.H. the Maharao Raja
 of (Raghubir Singh).
 Burne, *Maj.*—*Gen.* Sir Owen Tudor,
 G.C.I.E.
 Cocha, H.H. the Raja Rama
 Urma of.
 Colvin, Sir Auckland.
 Couper, Sir Geo. E. Wilson, Bart.
 Cromer, Rt. Hon. Viscount, G.C.B.
 Crosthwaite, Sir C. Haukes Pod.
 Crosthwaite, Sir Robert Joseph.
 Cuninghame, Sir William John.
 Danvers, Sir Juliana.
 Datta, H.H. Maharaja Sir
 Lokindra Bhawani Singh,
 Bahadur of.
 Davies, Sir Robert Henry.
 Dhar, the Maharaja of.
 Drangdra, H.H. the Raj Sahib of.
 Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer,
 G.C.M.G.
 Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles.
 Elliott, Sir Charles Alfred.
 Fayer, *Surg.*—*Gen.* Sir Joseph, Bt.
 FitzPatrick, Sir Dennis.
 Fryer, Sir Fredc. W. Richards.
 Gerard, *Lieut.*—*Gen.* Sir Montagu.
 Goldsmid, *Maj.*—*Gen.* Sir Fred. J.
 Grant, Sir Charles.
 Green, *Maj.*—*Gen.* Sir Wm. H. R.
 Griffin, Sir Lepel Henry.
 Hobhouse, Right Hon. Lord.
 Hope, Sir Theodore Crauaff.
 Hutchins, Sir Philip Perceval.
 Idar, H.H. the Maharaja of.
 Ibert, Sir Courtenay Pergrine.
 Junagarh, H. H. the Nawab of.
 Kappurthala, H.H. the Raja of.
 Kasi Rao Holkar, Sir, of Indore.
 Kotah, H.H. the Maharao of.

Kemball, *Gen.* Sir Arnold B., K.C.B.
 Lethbridge, Lt.—*Col.* Sir Alfred
 Swaine, M.D., I.M.S.
 Lyall, Sir Charles James.
 Lyall, Sir Jas. Broadwood, G.C.I.M.
 Mackenzie, Sir Alexander.
 Melhss, *Maj.* 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 Trevor John Chi-
 chele Chichele-
 Plowden, Sir William Chichele.
 Price, Sir John Frederick.
 Probyn, *Gen.* Sir Dighton Mac-
 naghen, G.C.V.O., VC
 Ridgeway, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J. W.,
 G.C.M.G.
 Robertson, *Lieut.*—*Col.* Sir George
 Scott, I.M.S.
 Russell, *General* Sir Edward L.
 Scoble, Sir Andrew Richard, M.P.
 Seccombe, Sir Thos. Lawrence,
 G.C.I.B.
 Sirobi, H.H. Maharao K. S.
 Stevens, Sir Charles Cecil
 Stokes, Sir Henry Edward.
 Tagore, the Maharaja Sir Joten-
 dro Mohun.
 Trevor, Sir Arthur Charles.
 Udny, Sir Richard.
 Ward, Sir William Erskine.
 Warner, Sir William Lee-
 Waterfield, Sir Henry.
 Westland, Sir James.
 Woodburn, Sir John.
 Young, Sir William Mackworth.

COMPANIONS. C.S.I.

Akbar, Ali, Meer of Hyderabad.
 Ailgybur, the Raja of.
 Anderson, Henry Aiken.
 Arnold, Sir Edwin, K.C.I.E.
 Arundel, Arundel Tagg
 Asghur Ali Khan, the Nawab Sied.
 Ashburner, Lionel Robert.
 Badoock, Lt.—*Gen.* Alexr. R., G.B.
 Baines, Jervoise Athelstane.
 Baird, Col. Andrew Wilson.
 Baker, Edward Norman.
 Banganapalli, the Nawab of.
 Barnes, Hugh Shakespear.
 Barr, Lt.—*Col.* David Wm. K.
 Birdwood, Sir George Chris-
 topher Molesworth, K.C.I.E., M.D.
 Birdwood, Herbert Mills.
 Bokon, Charles Walter.
 Boughey, Col. Geo. F. Ottley.
 Bourdillon, James Austan, I.C.S.
 Bowring, Lewin Bentham.
 Boyle, Richard Vicars.
 Brackenbury, Col. Maule C., R.M.
 Browne Edward Raban Cave-
 Cadell, Alan.
 Chalmers, Mackenzie Dalzell.
 Chamberlain, *Gen.* Sir Crawford
 Trotter, G.C.I.E.
 Chapman, Robert Barclay.
 Cleghorn, *Surg.*—*Gen.* James.
 Clerk, Colonel John, C.V.O.
 Cockerell, Horace Abel.
 Colvin, Clement Sneyd
 Cotton, *Major*—*Gen.* F. Conyers.

Cotton, Henry John Stedman.
 Cruickshank, Alex. Walmesley.
 Cuninghame, *Surg.*—*Gen.* Jas. M.
 Davidson, Robert.
 Deane, Lt.—*Col.* Harold Arthur.
 Dickinson, *Lieut.*—*Col.* William.
 Dillon, *General* Sir Martin, K.C.B.
 Edgar, Sir John Ware, K.O.I.E.
 Ellis, *Major*—*General* Sir Arthur
 Edward Augustus, K.O.V.O.
 Elsmie, George Robert.
 Etheridge, *Maj.*—*Gen.* Alfred T.
 Evans, Henry Farrington.
 Fanshawe, Arthur Upton.
 Fanshawe, Herbert Charles.
 Finlay, James Fairbairn.
 Finucane, Michael.
 FitzGerald, Sir Gerald S. Vesey.
 Forbes, Arthur.
 Ford, William.
 Framjee, Dosabhoj (Karaka).
 Fraser, Andrew Henderson Leith.
 Garstin, John Henry.
 Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Thos. Edward,
 K.C.B.
 Gracey, Col. Thomas.
 Grey, Col. Leopold John Herbert
 Gundah Singh, Sirdar Bakshi.
 Hardy, Richard Gillies.
 Hayat Khan, Nawab Muhammad
 Henderson, M.—*Gen.* Philip Durham.
 Henry, Edward Richard.
 Hewitt, John Prescott.
 Hogg, Sir Fredk. Russell, K.C.I.E.
 Holderness, Thomas William.
 Home, Col. Fredk. Jervis, B.M.
 Hooper, *Surg.*—*Gen.* Wm. Roe.
 Hunter, Lt.—*Col.* Jno. Muir, I.S.C.
 Ibbetson, Denzil Charles Jelf.
 James, Henry Evan Murchison.
 Jasdian, Kachar Ala Chela, Chief
 of.
 Jivan Singh, Sirdar of Patiala.
 Jones, William Brittain.
 Kashi Rao San, Sardar Bahadur.
 Keatinge, *General* Richard
 Harte, VC
 Khoman Singh, Bakshi, of Indore.
 King, Lucas White.
 La Touche, James John Digges.
 Lovett, *Major*—*General* Berestord.
 Lumsden, *Gen.* Sir Peter Stark,
 G.O.B.
 Lyall, David Robert.
 M'Mahon, *Capt.* Arthur Henry.
 Macnab, Sir Donald Campbell,
 K.C.I.E.
 Macpherson, John Molesworth.
 Martindale, Arthur Hy. Temple.
 Master, Charles Gilbert.
 Maxwell, *Lieut.*—*Col.* Henry St.
 Patrick.
 Melville, Philip Sandys.
 Merck, Wm. Rudolph Henry.
 Merriman, *Gen.* Charles James.
 Michael, *General* James.
 Miley, Col. James Aloysius.
 Miller, Sir Alexander E., G.C.
 Mingyi, Moung Kinwun.
 Monieriff, Col. Sir Colin C. Scott-
 K.O.M.G.
 Money, William James.
 Monteath, James.
 Mookerjee, Babu Peary Mohun.
 Moulc, Horace Frederick D'Oyly

COMPANIONS, O.S.I.—cont.

Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur Yar.
 Naylor, James Richard.
 Norton, David.
 Obeidullah Khan, Sahibzada, Sir Muhammad, K.C.I.E.
 O'Callaghan, Francis Langford.
 Odling, Charles William.
 Oliver, John O. Hercules Norman.
 Ommamney, Col. Edward Lacon.
 Parker, Joseph.
 Pati, Rao Bahadur Chattr.
 Pemberton, Maj.-Gen. Robert Charles Boileau, B.E.
 Pennyueick, Col. John, B.E.
 Powell, Eyre Burton.
 Powlett, Colonel Percy William.
 Pratab Singh, Raja Ugai (Bhingra).
 Prideaux, Col. Wm. Francis.
 Primrose, Sir Henry Wm., K.C.B.
 Pritchard, Sir Charles Bradley, K.C.I.E.
 Pritchard, Col. Hurlock Galloway.

Protheroe, Maj.-Gen. Montague, C.S.
 Pyne, Sir Thomas Salter.
 Ravenscroft, Edward William.
 Reynolds, Herbert John.
 Rice, Surg.-Major-Gen. William Roche, M.D.
 Richey, Sir James Bellet, K.C.I.E.
 Rivaz, Charles Montgomery.
 Robertson, Lt.-Col. Donald, I.S.O.
 Ross, Col. Sir Edward Charles.
 Rundall, Gen. Francis Hornblow.
 Sanford, Lt.-Gen. Geo. E.L.S., C.S.
 Shashia Shastri, Dewan of Travancore.
 Sherer, John Walter.
 Sinclair, Surg.-General David, M.B., I.M.S.
 Smeaton, Donald Mackenzie.
 Smith, Henry Babington.
 Smith, Col. Sir Chas. B. Euan, K.C.B.
 Spence, James Knox, I.C.S.
 Spurgin, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Blich Steel, Robert.
 Stoker, Thomas.

Stokes, Whitley.
 Sullivan, Henry Edward.
 Tamburan, Kerala Varma V. K.
 Tasadduk Rasul Khan Raja.
 Tehri, H.H. Raja Kirta Sah of.
 Thornhill, George.
 Thornton, Thomas Henry.
 Thullier, Gen. Sir Henry E. L.
 Trevor, Colonel Geo. Herbert.
 Tupper, Charles Lewis.
 Tweedie, Maj.-Gen. William.
 Ude Sanker, Azam Gowrisanker.
 Upcott, Frederick Robert.
 Walker, Maj.-Gen. Alexander, R.A.
 Warburton, Col. Wm. P., M.D., I.M.S.
 Willoughby, Lt.-Gen. Michael W.
 Winterbotham, Hy. Martin.
 Wylie, Maj.-Gen. Henry.
 Yate, Lieut.-Col. Charles Edward.
 Younghurst, 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 (1812).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with a scarlet stripe. Motto, *Auspiciam melioris 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. 65

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
 Aberdeen, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.
 Alverstene, Rt. Hon. Lord.
 Argyll, Duke of, K.T.
 Belmore, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
 Biddulph, Gen. Sir Robert, G.C.B.
 Blake, Sir Henry Arthur.
 Bramston, Sir John.
 Brooke, Bahaj Sir Chas. Anthony.
 Bulwer, Sir Henry Ernest G.
 Buxton, Sir T. Fowell, Bart.
 Carrington, Rt. Hon. Earl.
 Cartwright, [Hon.] Sir Richard J.
 Chermside, Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbt. C.
 Clarke, Lt.-Gen. [Hon.] Sir And.
 Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart.
 Cromer, Rt. Hon. Viscount, G.C.B.
 Currie, Sir Donald.
 Des Vœux, Sir George William.
 De Winton, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. W.
 Dingli, Sir Adriano.
 Duterne and Ava, Most Hon. the Marquess of, G.P.
 Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer.
 Fremantle, Gen. Sir Arthur James Lyon.
 Glasgow, Earl of.
 Gormanston, Viscount.
 Grenfell, General Sir F. W., G.C.B.
 Griffith, [Hon.] Sir Sam. Walker.
 Hampden, Viscount.
 Hart, Sir Robert, Bart.
 Havelock, Sir Arthur Elibank.
 Hemming, Sir Augustus W. L.
 Hopetoun, Rt. Hon. Earl of, K.T.
 Hutchinson, Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-

Irving, Sir Henry Turner.
 Jersey, Rt. Hon. Earl of, G.C.B.
 Kintore, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
 Kirk, Sir John, M.D.
 Knutsford, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
 Lamington, Lord.
 Lansdowne, Most Hon. Mrq of, K.G.
 Leacelles, Rt. Hon. Sir F. C., G.C.B.
 Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid.
 Low, Sir Hugh.
 Lushington, Sir Godfrey.
 MacDonald, Sir Claude M.
 MacDonell, Sir Hugh Guion.
 Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B.
 Milner, Sir Alfred.
 Minto, the Earl of.
 Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir Ed. J., G.C.B.
 Mowat, [Hon.] Sir Oliver.
 Norman, Gen. Sir Henry Wylie.
 O'Conor, Rt. Hon. Sir Nicolas Roderick, G.C.B.
 Onslow, Earl of.
 Pauncefote, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.B.
 Plunkett, Hon. Sir Francis R.
 Reid, Sir Robt. Threshie, G.C., M.P.
 Ridgeway, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph W.
 Robinson, Sir William.
 Humbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace, Bart., G.C.B.
 Sackville, Lord.
 St. John, Sir Spenser B.
 Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir C. S., G.C.B.
 Sendall, Sir Walter Joseph.
 Simmons, F.-M. Sir John L. A.
 Smith, Sir Cecil Clementi-Stafford, [Hon.] Sir Ed. William.
 Stanmore, Lord.
 Strathcona and Mnt. Royal, Lord.
 Sutherland, Sir Thomas.

Tupper, [Hon.] Sir Charles, Bart.
 Warren, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles.
 Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers.
 Wolff, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry D.
 Wolseley, F.-M. Rt. Hon. Viscount.
 Wood, Gen. Sir H. Evelyn, VC.
 Honorary Knights Grand Cross.
 H.M. the King of Siam.
 E. M. Menelek II., Negus of Abyssinia (Ethiopia).
 H.E. Riaz Pacha (Egypt).
 Vice-Adm. Baron von der Goltz.
 H.H. the Khedive of Egypt.
 Shahzada Habibulla Khan.
 Shahzada Nasrulla Khan.
 H.E. Sir Luiz de Soveral.
 Si. Paul Honoré Vighiani.
 H.E. Abulkasim Khan, styled Nasr-ud-dulk (Persia).
 H.I.H. Prince Amir Khan Sirdar.
 H.E. Mustafa Fehmy Pasha.
 H.H. Prince Mohammed Ali of Egypt.
 KTS.—COMMANDERS, K.C.M.G. 200
 Abbott, [Hon.] Sir Joseph Palmer.
 Adderley, Sir Augustus John.
 Agnew, [Hon.] Sir J. Willson, M.D.
 Akerman, Sir John William.
 Alston, Sir Francis Beilby.
 Anson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arch. E. H.
 Baker, Sir Benjamin, C.S.
 Baker [Hon.] Sir Richard Chaffey.
 Barbour, Sir D. Miller, K.C.S.I.
 Bateman, Sir Alfred Edmund.
 Beauchamp, Earl.
 Bellairs, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm.
 Berge, Sir John Henry Gibbs.
 Berkeley, Sir George.

- KNIGHTS COMMS., K.C.M.G.—cont.
- Berry, [Hon.] Sir Graham.
 Biliotti, Sir Alfred.
 Birch, Sir Arthur Nonus.
 Boucaut, [Hon.] Sir James Penn.
 Bournot, Sir John George.
 Bowell, [Hon.] Sir Mackenzie.
 Bower, Comm. Sir Graham John.
 Boyle, Sir Cavendish.
 Braddon, Rt. Hon. Sir E. N. Coventry
 Brett, Col. Sir Wilford.
 Brown, Sir Charles Gage, M.D.
 Bruce, Sir Charles.
 Bruce, Rear-Adm. Sir James
 Andrew Thomas.
 Buller, General Right Hon. Sir
 Redvers Henry, V.C., G.C.B.
 Buller, Sir Walter Lawry.
 Cameron, Sir Ewen.
 Campbell, Sir Geo. Wm. Robert.
 Carbone, Sir Giuseppe.
 Cardew, Col. Sir Frederic.
 Carling, [Hon.] Sir John.
 Caron, [Hon.] Sir Joseph P. René A.
 Carrington, Lt.-Gen. Sir F., K.C.B.
 Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas.
 Cassel, Sir Ernest Joseph.
 Clanwilliam, Admiral of the Fleet
 the Earl of, G.C.B.
 Clarke, Col. Sir G. Sydenham.
 Clarke, Lt.-Col. Sir Marshal J.
 Cockburn, [Hon.] Sir John Alex.
 Coles, [Hon.] Sir Jenkin.
 Colomb, Capt. Sir John C. R., M.P.
 Colton, [Hon.] Sir John.
 Colville, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hy. Edward.
 Colvin, Sir Auckland, K.C.S.I.
 Cookson, Sir Charles Alfred.
 Crossman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm.
 Cuthbert, [Hon.] Sir Henry.
 Daly, Sir Malachy Bowes.
 Darley, Sir Frederick Matthew.
 Davenport, Sir Samuel.
 Davies, Lt.-Col. Sir H. D., M.P., V.D.
 Davies, [Hon.] Sir Louis Henry.
 Dawes, Sir Edwyn Sandys.
 De Lotbinière, [Hon.] Sir H. G.
 Joly.
 De Verteuil, Sir Louis A. Aimé.
 De Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir John Hy.
 De Wet, [Hon.] Sir Jacobus Al-
 dent, Sir Alfred. [bertus.
 Denton, Sir George Chardin.
 Dibbs, [Hon.] Sir George Richard.
 Donoughmore, Earl of.
 Downer, [Hon.] Sir John William
 Duffy, [Hon.] Sir Charles Gavan.
 Dyer, Sir Wm. T. Thiselton-
 Edwards, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. B.
 Eliot, Sir Charles Norton E.
 Elliot, Maj. Sir Henry George.
 Evans, Alderman Sir David.
 Evans, Sir Francis Henry.
 Everett, Col. Sir William.
 Faure, [Hon.] Sir Pieter Hendrik.
 Fergusson, Right Hon. Sir J.,
 Bart., M.P., G.C.B.I.
 FitzGerald, Sir Gerald.
 Fleming, Sir Francis.
 Fleming, Sir Sandford.
 Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
 Fysh, [Hon.] Sir Philip Oakley.
 Galloway, Sir Michael Henry.
 Galloway, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thos. L. J.
 Garrick, [Hon.] Sir James F., Q.C.
- Garstin, Sir William Edmund.
 Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Taubman.
 Gollan, Sir Alexander.
 Gosselin, Sir Martin Le Marchant.
 Grant, Sir James Alexander, M.D.
 Greaves, Gen. Sir Geo. E., G.C.B.
 Gurdon, Sir Wm. Brampton, M.P.
 Hall, Hon. Sir John.
 Hamilton, Sir Wm. Alex. Baillie-
 Hardinge, Sir Arthur Henry.
 Harman, Sir Charles A. King-
 Harris, Rear-Adm. Sir Robert H.
 Hartley, Sir Charles Augustus.
 Hay, Sir James Shaw.
 Hector, Sir James, M.D.
 Hill, Sir Clement Lloyd.
 Hillier, Sir Walter C.
 Hime, Lt.-Col. [Hon.] Sir Alb. Hy.
 Hodgson, Sir Arthur.
 Hodgson, Sir Fredc. Mitchell.
 Howard, Sir Henry, C.B.
 Howland, [Hon.] Sir Wm. Pearce.
 Hunter, Surg.-Gen. Sir Wm. G.
 Jackson, Sir Henry Moore.
 Jerrold, Sir Hubert Ed. Hen.
 Julian, Sir Penrose Goodchild.
 Jourdain, Sir Henry John.
 Kennedy, Sir Charles Malcolm.
 Kitchener of Khartoum, Maj.-
 Gen. Lord, G.C.B.
 Knollys, Sir Francis, K.C.B.
 Knollys, Sir Clement Courtenay.
 Lackey, [Hon.] Sir John.
 Lagden, Sir Godfrey Yeatman.
 Lang, Sir Robert Hamilton.
 Langevin, [Hon.] Sir Hector Louis
 Law, Maj. Sir E. FitzGerald.
 Lister, Sir Thomas Villiers.
 Llewellyn, Sir Robt. Baxter.
 Lubbock, Sir Neville.
 Lyne [Hon.], Sir William John.
 MacCallum, Col. Sir H. Edward.
 Macartney, Sir Halliday, M.D.
 MacGregor, Sir William, M.D.
 McNeill, Maj.-General Sir John
 Carstairs, V.C., K.C.B.
 Madden, Hon. Sir John.
 Mansfield, Col. Sir Chas. Edward
 Marsh, Sir William Henry.
 Martin, Col. Sir B. E. R., K.C.B.
 Mathews, Gen. Sir Lloyd Wm.
 Melville, Sir George.
 Miéville, Sir Walter Frederick.
 Moloney, Sir Cornelius Alfred.
 Moncrieff, Col. Sir Colin C. Scott-
 Moor, Sir Ralph Denham Rayment.
 Morice, Ferik Sir Geo., Pacha.
 Naz, Sir Virgile.
 Nelson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Muir.
 Nelson, Sir Edward Montague.
 Neel, R.-Adm. Sir Gerd. H. Uctred.
 Norton, Right Hon. Lord.
 O'Brien, Sir Geo. Thos. Michael.
 O'Brien, Lt.-Col. Sir John T. N.
 Ommann, Sir Montagu Fredk.
 Pakenham, Hon. Sir Francis.
 Palmer, Sir Elwin Mitford, K.C.B.
 Parsons, Col. Sir Charles S. B.
 Peace, Sir Walter.
 Pearson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. K.
 Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick.
 Pelletier, [Hon.] Sir C. A.
 Pantaléon.
 Perceval, Sir Westby Brook.
 Petre, Sir George Glynn.
- Porter, Sir Neale.
 Ranfurly, The Earl of.
 Robinson, [Hon.] Sir John.
 Rodd, Sir J. Rennell.
 Rogers, Lt.-Col. Sir John Godfrey,
 Pacha, A.M.S., D.S.O.
 Russell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Baker Creed.
 Sadler, Col. Sir James Hayes.
 Sanderson, [Hon.] Sir Percy.
 Sanderson, Sir Thos. Henry, G.C.B.
 Sargood, Lt.-Col. [Hon.] Sir Fred.
 Satow, Sir Ernest Mason. [T.
 Saunders, Sir Frederick Richard.
 Scanlen, [Hon.] Sir Thomas Chas.
 Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. C., K.C.B.
 Scott, Sir John.
 Shea, [Hon.] Sir Ambrose.
 Shippard, Sir Sidney G. Alex.
 Sivewright, [Hon.] Sir James.
 Smith, Maj.-G. Sir Chas. Holled.
 Smith, Sir Edwin Thomas.
 Smith, Lt.-Col. Sir Gerard.
 Smith, Sir T. B. Cusack-
 Smith, Sir Wm. Fredk. Haynes.
 Smyth, Gen. Sir Henry Aug., B.A.
 Southey, [Hon.] Sir Richard.
 Sprigg, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon.
 Stanton, General Sir Edward.
 Steere [Hon.], Sir Jas. Geo. Lee.
 Stephen, Sir Alexander Condie.
 Stout, [Hon.] Sir Robert.
 Strickland, Sir Gerald B. S.
 (Count della Catena). [stane.
 Swettenham, Sir Frank Athel-
 Swettenham, Sir Jas. Alexander.
 Tennant, [Hon.] Sir David.
 Tennyson, Lord.
 Thompson, Sir Harry Langhorne.
 Thorburn, [Hon.] Sir Robert.
 Todd, Sir Charles.
 Tozer, [Hon.] Sir Horace.
 Trutch, Sir Joseph Wm. [c.o.
 Tupper, [Hon.] Sir Chas. Hibbert,
 Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir George.
 Twynam, Sir Wm. Crofton.
 Vincent, Colonel Sir Charles E.
 Howard, M.P.
 Vincent, Sir Edgar, M.P.
 Walker, Sir Edward Noel.
 Walsham, Sir John, Bart.
 Whiteway, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. V.
 Whitmore, Major-Gen. [Hon.] Sir
 George Stoddart.
 Wilkin, Sir Walter Henry.
 Willcocks, Col. Sir James, D.S.O.
 Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. Wm.
 Wilson, Col. Sir David, V.D.
 Wingate, M.-G., Sir Francis R.,
 K.C.B., A.D.C. (Sirdar). [c.o.
 Winter, [Hon.] Sir J. Spearman.
 Wittenoom [Hon.], Sir Edward
 Home.
 Woods, Sir Albert Wm., K.C.B.
 Wrixon, [Hon.] Sir Henry John.
 Wyndham, Sir George Hugh.
 Youl, Sir James Arndell.
 Young, Sir Frederick.
 Zeal, [Hon.] 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.

HON. KNIGHTS COMMS.—*con.*

Major-Gen. Sir Edward Henry
Zohrab Pacha, C.B.
Sir Zulfikar Pacha.
Sir Osman Pacha Orphi.
Medhi Kuli Khan, styled Majd-
ud-Dowleh (Persia).
Muhammad Hasan Khan, styled
Etimad-us-Sultaneh (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.
H. H. the Sultan of Johore.
Chentung, Liang Cheng. [C.B.]
Col. Sir Rudolph Slatin (Pacha).
H. E. Maj. Sir Joaquim A. de
Albuquerque.
Boutros Ghaly Pacha.
De Martino Pasha.
Hassam Pasha Assem.

COMPANIONS. C.M.G. 342

Adams, Maj. Hamilton J. Goold.
Adams, William. [C.B.]
Adcock, Hugh.
Adeane, Adm. Edward Stanley.
Adrian, Frederick Obadiah.
Ainsworth, John.
Anderson, John.
Anthonisz, Peter Daniel, M.D.
Aplin, Capt. Jno. Geo. Orlebar.
Archer, Thomas.
Ashmore, Alex. Murray.
Aslam Khan, Kazi Mahomed.
Aston, William George.
Aubert, Edgar (Port Louis).
Babbie, Maj. Wm., R.A.M.C., V.C.
Barclay, George Head.
Barnard, B.—Gen. John Henry, C.B.
Barnham, Henry Dudley.
Barrow, Col. Arthur Frederick,
D.S.O.
Bayly, Col. Zachary Stanley.
Beal, Lt.-Col. Robert.
Beech, Capt. John Robert, D.S.O.
Belilios, Emanuel Raphael.
Bernal, Frederic.
Bernays, Lewis Adolphus.
Bickford, Rear-Adm. A. Kennedy.
Bigge, Lt.-Col. Sir A. J., K.C.B.
Birch, Ernest Woodford.
Blennerhassett, Lieut.-Col. B.
Montgomery, R.A.M.C.
Blissett, Commis. Henry Fred.
Block, Adam Samuel James.
Booker, Sir William Lana.
Boothby, Josiah.
Boothby, William Robinson.
Bor, Lt.-Col. Jas. Henry, R.M.A.
Borg, Raphael.
Bosisto, Joseph.
Bower, Major Robert Lister.
Brabant, Col. Edward Yewd.
Brackenbury, R.—Adm. J. W., C.B.
Brenan, Byron.
Bright, Charles Edward.
Brown, John M'Leavy.
Brown, Montagu Yeats-
Brown, Maj. Robert Hanbury.
Browne, Charles Macaulay.
Burr, Capt. John Leslie, R.N.
Bushell, Stephen Wootton, M.D.

Cameron, Maj.-Gen. Donald R.
Cameron, Maj. Maurice Alex. R.E.
Campbell, James Duncan.
Carr, Lieut. Geo. Shadwell Q., R.N.
Carrington, Sir John Worrell.
Carter, Lt.-Col. Chas. Herb. P.
Cartwright, William Chaunev.
Casey, [Hon.] James Joseph.
Chadwick, Osbert.
Chater, Catchick Paul.
Chichester, Capt. Sir Edward,
Bart., C.B., A.D.C., R.N.
Clarke, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley de
A. Calvert, K.C.V.O.
Clifford, Hugh Charles.
Cloete, Henry.
Close, Maj. Charles F. R.E.
Coles, Charles (Pacha).
Collet, Wilfred.
Colmer, Joseph Gross.
Cornish, Josiah Easton.
Courtney, John Mortimer.
Cracknall, Walter Borthwick.
Crawford, Arthur Travers.
Crawford, Oswald John Fredk.
Creagh, Charles Vandeleur.
Creswell, Capt. Wm. Rooke, R.N.
Cumberbatch, Henry Alfred.
Curtis, Col. Francis G. Savage.
Custance, Rear-Adm. Reginald
Neville.
Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale.
Dartnell, Col. John George.
Davis, Capt. Edward H. M., R.N.
Davis, Nicholas Darnell.
Dawkins, Maj. Chas. Tyrwhitt.
Dawson, Lt.-Col. Douglas F. R.
Dawson, George Mercer.
De Boucherville, Hon. C. E.
Boucher.
De Laessle, Capt. Albert Fredc.
De Piro, Giuseppe L., Marchese.
Deane, Walter Meredith.
Dicken, Charles Shortt.
Dickson, Hon. James Robert.
Dodds [Hon.], Sir John Stokell.
Douglas, Hon. John.
Downes, Maj.-Gen. Major Francis.
Dredge, James.
Drew, Wm. Leeworthy Good.
Dunlop, Colonel Samuel.
Ellery, Robert Louis John.
Elliott, Chas. Bletterman, LL.B.
Elliott, Colonel John, C.B.
Evans, Ernest Bickham Sweet-
Escott, Frederick.
Fabre, Hector.
Fairholme, Maj. Wm. Ernest, R.A.
Fairbough, Maj. Edwd. C. D'H.,
D.S.O.
Farnall, Harry de la Rosa Burrard.
Ferreira, P. J.
Fischer, Sir Henry Charles.
FitzGerald, Fleet Surg. Michael.
FitzGibbon, Edmund Gerald.
Fitzmaurice, Gerald Henry.
Fleming, And. Milroy, M.B.
Fletcher, Lieut.—Colonel John.
Flint, Joseph.
Foote, Capt. Randolph F. O., R.N.
Fortescue, Lt.—Col. Hon. Chas. G.
Foster, Edward Wm. Percival.
Fowler, Lieut. Chas. Wilson, R.N.
Fraser, John.
Fraser, Maj.—Gen. Sir Thos., K.C.B.

Fréchet, Louis Honoré.
Freeman, Col. Alfred. [G.O.B.]
Fremantle, Admiral Hon. Sir E. R.,
R.N., Maj.—Gen. Geo. Arthur.
French, Somerset Richard.
Frost, [Hon.] John.
Froude, Ashley Anthony, B.A.
Fulford, Henry English.
Galloway, Maj. Henry L., D.S.O.
Gardner, Christopher Thomas.
Gascoigne, Maj.—Gen. Wm. Julius.
Gatt, Major-General Saverio.
Gifford, Hon. Maurice Raymond.
Gleadowe, George Edwd. Yorke.
Gleichen, Major Count Albert.
Gordon, Arthur John Lewis.
Gough, Maj.—Gen. Hugh Sutlej, C.B.
Gowan, Hon. James Robt., LL.D.
Grace, [Hon.] Morgan Stanislaus.
Graham, John James.
Grant, Maj. Samuel Charles
Norton, R.E.
Grant, William.
Graves, Robert Wyndham.
Gray, Samuel Brownlow.
Gregory, [Hon.] Augustus Charles.
Grenfell, Rear-Adm. Harry Tre-
menhere.
Greville, George.
Grey, Capt. Raleigh.
Grieve, Robert, M.D.
Griffith, Col. Charles Duncan.
Gubbins, John Harington.
Haden, Francis Seymour.
Haig, Lt.—Col. Arthur Balfour.
Hamilton, Charles Boughton.
Harding, Colin.
Harris, Charles Alexander.
Harris, Walter Henry.
Harrison, Gen. Sir Richard, C.B.
Hatch, Lt.—Col. George Peiham.
Hatherton, Colonel Lord.
Hawtayne, George Hammond.
Heath, Lieut.—Colonel John M.
Heidenstam, Frederick Charles.
Henderson, Rear-Adm. F. Hau-
Henderson, Joseph. [nam. R.N.]
Herbert, Col. Ivor J. C., C.B.
Hervey, Dudley Francis A.
Holborow, Col. Wm. Hillier.
Hopwood, Fras. John Stephens.
Hoskyns, Capt. Peyton, R.N.
Howard, Maj.—Gen. Francis, C.B.,
A.D.C.
Howe, Capt. Hon. Assheton Gore
Curzon, A.D.C., R.N., C.B.
Hughes, Colonel Emilius, C.B.
Hunter, David.
Hunter, Hamilton.
Im Thurn, Everd. Ferdinand, C.B.
Innes, James Rose.
Irving, Charles John.
Jamieson, George.
Jarvis, Maj.—Gen. Samuel Peters.
Jekyll, Colonel Herbert, R.E.
Jelf, Col. Richard Henry, R.E.
Jenkins, George Henry.
Jordan, John Newell.
Just, Hartmann Wolfgang.
Justice, Maj.—Gen. William Clive.
Keefer, Thomas Coltrin.
Kennaway, Walter.
Kennedy, Robert John.
Kenney, Lt.—Col. Arth. H., R.E.

COMPANIONS, C.M.G.—*continued*.
 Kerr, Thomas.
 Kidd, John.
 Kinder, Claude Wm., M.I.C.E.
 Knollys, Major Louis Frederick.
 Kynnersley, Charles W., Sneyd-
 Kynsey, Sir William Raymond.
 Lamb, John Cameron, C.B.
 Lang, Lt.-Col. John Irvine, B.E.
 Larnmore, Capt. Hy. Douglas.
 Layard, Edgar Leopold.
 Lazzarini, Major-General James.
 Leclézio, Henri.
 Le Hunte, George Ruthven.
 Leveson, Lt.-Col. Julian Jno., B.E.
 Levey, George Collins.
 Lewis, Sir Samuel.
 Leys, Peter.
 Lockhart, Jas. Haldane Stewart
 Lovell, Surg.-Gen. Sir Fras. Hy.
 MacBride, Robert Knox.
 McCarthy, James Desmond, M.D.
 McDougall, John Lorn.
 McEachern, Lt.-Col. Archibald.
 McFarlane, Capt. Ronald.
 McInnis, Lieut.-Colonel Edward
 Bowater.
 McKean, Col. Alexr. Chalmers.
 McKinney, William James.
 MacInnion, Archibald Dond., M.D.
 Maclean, Kaiá Harry.
 McLeod, Maj. Norman Magnus.
 McNair, Major John Fredk. A.
 Macpherson, James Simpson.
 McTurk, Michael.
 Mahony, Lieut.-Colonel John.
 Mainwaring, Col. Rowland B.
 Maling, Irwin Charles.
 Mann, Maj.-Gen. James Robert.
 Mansel, Commdt. Geo. (Zululand).
 Maason, Patrick, M.D.
 March, George Edward.
 Marinitch, Hugo.
 Maxse, Ernest Geo. Berkeley.
 May, Francis Henry.
 Mearns, George.
 Meiklejohn, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm.
 Rope, K.C.B.
 Meldrum, Charles.
 Methuen, Lt.-Gen. Lord, K.C.V.O.
 Milne, Alexander Roland.
 Mitchell, Robert William Span.
 Mitchell, Sir William Wilson.
 Moffat, Rev. John Smith.
 Moffat, Robert Unwin, M.B.
 Moore, Rear-Adm. Arthur W.
 Moore, Noel Temple.
 Morris, Daniel, D.Sc.
 Morris, Col. Wm. George, B.E.
 Mosse, Deputy Surgeon-General
 Charles Benjamin.
 Moysey, Maj.-Gen. Charles John.
 Murray, Maj.-Gen. Robt. Hunter,
 C.B., A.D.C.
 Murray, Hon. Thomas Keir.
 Napier, Colonel William.
 Nathan, Maj. Matthew, B.E.
 Naudi, Sir Salvatore.
 Newton, Francis James.
 Nicholls, Hy. Alfred Alfred, M.D.
 Nicolson, Sir Arthur Bt., K.C.I.E.
 O'Connor, Charles Yelverton.
 Odling, Tom Francis.
 O'Donovan, Denis.
 O'Halloran, Joseph Sylvester.

Oliver, Maj.-Gen. John Ryder.
 Olivier, Sydney.
 Ornstein, John Isidor Maurice.
 Orpen, Hy. Martyn Herbert.
 Owen, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Charles Wm.
 Owen, Edward Cunliffe-
 Ozanne, John Henry.
 Paget, Capt. Alfred W., B.N.
 Panton, Joseph Anderson.
 Parkin, George Robt., LL.D.
 Parr, Maj.-Gen. Hy. Hallam, C.B.
 Parris, James William.
 Paton, Major-General George.
 Peacocke, Col. William.
 Peake, Maj. Malcolm, B.A.
 Perry, Sir Gerald R. De-Courcy-
 Peyton, Major Westropp Joseph
 Pickers, Maj. Burton Henry
 Pickering, William Alexander.
 Pisani, Salvatore Luigi, M.D.
 Poole, Wordsworth, M.B.
 Preece, John Richard.
 Price, Col. Adolphus James.
 Pringle, John, M.B.
 Rámá Náthan, Ponnambalam.
 Rea, Edward Hugh.
 Road, William Henry Macleod.
 Reeve, Henry.
 Richardson, [Hon.] Edward.
 Rind, Col. Alexander Thos. S. A.
 Roberts, Colonel Charles Fyshe.
 Roberts, [Hon.] Charles James.
 Roberts, John (Dunedin).
 Robertson, Capt. C. Hope, B.N.
 Robinson, William Valentine.
 Rodger, John Pickersgill.
 Rohrweger, Frank.
 Rolleston, Loftus John.
 Ross, David Palmer, M.D.
 Round, Francis Richard.
 Rowell, Thomas Irvine.
 Rowland, John William.
 Rudolph, Gerhardus Martinus.
 Rundle, Lt.-G. Sir H. M. L., K.C.B.
 Russell, M.-G. Fras. Shirley.
 Russell, Henry Chamberlaine.
 Russell, Thomas.
 Rutherford, George.
 St. John, Alfred.
 Sale, Col. Matt. Townsend.
 Sami-ullah Khan, Moulvie M.
 Sartorius, Maj.-Gen. Reginald
 W., F.C.
 Saunders, Charles J. Renault.
 Sawyer, Robert Henry
 Schreiber, Collingwood.
 Schreiner, [Hon.] William Philip.
 Scott, Col. Frederick Beaufort.
 Selwyn, Alfred Richard Cecil.
 Sharpe, Capt. Wilfred Stanley
 Shepstone, Henrique Charles.
 Shepstone, John Wesley.
 Shepstone, Theophilus.
 Shipley, Hammond Smith.
 Skinner, Allan Maclean.
 Smith, Robert Murray.
 Spalding, Col. Warner Wright.
 Stanford, Walter E. Mortimer.
 Stavrides, Constantine George.
 Steward, Major-General Edward H.
 Stewart, Col. Chas Edward, C.B.
 Stewart, Donald William.
 Stewart, James.
 Stirling, Edward Charles, M.D.
 Streatfeild, Commdt. Frank N.

Stuart, Col. J. Alex. Man-
 Stuart, Capt. Leslie Creery, B.N.
 Sturdee, Capt. Fredk. Chas. Dove-
 ton, B.N.
 Sullivan, Adm. Sir Fras. Wm., Bt.
 Swaine, M.-Gen. Leop. Vict., C.B.
 Symonds, Edmund Stace.
 Syngé, Robert Fellet.
 Tanner John Edwd. (Trinidad.)
 Tarbet, Maj. Alexander Fras.
 Taylor, Edwd. Barnett Anderson.
 Taylor, William Thomas.
 Tempier, Philip Arthur.
 Fempieaton, Col. Jno. Montgomery.
 Ternan, Col. Trevor Patrick
 Breffney, D.S.O.
 Todd, John Spencer Brydges.
 Tomkins, Stanley.
 Treacher, William Hood.
 Trendell, Sir Arthur Jas. Richens.
 Treddier, Capt. Tormie John.
 Trotter, Col. Jas. Keith, B.A.
 Tucker, James.
 Tulloch, Major-General Alex.
 Bruce, C.B.
 Vella, Francesco (Malta).
 Villiers, Francis John.
 Vine, Sir John Richard Somers.
 Vroom, Hendrik.
 Wagstaff, William George.
 Wake, Chas. St. Aubyn.
 Walker, Rear-Adm. Sir B. W., Bt.
 Walker, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fredk.
 Wm. E. Forestier, K.C.B.
 Walker, Lieut.-Colonel Robert
 Sandilands Frowd.
 Walker, Richard C. Critchett.
 Wallace, William.
 Ward, Charles James.
 Waring, Francis John, C.B.
 Warren, Col. Falkland Geo. E.
 Watson, Col. Charles Moore.
 Webb, Frederick William.
 Western Lt.-Col. James Halifax.
 White, Lt.-Col. William.
 Wicksteed, Thomas Frederick.
 Wilcocks, William.
 Williams, Maj. John Hanbury-
 Williamson, Alexander.
 Williamson, Victor Alexander.
 Wilson, Maj. Edmund M., B.A.M.C.
 Wilson [Hon.] Walter Horatio.
 Wilson, William Grey-
 Winter, Sir Francis Pratt.
 Wodehouse, Henry Ernest.
 Wodehouse, Maj.-Gen. Josceline
 Henage, C.B.
 Woolfryes, Surg.-Gen. J. A., C.B.
 Wortley, Maj. Hon. Edwd. J.
 Montagu-Stuart-
 Wrightson Walsl. M.I.C.E.
 Wyde, Everard William.
 Wyde, Colonel William Henry.
 Yardley, Samuel.
 Yate, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Edwd., C.S.I.
 Young, Capt. Arthur Henderson.
 Prebiate, Archbp. of Rupertsland.
 Chancellor, Hon. Sir R. G. W.
 Berbert.
 Sec., Sir M. Ommauney, K.C.M.G.
 King of Arms, Sir Albert Wil-
 liam Woods, K.C.B., F.S.A.
 Registrar, Sir J. Bramston G.C.M.G.
 Officer of Arms, Frederick Obadiah
 Adrian, C.M.G.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIA EMPIRE.

Ribbon, Imperial blue. *Motto*, Imperatrici auspiciis (under auspices of the Empress.)

INSTITUTED 1st January, 1878. ENLARGED 1st June, 1887.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Grand Master, THE VICEEROY 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 Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Benares, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Burne, *Maj* - *Gen*. Sir Owen Tudor.
Chamberlain, *Gen*. Sir Crawford Trotter.
Jonnemara, Rt. Hon. Lord.
Jooch Behar, H.H. Maharaja of.
Dufferin and Ava, Most Hon. Marquess of, K.P.
Elgin and Kincardine, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.G.
Gondai, H.H. Thakur, Sahib of.
Harris, Lord, G.C.S.I.
Havelock, Sir Arthur E., G.C.M.G.
Jeypore, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Karauli, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Khairpurin Sind, H.H. the Mir of.
Khelat, H.H. the Khan of.
Kishengarh, H.H. Maharaja of.
Kutch, H.H. the Rao of.
Lansdowne, Most Hon. Marq. of.
Lyll, Sir Alfred Comyns.
Lyll, Sir James Broadwood.
Morvi, H.H. Thakur Sahib of.
Murshidabad, the Nawab of.
Northcote, Lord.
Orchha, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Palanpur, H.H. the Diwan of.
Phillips, Sir Geo. F. Fauvel, Bt. Reay, Lord, G.C.S.I.
Roberts of Kandahar, *Field Marshal*, Lord, VC, K.P.
Sandhurst, Lord G.C.S.I.
Secombe, Sir Thomas Lawrence.
Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of.
Wenlock, Lord, G.C.S.I.
White, *Gen*. Sir G. Stewart, VC, G.C.B.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.I.E.

Aga Khan, H.H. Aga Sultan Muhammad.
Aiyar Subbaya Subrahmanya Dewan Bahadur.
Ajaigarh, the Maharaja of.
Ajudhya, Maharaja of.
Amir Hassan, Raja of Mahmoodabad.
Arcot, the Prince of.
Arдах, *Maj* - *Gen*. Sir John Chas. Arnold, Sir Edwin.
Baksh Singh, Rana S. Bahadur.
Bamra, Chief of (Raja S. Deo).
Beresford, *Col*. Lord Wm. Leslie de la Poer, VC.
Bhownagrove Sir Mancherjee, M.P.
Bird, *Gen*. Sir George Corrie.
Birdwood, Sir George Christopher.
Bisset, *Col*. Sir W. S. Smith.
Bliss, Sir Henry William.
Bobbili, Raja of.
Brandis, Sir Dietrich.
Brooke, Sir William Robert.

Bundi, H.H. the Maharao 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 Stewart.
Dacca, the Nawab Bahadur of.
Dennehy, *Maj* - *Gen*. Sir Thomas Durand, Sir H. Mortimer, G.C.M.G.
Edgar, Sir John Ware.
Evans, Sir Griffith Humphry P.
FitzGerald, Sir Gerald S. Vesey.
Gidharu, Maharaja of.
Gordon, *Gen*. Sir T. E., K.C.B.
Hatwa, Maharaja of.
Hext, *Rear-Adm*. Sir John.
Hogg, Sir Frederic Russell.
Holdich, *Col*. Sir T. Hungerford.
Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, M.P.
Hudson, *Lt* - *Col*. Sir William Brereton, V.D.
Iman Baksh Khan, Nawab.
Jadu, Krishna Rao Babu Sahab.
Jah, Sir Asman (Ekkal ud Dowlah).
Janjiri, Nawab of.
Jardine, Sir John.
Jehan Kader Mirza Bahadur (Prince of Oudh).
Khern Singh Bedi Baba, of Kallar.
Khushd Jah Bahadur, Nawab.
Shams - ul - Umara - Amir - i - Kabir.
King, Sir Henry Seymour, M.P.
King, *Brig* - *Surg* - *Lt* - *Col*. Sir Geo., M.B.
Lambert, Sir John.
Leslie, Sir Bradford.
Lethbridge, Sir Roper.
Limri, Thakore Sahib of.
Loharu, Sir Ahmed Khan, Chief of.
Lunawara, Raja of.
Mackay, Sir James Lyle.
Maclean, Sir Francis William.
Macnabb, Sir Donald Campbell.
Macpherson, Sir Arthur George.
Markby, Sir William.
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L.
Morton, *Maj* - *Gen*. Sir G. de C.
Naoroz Khan, Sirdar, of Kharan.
Narendra Krishna Del Bahadur, Maharaja.
Nicolson, Sir Arthur, Bart.
Obeidullah Khan, Sahibzada Sir Muhammad.
Ollivant, Sir Edward Chas. Kayll.
Orchha, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Pontifex, Sir Charles.
Pritchard, Sir Charles Bradley.
Rendel, Sir Alexander Meadows.
Richey, Sir James Bellet.
Secundar Jung, Nawab (Hyderabad).
Simpson, *Surg* - *Gen*. Sir Benj. Singh, Kanwar Sir Harnam.
Stedman, *Mar* - *Gen*. Sir Edward.
Syms, Sir Edward Spence.

Talbot, *Lt* - *Col*. Sir Adébert C. Thomas, Mgr. Sir Léon E. Clement (*Hon*).
Thuillier, *Col*. Sir Hy. Ravenshaw.
Turner, Sir Charles Arthur.
Venkatagari, Raja of (Velugti Sir Krishna Yashendra).
Vikar ul Umrah H.E. Sir (Igbal ud Dowlah).
Wallace, Sir Donald Mackenzie.
West, Sir Raymond, LL.D.
Williams, *General* Sir Edward Charles Sparshott, B.E.
Wilson, Sir Arthur.
Wingate, Sir Andrew.

COMPANIONS. C.I.E.

Abdul Karim, *Munshi and Hafiz*.
Acworth, Harry Arbuthnot.
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes.
Adamson, *Lieut* - *Col*. Charles Hen. E.
Ahmed Khan, Sirdar Shere.
Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Kazi Syud.
Ali Khan, Syud Wilayat, of Patna.
Ali Khan, H.H. Mir Hasan.
Ameer Ali, Syud.
Anderson, Alexander.
Anderson, Graham.
Anderson, *Brig* - *Surgeon* John.
Arbuthnot, Sir Alex. John, K.C.S.I.
Arbuthnot, Jno. Campbell.
Aulad Husain. Khan B. Saiyad.
Ayangar, Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava, B.A.
Baghat, Rana Dhalip Singh, of.
Baha-ud-din, Sheikh, Nawab-i-Umb (Junagarh).
Baha-ud-din Khan, *Rissaldar Major*, Sardar Bahadur.
Bakir Ali Khan, Syud.
Balwant Singh, Raja of Awa.
Banerjee, Bahadur Rai Durgagati.
Barker, Rayner Childé.
Barnett, George Alfred.
Bayley, Sir Steuart Colvin, K.C.S.I.
Bennett, Courtney Walter.
Beresford, John Stuart.
Berkeley, *Maj* - *Gen*. James Cavan.
Bhag Ram, Rai Bahadur Pandit.
Bhagat Sirdar Singh.
Bhandarkar, Ramkrishna Gopal.
Bhashyam Aiyengar, Sir Diwan Bahadur.
Bhikaji Jatar, Rao Bahadur Sri Ram.
Bichu Singh, Thakur of Dholpur.
Bidie, *Surgeon-General* George.
Bipin Krishna Bose, Rai Bahadur.
Bishen Singh, Dewan of Nabha.
Blaney, Thomas.

- COMPANIONS, C.I.E.—*cont.*
- Bocquet, Roscoe.
 Boppa, Lucien.
 Bose Rai Bahadur Kailas Chandra
 Branfoot, *Col.* Arthur Mudge,
 M.B., I.M.S.
 Brown, Thomas E. Burton., M.D.
 Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel H., I.M.S.
 Browning, Colin Arrott R.
 Browning, *Lt.-Col.* Winthrop B.,
 I.M.S.
 Bruce, Richard Isaac.
 Buckingham, *Col.* James.
 Buckland, Charles Edward.
 Bühler, Johann Georg.
 Bullock, Frederick Shore.
 Burgess, James.
 Busted, *Brig.-Surg.* Henry E.
 Buyers, John Walker.
 Bythesea, *Rear-Ad.* John, F.C., O.B.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Alexander, D.S.O.
 Campbell, *Col.* David W.
 Cappel, Edward Louis.
 Cardozo, Henry O'Connell.
 Carey, Bertram Sausmarez.
 Carlyle, Robert Warrand.
 Carnac, *Col.* Jno. H. Rivett.
 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.
 Chumilal Venilal, Rao.
 Church, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas Ross
 Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* [Hon.] Sir And.,
 G.C.M.G.
 Clarke, Caspar Purdon.
 Clerk, *Captain* Claude.
 Colvin, Sir Auckland, K.C.G.I.
 Cook, Frank Henry.
 Cooke, Theodore, LL.D.
 Cooper, William Earnshaw.
 Couper, Sir George E. W., Bart.
 Crawford, *Col.* Richmond Irvine.
 Crofts, *Lt.-Col.* Aylmer M., I.M.S.
 Crole, Charles Stewart.
 Cromer, Rt. Hon. Viscount, G.C.B.
 Cumming, *Col.* Wm. Gordon, B.E.
 Cunningham, Alex. Fredk. D.
 Cunningham, *Br.-Surg.-Lieut.-*
Col. David Douglas, M.B.
 Dad Khan (Gul Khan), Rai Baha-
 dur Kadir.
 Dallas, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Alex. M.
 Daly, *Captain* Hugh.
 Daly, William Watt.
 Dampier, Henry Lucius.
 Dane, Richard Morris.
 Darlington, Edwin.
 Das Seth, Luchman, of Muttra.
 Dass Datt, Rai Bahadur Kalika.
 Dastur, Bahmanji Jamasji.
 Daukes, Frederick Clendon.
 Daulton Ram, Rai Bahadur.
 Davies, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.S.I.
 De Laessøe, *Capt.* Albert Fred.,
 C.M.G.
 Dempster, Francis Erskine.
 Dhanjibai Fakirji Commodore,
 Khan Bahadur.
- Dhanpat Rai, Rai Bahadur,
 Sardar Bahadur.
 Dhar, H.H. the Maharaja of.
 Digby, William.
 Dinshah, Edulji.
 Donald, John Stuart.
 Downe, *Colonel* Viscount.
 Drummond, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. H. R.
 Duff, *Col.* Beauchamp.
 Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Grant-
 G.C.S.I.
 Dulputram Dayabhoj.
 Durand, *Col.* Alg. G. A., C.B.
 Dutt, Romesh Chandra.
 Dyer, Sir Wm. T. Thiselton-
 K.C.M.G.
 Edgerley, Steyning William.
 Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles, K.C.S.I.
 Elliot, John, F.R.S.
 Elliot, Frederick Aug. Hugh.
 Fenn, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest H.,
 R.A.M.C.
 Ferard, Henry Cecil.
 Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas., Bt.
 Ffinch, Benjamin Traill.
 Findlay, *Surgeon-Major* John.
 Fleet, John Faithfull.
 Forrest, George William.
 Franklin, *Col.* Benjamin, I.M.S.
 Franks, *Capt.* Norman.
 Fuller, *General* John Augustus.
 Fuller, Joseph Bampfylde.
 Gaing, Maung On.
 Gajapati, R. G. Baba of Surat.
 Gamble, James Sykes.
 Ganpat Rai, Diwan.
 George, Edwd. Claudius Scotney.
 Ghose, Rash Behary.
 Ghulam Ahmad, Mirza.
 Gibbon, Thomas Mitchell.
 Giles, Robert.
 Glass, James George Henry.
 Gohur Khan, Sirdar, of Kelat.
 Gordon, *Col.* John C. F.
 Gordon, *General* William.
 Graham, Donald.
 Greenstreet, Regd. Hawkins.
 Grierson, George Abraham.
 Griesbach, *Lt.-Col.* Carl Ludolph.
 Griffith, Ralph Thos. Hotchkin
 Gordon, *Capt.* Bertram E. M.,
 D.S.O., I.S.O.
 Haffkine, Waldemar Mordecai.
 Haines, *Field-Marshal* Sir Fred-
 erick Paul, G.C.B.
 Hallen, *Vet.-Lt.-Col.* James Her-
 bert Brookencote.
 Hamnett, George.
 Hankin, Arthur Crommelin.
 Hare, Lancelot.
 Harriott, George Moss.
 Hassan Khan, Mahomed.
 Hastings, Charles G. W.
 Hendley, *Col.* Thos. H., I.M.S.
 Hennessy, James B. N.
 Hertz, Henry Felix.
 Het Ran, Diwan.
 Hewett, John Prescott, C.S.I.
 Higgins, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew C. B.
 Higham, Thomas.
 Hildebrand, Arthur Hedding.
 Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Lord.
 Hoernle, Augustus F. Rudolph.
 Hogge, *Lieut.-Col.* John William.
 Holdsworth, *Maj.* John Joseph.
- Holford, *Capt.* George L., M.V.O.
 Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft,
 K.C.S.I.
 Horsfall, Jeremiah Garnett.
 Hossein, Syud Ameer.
 Howell, Mortimer Sloper.
 Hughes, Arthur John.
 Hughes, Walter Chareleton.
 Husband, Rev. John, D.D.
 Husein Ali Khan, Mirza.
 Ibert, Sir Courtenay P., K.C.S.I.
 Impey, *Col.* Eugene Clutterbuck.
 Irwin, Henry.
 Izat, Alexander.
 Jackson, *Colonel* Samuel.
 Jacob, Edward Fontaine.
 Jacob, *Col.* Samuel Swinton.
 Jacob, *Col.* Sydney Long, B.E.
 Jagat Singh, Sirdar Bahadur
 (Kalawalla).
 Jan Suddozai, Shahzada Sultan.
 Jarrett, *Col.* Henry Sullivan.
 Jhujihar Sing, Jee Dow.
 Johnstone, Frederick John.
 Joyner, Robert Batson.
 Jubbar, Moulvi Abdul.
 Jung, Bahadur Khan Baja.
 Kailash Chandra Bose, Rai
 Bahadur.
 Kaloba, Kumar Shri.
 Kanai Lal Dé, Rai Bahadur.
 Kandahar, Khan Bahadur Kazi
 Jalul-ud-Din Khan, Akhund-
 zaza of.
 Keene, Henry George.
 Kennedy, Frederick Charles.
 Keppel, *Capt.* Geo. Oloff Roos,
 I.S.O.
 Khemchand Thahiram.
 Kiehorn, Franz.
 King, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Gawen, I.M.S.
 Kipling, John Lockwood.
 Knight, James Blackburn.
 Lafont, Rev. Eugene.
 Lal Rai Munna Punna.
 Lal Sijwar, Babu Chota.
 Lane, *Col.* Clayton Turner.
 Law, Joy Gobind.
 Lawrence, *Col.* Alexander J.
 Lawrence, Walter Roper.
 Leigh, *Lieut.-Col.* Henry Percy.
 Le Messurier, *Colonel* Augustus.
 Lindsay, Alexander Martin.
 Linkedaw, Myo Wun.
 Ludlow, *Col.* Edward Samuel.
 Luke, Stephen. Paget W. Vyvyan.
 Lyall, Sir Charles James, K.C.S.I.
 Lyon, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Isi-
 dore Bernadotte.
 Macartney, George.
 MacCartie, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick
 Fitzgerald, M.B., I.M.S.
 McKay, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Kellock,
 I.M.S.
 Mackenzie, *Col.* Kenneth James
 Loch.
 Maclean, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Smith.
 Macleod, *Lt.-Col.* James John.
 McMahon, *Capt.* Arthur H., C.S.I.
 Macpherson, Chas. Gordon W.
 Macpherson, Duncan James.
 Mahendra Singh, Maharaja of
 Bhadwar.
 Mahomed Hassan, Khalifa Syud.
 Mainwaring, *Gen.* Wm. George.

COMPANIONS, C.I.E.—*cont.*

Maitland, William James.
 Man, Edward Horace.
 Mance, Sir Henry Christopher.
 Mancherjee Rustomji Dholu, Khan Bahadur.
 Mangal Singh, Rai Bahadur Thakur.
 Marsh, Henry.
 Marshall, M.—*Gen.* G.F. Leicester.
 Masson, Lt.—*Col.* David Parkes.
 Mathew, George Felton.
 Matthews, Henry Montagu.
 Meade, Lt.—*Col.* Malcolm J., I.S.C.
 Melitus, Paul Gregory.
 Merriman, *Colonel* William.
 Merwanji Mehta, Hon. Pheroze-shah.
 Mij Pershad Singh, Heera Sahib Lal Rama.
 Miller, Rev. William.
 Milne, Lt.—*Col.* Alex. (Surma).
 Minchin, Lt. Alfred Beckett, I.S.C.
 Mohendro, Lal Sircar.
 Mohun Singh, Raja Jag.
 Moore, Lt.—*Col.* Sir G. Montgomerie.
 Moore, Lt.—*Gen.* Sir Henry K.C.B.
 Muhammed Abdulla Khan, Isakhel.
 Muhammad Ali Beg, *Maj.* Afsur Dowlah.
 Muhammad Aslam Khan, Lt.—*Col.* Sirdar Bahadur.
 Muhammad Bakhtiyar Shah, Sahibzada.
 Muir, *Col.* Charles Wemyss.
 Muncherji Navasji Murzban, Khan Bahadur.
 Murray, Charles Stewart.
 Muzzaifar Khan, *Reassadar-Major* Sirdar Bahadur.
 Nabhi Bakhsh, Sirdar, of Kup-purtalla.
 Nanquette, Pierre François H.
 Naoriji Maneckjee Wadia.
 Naoriji Pestonji Vakil, Khan Bahadur.
 Napier, *Col.* Hon. George C.
 Narain, Pandit Surup.
 Narayan Singh, Maharaja Harhullub (Sombara).
 Nawaz, Hak Khan.
 Naylor, Henry Paul Todd.
 Needham, Francis Jack.
 Neel, Edmund.
 Nicholson, Fredk. Augustus.
 Nisbet, *Colonel* Robert Parry.
 Norman, *General* Sir Henry W.
 Nulkar, R. B. Krishnaji L.
 Nunn, *Vet.-Lt.-Col.* J. A., D.S.O.
 O'Callaghan, Fraser L., C.S.I.
 O'Conor, James Edward.
 Oldham, Wm. Benjamin.
 Ottley, *Col.* John Walter, R.E.
 Owen, *Lieut.-Col.* Chas. W., C.M.G.
 Pakam, Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur.

Palmer, Charles George.
 Panap Dakham, Anandu Charlu.
 Patterson, Alexander Bleakley.
 Paul, Alfred Wallis.
 Penny, Edmund.
 Pennycook, Alexander.
 Pertab Narain Singh, Das of Jashpur, Raja.
 Pestonji Jahangir, Khan Bahadur.
 Petley, *Lieut.* Eaton Wallace, R.N.
 Piagpur, Raja of.
 Pitman, Charles Edward.
 Playfair, Sir Patrick.
 Plunkett, Arthur Henry.
 Poona, Nursingarow Krishna.
 Porteous, *Col.* Chas. Arkel.
 Powell, Baden Henry Baden.
 Prakash Lal, Rai Bahadur Jai (Dewan of Dumraon).
 Puckle, Richard Kaye.
 Pulford, *Col.* Russell Richard.
 Punganur, Zemindar of.
 Raghannath Singh, Tika (Bashahr).
 Raikes, Lt.—*Col.* Fredk. Duncan.
 Raj Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh, *Capt.*
 Ramachandra Vittal Rao, Raja of Sandur.
 Ramaswami Mudaliar, *Sir.*
 Ramsay, *Capt.* John, I.S.C.
 Ranade, Mahadeo Govind, R.B.
 Ranchonial, Chotalal. R.B.
 Ratlam, the Diwan of.
 Rau Puntulu, Palle Chentsal.
 Rees, John David.
 Reid, James Robert.
 Reynolds, Charles Henry.
 Ribbentrop, Berthold.
 Rice, Benjamin Lewis.
 Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. L.R., C.B.
 Ripon, Most Hon. Marquess of.
 Risley, Herbert Hope.
 Robertson, Benjamin.
 Robertson, Frederick Ewart.
 Robertson, *Colonel* John.
 Robinson, Vincent Joseph.
 Rose, George Fringle.
 Royle, Joseph Ralph Edward J.
 Rustamji Dhanjebhai, Mehta.
 Sanderson, *Col.* Henry Bristow.
 Scallon, Lt.—*Col.* Robt. I., D.S.O., I.S.O.
 Schlich, William, P.H.D.
 Scott, *Lieut.-Col.* Buchanan.
 Scott, James George.
 Shahab-ud-din, Kazi.
 Shakespear, *Maj.* John, D.S.O.
 Sime, John.
 Singh, Sardar Ratan.
 Singh, Raja Bhup Indra.
 Singh, Rao Bahadur, Thakoof of Masuda.
 Smith, Francis Whitmore.
 Smith, George, LL.D.

Smith, *Capt.* John Manners, VC
 Snow, Philip Chicheley H.
 Spring, Francis Joseph Edward.
 Stanton, Henry John.
 Stevens, Frederick William.
 Stewart, *Col.* Charles Edward, C.B.
 Stewart, *Colonel* John.
 Still, Charles.
 Stokes, Whitley, LL.D., C.S.I.
 Strachan, James.
 Strachey, Sir John, G.O.S.I.
 Sturrock, John.
 Suraj Kaul, Pundit.
 Sutherland, Charles Leslie.
 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).
 Thompson, *Surg.-Maj.* Daniel B.
 Thomson, Lt.—*Col.* Samuel Jno., I.M.S.
 Tomkins, *Gen.* W. Percival.
 Travancore, the Diwan of.
 Trevor, Frederick Geo. Brunton
 Trichinopoly Rayalu Arakiaswamy Thumboo Chetty.
 Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis H. Emile.
 Turnbull, Robert.
 Turner, Henry Blois Hawkins.
 Tyler, Sir John William.
 Tytler, Adam Gillis.
 Van Someren, William Taylor.
 Vasudeo Barve, Mahadeo.
 Vincent, Robt. Wm. E. Hampe.
 Virchand Dipchand, of Ahmednagar.
 Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao.
 Visram, Fazlbhai.
 Wahab, *Col.* Robt. Alexr.
 Walker, Ernest Octavius.
 Walker, James Lewis.
 Wallace, *Col.* William Arthur J.
 Walsh, Langton Prendergast.
 Walton, Frederick Thomas G.
 Ward, *Col.* Henry Constantine E.
 Watt, George, M.B.
 Webster, Edmund Forster.
 Weldon, *Colonel* Thomas.
 White, Herbert Thirkell.
 Wollaston, Arthur Naylor.
 Wordsworth, William.
 Wyllie, Lt.—*Col.* W. Hutt Curzon.
 Yakub Walad, Khan Bahadur
 Sardar Muhammad Shaik Ismail.
 Yeilding, *Maj.* Wm. Richd., D.S.O.
 Young, *Capt.* Frank Popham, I.S.C.
 Youngusband, *Capt.* Fras. Edw.
 Sec., Foreign Sec., Govt. of India.
 Registrar, Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.S., F.S.A.



THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

Ribbon, Dark blue with narrow edging of three stripes—red, white and red.
Instituted 21st April, 1895.

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.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.
Colville of Culross, Lord, K.T.
H. Petoua. Earl of, K.T.
Kelvin, Lord.
Mount Edgumbe, Earl of.
Pembroke, Earl of.
Portland, Duke of, K.G.
Probyn, *General* Sir Dighton.
Maenaghten, *VC*
Schleswig-Holstein, H.H. Prince Albert of.
White, Gen. Sir Geo. Stewart, *V.C.*, G.C.B.
Honorary Knights Grand Cross.
H.I.M. The German Emperor.
Arsène Henry.
Fr. Count Hilarion Vorontsov Dashkov.
General Otto de Richter.
Count Constantine Pahlen.
Prince Alexis Dolgorouky.
Maj.-Gen. Prince Dmitri Galitzin.
H. E. Li Hung Chang.
Count Joachim Moltke.
Maj.-Gen. Count Paul Bendorff.
H. E. Count G. Seckendorff.
H. H. Nicholas I. Prince of Montenegro.
H. M. Alfonso XIII., King of Spain.
Lt.-Gen. Edward von Müller.
H. S. H. Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg.
Count Arthur von Mensdorff Pouilly.
H. S. H. The Hereditary Prince of Leiningen.
General François de Négrier.
H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.
H. H. Khedive of Egypt.

H.S.H. Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss.

Count Bernhard von Bülow.
Count August zu Eulenburg.
Count Hans von Plessen.
Adm. Baron Gustav von Senden-Bibrau.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.
K.C.V.O.

Acton, Lord.
Churchill, Lord.
Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley.
Colville, *Col.* Hon. Sir Wm. Jas. De Ros, Lord.
Ellis, *Major-General* Sir Arthur.
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir H. P., K.C.
Fullerton, *Vice Admiral* Sir John Reginald Thomas.
Harrel, *Rt. Hon.* Sir David, K.C.B.
Laking, Sir Francis Henry.
Langford, Lord.
Mac Cormac, Sir William, *Bart.*
Martin, Sir Theodore, K.C.B.
Methuen, *Lt.-Gen.* Lord.
Mowbray, *Rt. Hon.* Lord.
Stephen, Sir A. Condie, K.C.M.G.
Teck, H.S.H. Prince Adolphus of Teck, *Capt.* H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, H.S.H. Prince Francis of von Pawel Rammingen, *Freiherr*
Luitbert Alex. Geo. L. Alph.

COMMANDERS. C.V.O.
Abdul Karim, *Munshi and Hafiz.*
Bateson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Richard.
Buchanan, George William, C.B.
Clerk, *Col.* John.
Dowe, Sir Gerald Richard.
Eliot, *Col.* Hon. Chas. Geo. C.
Gordon, *Col.* George Grant.
Harris, Sir James Charles
Jones, John Joseph Casimir, C.B.
Monson, *Capt.* Lord.
Muther, Maurice.
Plunket, Lord.
Reed, Sir Andrew, K.C.B.
Robertson, Thomas.
Ro-e, Edward.
Schröder, Sir John Hy. Wm., *Bt.*
(Baron von Schröder).

Vicars, Sir Arthur.

Watson, *Rear-Adm.* Burges, A.D.C.

MEMBERS, 4TH CLASS. M.V.O.

Bankart, *Surg.* Arthur R., M.B. R.N.
Brocklehurst, *Maj.-Gen.* John F.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Barrington
Bukley Douglas.
Campbell, *Capt.* Walter D. S.
Cecil, *Col.* Lord William.
Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.B.
Corkran, Victor Seymour.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur.
Dalmege, *Dep.-Insp.-Gen.* Alfred Gideon B.N.
Dundonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Earl of Falmouth, *Maj.-Gen.* Viscount Foljambe, *Capt.* Hon. Arthur Fortescue, *Com.* Hon. Seymour J. Frupp, Alfred Downing.
Gibson, Walter Matthew.
Gilbert, Alfred.
Grierson, *Col.* Jas. Moncrieff, R.A.
Holford, *Capt.* Geo. Lindsay, C.I.E.
Holmes, Richard Rivington
Hoskyns, *Capt.* Peyton, R.N., C.M.G.
Legge, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Henry Chas. Lockhart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Simon, *Bt. Maj., Capt.* Wm. Henry, R.N., A.D.C.
Miles, *Col.* Herbert Scott Gould.
Olyphant, *Maj.-Gen.* Laurence Jas. O'Shaughnessy, Richard.
Poë, *Capt.* Edmund S., R.N., A.D.C.
Ponsonby, *Capt.* Frederick E. G. Smith, *Staff-Sg.* J. Lawrence, R.N.
Stevenson, George A.
Sturge, William Allan, M.D.
Van de Weyer, *Capt.* Wm. J. B. Waters, *Lt.-Col.* Wallscourt Hely Hutchinson, R.A.
Woods, Henry Charles, M.D.
Yorke, Hon. Alexander G.
MEMBERS, 5TH CLASS. M.V.O.
Cook, Henry.
Hertslet, Harry Lester.
Nicholas, *Capt.* John, R.A.
Chancellor, The *Ld.* Chamberlain.
Secretary and Registrar, The Keeper of the Privy Purse.



THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red with blue edge.

INSTITUTED 9th November, 1886.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

COMPANIONS. D.S.O.
Abbot, *Maj.* Herbert E. Stacy.
Airey, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Park
Annesley, *Capt.* Wm. Rd. Norton.
Arnold, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred James.
Austin, *Maj.* Herbert Henry.
Bacon, *Capt.* Regd. H. S., R.N.
Badcock, *Capt.* Francis Fredk.
Baldwin, *Major* Guy Melfort, I.S.C.
Barlow, *Capt.* Charles James, R.N.
Barratt, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Cross, I.S.C.
Barrett, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Lloyd.
Barrow, *Col.* Arthur F., C.M.G.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Maurice C., B.E.
Bayly, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Wm. L.

Beatty, *Capt.* David, R.N.
Beech, *Capt.* John Robert, C.M.G.
Beebie, *Major-Gen.* Elphinstone Waters, C.B.
Benbow, *Ch. In. of Mach.* Hy., R.N.
Bennett, *Colonel* William.
Beynon, *Maj.* Wm. George L.
Biggs, *Maj.* Henry Vero, R.E.
Blakeney, *Maj.* Robt. B. Drury, R.E.
Blenkinsop, *Vety.-Capt.* L. J.
Blomfield, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. James.
Bond, *Engr.* Edmund E., R.N.
Borradaile, *Maj.* Harry Benn.
Bourke, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Beresford.
Bowden, *Staff-Surg.* Walter, R.N.

Bowker, *Capt.* William Jas.
Brake, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert E. J.
Brettherton, *Capt.* Geo. Howard.
Brindle, *Rt. Rev.* Bishop.
Brooke, *Mayor* Ronald George.
Browne, *Col.* Arthur Geo. Fredk.
Browne, *Lieut.* Clement Lawrence Seton Seton., I.S.C.
Browne, *Col.* Geo. Fitzherbert.
Bunbury, *Maj.* Vesey Thomas.
Campbell, *Capt.* Alexander, C.I.E.
Campbell, *Capt.* Chas., C.B., R.N.
Campbell, *Col.* Colin Chas., I.S.C.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk., I.S.C.
Campbell, *Capt.* Kenneth J. R.



- COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—cont.
- Carew, *Major*, Geo. Albert Lade.
 Carew, *Col.*, Rd. Hugh, R.A.M.C.
 Carleton, *Capt.*, Frederick M.
 Carpenter, *Capt.*, Alfred, R.N.
 Caulfield, *Major*, Algernon M.
 Caulfield, *Major*, Gordon Napier.
 Cecil, *Major*, Lord Edward.
 Chancellor, *Lt.*, Jno. Robt., R.E.
 Channer, *Col.*, Bernard, I.S.O.
 Charrington, *Lieut.*, Eric, R.N.
 Chiazziari, *Lt.*, Nicholas William.
 Clarke, *Capt.*, Thos. Hy. Matthews, R.A.M.C.
 Clements, *M.-Gen.*, R. A. Penrhyn.
 Climo, *Maj.*, Skipton Hill, I.S.O.
 Cockburn, *Major*, George.
 Cockey, *Major*, Geo. Herbert, R.N.
 Coker, *Colonel*, Edmund Rogers.
 Cole, *Capt.*, Henry Wells.
 Coles, *Lt.-Col.*, Arthur Horsman.
 Corbett, *Col.*, R. de la C., R.A.M.C.
 Colquhoun, *Lt.*, Wm. Jarvie.
 Couchman, *Lt.-Col.*, Geo. Henry H.
 Cowan, *Lieut.*, Walter Hy., R.N.
 Coxhead, *Capt.*, Thos. Langhous.
 Crofts, *Maj.*, Richard, R.A.M.C.
 Crofton, *Brig.-Gen.*, Morgan S., R.N.
 Crofton, *Lieut.*, E. G. Lowther, R.N.
 Cubitt, *Col.*, William George, F.C.
 Cummins, *Maj.-Gen.*, Jas. Turner.
 Cunningham, *Brig.-Gen.*, Geo., G.
 Cure, *Major*, Herbert Capel.
 Daubeney, *Maj.*, Edward Kaye.
 Davie, *Capt.*, A. F. Ferguson, I.S.O.
 Davies, *Maj.*, Thos. A. Harkness.
 Davis, *Col.*, G. McBride, C.B., I.M.S.
 De Brett, *Capt.*, Harry S., R.A.
 Deedes, *Maj.-Gen.*, William Hy.
 De Lisle, *Lt.-Col.*, Hy. de Beauvoir.
 De Moleyns, *Lt.-Col.*, Hon. Frederick Rathmore W. Eveleigh.
 Dening, *Colonel*, Lewis, I.S.O.
 Deshon, *Col.*, Charles John, R.A.
 Dickson, *Col.*, Wm. Popham, C.B.
 Digan, *Capt.*, Augustin J.
 Dimsey, *Staff-Surg.*, E. R., R.N.
 Dorrien, *Maj.-Gen.*, Horace L. Smith.
 Dorward, *M.-Gen.*, Arth. R. F., C.B.
 Downes, *Lt.-Col.*, William Knox.
 Doyle, *Maj.*, Ignatius P., I.M.S.
 Drage, *Lt.-Col.*, William H., A.S.O.
 Dugmore, *Capt.*, William F. B. R.
 Dundas, *Major*, Laurence Chas.
 Durnford, *Captain*, John, C.B., R.N.
 Earle, *Major*, Sir Henry, Bart.
 East, *Capt.*, Lionel Wm. Pellew.
 Edlmann, *Capt.*, Ernest E., R.A.
 Edwardes, *Capt.*, Stanley M., I.S.O.
 Edwards, *Capt.*, Fitzjames M., I.S.O.
 Edwards, *Major*, John Burnard.
 Egerton, *Lieut.-Gen.*, Chas. C., C.B.
 Elliot, *M.-Gen.*, Edward Loek, C.B.
 Evans, *Lt.-Col.*, Charles Wm. Hy.
 Evatt, *Capt.*, John T., I.S.O.
 Everett, *Colonel*, Edward.
 Ewart, *Capt.*, Richard Henry.
 Fairtlough, *Maj.*, Edward Charles.
 D'Heillemer, C.M.G.
 Fendall, *Major*, Charles Pears.
 Ferguson, *Capt.*, Henry G. de L.
 Ferguson, *Capt.*, Jno. D., R.A.M.C.
 Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.*, Charles.
 Fernier, *Lt.-Col.*, Jas. Archibald.
 Festing, *Maj.*, Arthur Hostyns.
 Fisher, *Capt.*, John, I.M.S.
 Fitton, *Major*, Hugh Gregory.
 Fleming, *Capt.*, Chas. C., R.A.M.C.
 Forbes, *Lt.*, Archibald Jones.
 Fowler, *Maj.*, Francis John.
 Fowler, *Capt.*, John Sharman, R.E.
 Fraser, *Com.*, Ian Mackenzie, R.N.
 Fraser, *Capt.*, Norman Warden.
 Frere, *Major*, Sir Bartle Compton Arthur, Bart.
 Gallwey, *Maj.*, Hy. Lionel, C.M.G.
 Gascoigne, *Capt.*, Ernest F. O.
 Gatacre, *d.-G.*, Sir Wm. F., K.O.B.
 Girouard, *Lt.-Col.*, Edouard P. C.
 Glanville, *Major*, Francis, R.E.
 Godden, *Major*, Henry Tufton.
 Golightly, *Capt.*, Robt. Edmund.
 Goodwin, *Capt.*, T. H. J. C., R.A.M.C.
 Goodwyn, *Major*, Hy. Edward, R.E.
 Goodwyn, *Capt.*, Norton James.
 Gordon, *Colonel*, James Henry, C.B.
 Gordon, *Col.*, Stannus Verner.
 Gorringe, *Lt.-Col.*, Geo. Frederick.
 Graham, *Maj.*, Herman W. Gore.
 Griffith, *Vet.-Maj.*, Geo. Richard.
 Gurdon, *Capt.*, Bertrand E. M.
 Gwynn, *Maj.*, Chas. Wm., R.E.
 Hadow, *Lt.-Col.*, Regd. Campbell.
 Haggard, *Maj.*, Andrew C. Parker.
 Haldane, *Capt.*, Jas. A. Lowthrop.
 Hale, *Maj.*, Chas. Henry, R.A.M.C.
 Hale, *Maj.*, Geo. Ernest, R.A.M.C.
 Hall, *Lieut.*, Geo. C. Miller, R.E.
 Hall, *Capt.*, Herbert G. King, R.N.
 Hallett, *Lt.-Col.*, Jas. W. Hughes-Haly, M.-G. R. H. O'Grady, C.B.
 Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.*, Hubert I. W.
 Hamilton, *Lieut.-G.*, Ian S. M., C.B.
 Hamilton, *Major*, Wm. George.
 Hammond, *Col.*, Arthur G., F.C.
 Harley, *Major*, Henry Kallett.
 Harman, *Major*, Richard.
 Harrison, *Major*, Edgar G.
 Harvey, *Surg.-Gen.*, Robert, C.B.
 Hastings, *Lt.-Col.*, Edward Spence.
 Henderson, *Lt.*, Fras. Barkley, R.N.
 Henegan, *Captain*, John.
 Hennell, *Colonel*, Reginald.
 Hepper, *Colonel*, Albert James.
 Herbert, *Capt.*, Claude, I.S.O.
 Heugh, *Com.*, John George, R.N.
 Heygate, *Maj.*, Robt. Hy. Gage.
 Hickman, *Col.*, T. Edgecomb.
 Hickson, *Lt.-Col.*, Samuel A. E.
 Hill, *Capt.*, John, I.S.O.
 Hobart, *Opt.*, Claud V. Cavendish.
 Holland, *Com.*, Gerald Edwd., R.I.M.
 Hornby, *Capt.*, Montague L., I.S.O.
 Howell, *Lt.*, Wilfrid R.
 Huggins, *Lt.-Col.*, Ponsonby G.
 Hughes, *Lt.-Col.*, G. A., R.A.M.C.
 Hugo, *Capt.*, James Hy., I.M.S.
 Hunt, *Lieut.*, Geo. Percy Edwd., R.N.
 Hunter, *L.-G.*, Sir Archd., K.O.B.
 Hunter, *Maj.*, G. Douglas, R.A.M.C.
 Hutchinson, *Capt.*, Geo. H. Ford.
 Iderton, *Col.*, Charles Edward.
 Jackson, *Capt.*, Sydney C. Fishburn.
 Jacob, *Capt.*, Arthur Le Grand.
 Jenner, *Major*, Albert Victor.
 Jennings, *Capt.*, Jas. W., R.A.M.C.
 Jones, *Capt.*, Herbert John.
 Jones, *Capt.*, Walter Thos. Creswell, B.M.L.I.
 Judge, *Capt.*, Spencer Francis.
 Keary, *Lt.-Col.*, Henry D'Urban.
 Keene, *Lt.-Col.*, Alfred, R.O.A.
 Keighley, *Col.*, Charles Marsh, C.B.
 Keith, *Colonel*, James, R.A.
 Kempster, *Col.*, Fras. Jas., A.D.C.
 Kennedy, *Lt.*, Maodougal Balston, R.E.
 Keppel, *Capt.*, Colin R., R.N., C.B.
 Ker, *Lt.*, Charles Arthur, R.A.
 Kerr, *Capt.*, Frederick Walter.
 Lambert, *Lt.-Col.*, Walter Miller.
 Lambton, *Lt.-Col.*, Hon. Charles.
 Lawrence, *Capt.*, Freeling Ross.
 Lawrie, *Major*, Charles E., R.A.
 Leach, *Brig.-Gen.*, Harold P., C.B.
 Legge, *Major*, Norton.
 Lewes, *Com.*, Price Vaughan, R.N.
 Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.*, Francis.
 Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.*, George Evan.
 Loch, *Capt.*, Lord.
 Lockhart, *Capt.*, P. C. Elliott, I.S.O.
 Low, *Capt.*, Robert Balmain, I.S.O.
 Lucas, *Major*, Fredc. Geo., I.S.O.
 Lugard, *Capt.*, Edward James.
 Lugard, *Brig.-G.*, F. J. Dealtry, C.B.
 Lyle, *Major*, Hugh Thomas.
 MacBean, *Capt.*, John A. E.
 McCulloch, *Capt.*, Robt. Hy. F., R.A.
 MacDonald, *Maj.-G.*, H. A., C.B., A.D.C.
 MacDonald, *Lt.-Col.*, Regd. Percy.
 MacGregor, *Col.*, Chas. Regd., C.B.
 Macenzie, *Lieut.*, Colin, R.N.
 Mackinnon, *Lt.-Col.*, Hy. W. A., R.A.M.C.
 McLeod, *Maj.-Gen.*, Donald James Sim, C.B.
 McLoughlin, *Capt.*, G. S., R.A.M.C.
 McMahon, *Maj.*, Sir H. W., Bart.
 Macmillan, *Surg.*, C. Clarke, R.N.
 MacMunn, *Capt.*, George F., R.A.
 MacMurdo, *Capt.*, Arthur Montagu.
 Maconchy, *Maj.*, E. Wm. S. K., I.S.O.
 Macquoid, *Capt.*, Chas. Edwd.
 Evelyne Francis Kirwan, I.S.O.
 McSwiney, *Lt.-Col.*, Edwd. F. H.
 Madden, *Lieut.-Col.*, Geo. C., C.B.
 Mahon, *Brig.-G.*, Bryan Thomas.
 Malcolm, *Capt.*, Neill.
 Mansel, *Lt.-Col.*, Alfred, R.A.
 Marriott, *Maj.*, Reginald Adams.
 Martin, *Insp.-Gen.*, James H.
 Martin, *Staff-Surg.*, Jas. M., R.N.
 Martyr, *Lt.-Col.*, Cyril Godfrey.
 Mathew, *Capt.*, Charles Massy.
 Mathias, *Maj.*, Hugh B., R.A.M.C.
 Maxse, *Lt.-Col.*, Frederick Ivor.
 Maxwell, *Lt.*, Fras. Aylmer, I.S.O.
 Maxwell, *Maj.-G.*, John Grenfell.
 Merriman, *Opt.*, Regd. Gordon, R.A.
 Mickleth, *Lt.*, Henry Andrew.
 Middleton, *Col.*, Fras. Beckford.
 Midwinter, *Lt.*, Edward C. Poyes.
 Milne, *Lt.-Col.*, Richard Louis.
 Moberly, *Capt.*, Fredk. Jas., I.S.O.
 Molyneux, *Col.*, G. H. More, I.S.O.
 Money, *Col.*, Gordon L. C., C.B.
 Morgan, *Maj.*, Anthony H., I.M.S.
 Morgan, *Maj.*, Cecil Buckley.
 Morgan, *Maj.*, Hill Godfrey, A.S.O.
 Morris, *Major*, Arthur Henry.
 Morse, *Capt.*, Frank Alexander.
 Murphy, *Lt.-Col.*, Wm. Read, I.M.S.
 Murray, *Colonel*, Andrew.
 Murray, *Colonel*, Kenelm Digby.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
 Nason, Lt.-Col. Fortescue John.
 Nicholson, Maj. Jno. Sanctuary.
 Nicklin, Insp. of Mach. Wm., R.N.
 Norris, Major Richard Joseph.
 Nugent, Maj. Oliver S. W.
 Nunn, Vet.-Lt.-Col. Joshua A., C.I.E.
 O'Donnell, Lt. Col. Hugh.
 Osborn, Capt. Philip Barlow.
 Paine, Capt. James Henry, R.A.
 Patterson, Lt.-Col. T. W., A.M.S.
 Payne, Lt.-Col. Richard Lloyd.
 Penton, Maj. Richd. Hugh, R.A.M.C.
 Peterson, Capt. Fredk. H., I.S.O.
 Peyton, Maj. William Eliot.
 Phillimore, Lieut. Valentine
 Egerton Bagot, R.N.
 Pigott, Capt. Granville E., A.S.C.
 Pink, Lt.-Col. Francis John.
 Pirie, Capt. Arthur Murray.
 Poyser, Vet.-Lt.-Col. Richard.
 Pratt, Lt. Henry Roger E., I.S.O.
 Presgrave, Lt.-Col. Edwd. R. J.
 Preston, Lt.-Col. Janico E., I.S.O.
 Price, Maj. C. H. Uvedale, I.S.O.
 Pritchard, Lt. Harry Lionel, R.E.
 Pulteney, Lt.-Col. Wm. Pulteney
 Quirk, Col. John Owen, C.B.
 Radwan, Maj. Hassan (Egypt).
 Radwan, Lieut. Said (Egypt).
 Ratray, Lt. Haldane B., I.S.O.
 Rawlins, Lt. Arth. Kennedy, I.S.O.
 Rawlinson, Lt.-Col. S. R., I.S.O.
 Rhodes, Lt.-Col. Elmhirst.
 Rhodes, Colonel Francis William.
 Robertson, Major Wm. Robt.
 Roche, Lt.-Col. Thos. H. de M.
 Rogers, Major Fred. Arth., I.M.S.
 Rogers, Col. George Wm., I.S.O.
 Rogers, Lt.-Col. Sir John Godfrey,
 A.M.S., K.O.M.G.
 Romilly, Major Fredk. William.
 Rose, Col. Henry Metcalfe, I.S.O.
 Roweroff, Maj. Geo. Fras., I.S.O.
 Royle, Capt. Henry Lucius Fan-
 shawe, R.N.
 Rundall, Lt.-Col. Frank M., I.S.O.
 Rundle, Lt.-Col. Sir H. M. L., K.C.B.

Russell, Lt. Horatio Douglas.
 St. Leger, Col. Hy. Hungerford.
 Scaife, Capt. George S. Garland.
 Scallon, Lt.-Col. Robt. Irvin, C.I.E.
 Scott, Col. Douglas Alexr., C.B.
 Scott, Maj. Thos. Edwin, I.S.O.
 Seadamore, Maj. Charles Philip.
 Segrave, Lt. William Henry Erik.
 Selby, Capt. William, I.M.S.
 Settle, Brig.-Gen. H. Hamilton, C.B.
 Shakespear, Major John, C.I.E.
 Shearer, Maj. Johnstn, I.M.S.
 Shepherd, Major Chas. Sinclair.
 Shepherd, Col. Charles Herbert.
 Shone, Col. William Terence, C.B.
 Shoubridge, Capt. Thos. Herbert.
 Sinclair, Lt.-Col. Alfred L., I.S.O.
 Skinner, Col. George John, I.S.O.
 Skinner, Col. James Tierney, C.B.
 Sladen, Captain David Ramsay y.
 Smyth, Lt.-Col. Owen Stuart, M.A.
 Spong, Maj. Chas. Stuart, R.A.M.C.
 Spragge, Lt.-Col. Basil Edward.
 Stanton, Major Henry Ernest.
 Stead, Lieut.-Col. Alfred James.
 Steele, Lt.-Col. Fredk. William.
 Stevenson, Capt. Alexr. Gavin, R.E.
 Stewart, Capt. Cosmo Gordon, B.A.
 Street, Lt. Col. Alfd. W. F., I.M.S.
 Strickland, Major Edwd. Peter.
 Sunderland, Col. Marsden S. J.
 Swayne, Lt.-Col. Chas. H., R.A.M.C.
 Sykes, Major Wm. Ainley, I.M.S.
 Tanner, Major John Arthur, R.E.
 Taylor, Major Hugh Neufville.
 Teck, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Francis
 of, K.C.V.O.
 Temple, Col. Charles Pilcher.
 Ternan, Col. Trevor Patrick
 Breffneys, C.M.G.
 Teversham, Lt.-Col. Richard K.
 Thackwell, Maj. C. G. R., I.S.O.
 Thomas, Maj. Arthur Haviland.
 Thompson, Col. William Oliver.
 Tickell, Maj. Edward James.
 Tighe, Mj. Michael Joseph.
 Tighe, Capt. Vincent John.
 Tillard, Lt. Arthur Basil, I.S.O.

Tomkins, Lt. Harry Leith, I.S.O.
 Topham, Maj. T. Harrison, R.E.
 Townshend, Lt.-Col. Charles Vere
 Ferrers, C.B.
 Triscott, Maj. Chas. Prideaux, R.A.
 Tullibardine, Capt. Marquess of.
 Tweedie, Colonel John Lannoy.
 Upper, Maj.-Gen. Russell, C.B.
 Vandeleur, Major Cecil F. S.
 Van Someren, Lt. William Wey-
 mouth, I.S.O.
 Vernon, Capt. Hubert Edward.
 Waace, Lt.-Col. Ernest Charles, R.A.
 Watson, Major James Kiero.
 Way, Capt. Alfred Cotton.
 Westlake, Major Almond P., I.S.O.
 Westmacott, Mj.-Gen. Sir R., K.C.B.
 Wheatley, Lt. Leonard L., I.S.O.
 Wilkin, Lt. Henry Douglas, R.N.
 Wilkins, Lt.-Col. Jas. Sutherland,
 I.M.S.
 Wilkinson, Capt. Henry Thos. D.
 Wilkinson, Maj. T. H. Des Voeux.
 Willecocks, Col. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
 Williams, Capt. Weir de Lancy.
 Wilson, Major Edmond Monk-
 house, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
 Wingate, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick
 R., K.O.B. (Sirdar).
 Winsloe, Capt. Alfred R., R.E.
 Wintle, Colonel Frank Graham.
 Wood, Lt.-Col. Hastings St. Leger.
 Worship, Lt. Verelst Turner.
 Wortley, Major Hon. Edward
 James Montagu-Stuart, C.M.G.
 Wright, Lt.-Col. Fred. Wm., I.M.S.
 Wright, Major Hedley, I.S.O.
 Wynter, Capt. Francis Arth. R.A.
 Wynyard, Capt. Edwd. George.
 Yaldwyn, Lt.-Col. Alfred G., I.S.O.
 Yeilding, Maj. Wm. Richard, C.I.E.
 Young, Major Norman E., R.A.
 HONORARY D.S.O.
 Miralai, Col. Fathy Bey (Egypt-
 tian Army).
 Secretary and Registrar, Francis
 Albert Bayly, War Office, S.W.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT, V.A.
 Ribbon, White.

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 (Duchess
 of Argyll).
 H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Prin-
 cess 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 Con-
 naught and Strathearn.
 Her Grand Ducal Highness Prin-
 cess Louise 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.

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 Schaum-
 burg-Lippe).
 H.G.-D.H. Princess of Leiningen.
 H.H. Princess Victoria of Schles-
 wig-Holstein.
 H.R.H. Prss. Sophie of Prussia
 (Crown Princess of Greece).
 H.R.H. Prss. Margaret of Hesse.
 H.H. Princess Louise of Schles-
 wig-Holstein (Princess Aribert
 of Anhalt).
 H.R.H. Princess Ferdinand of
 Roumania.
 H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of
 Hesse (Victoria Melita).

SECOND CLASS.

H.I.H. Prss. Elizabeth of Hesse
 (Grand Duchess of Russia).

THIRD CLASS.

Dowager Duchess of Wellington.
Dowager Lady Churchill.
Dowager Countess of Mayo.
Dowager Countess of Erroll.
Lady Abercromby.
Dowager Lady Southampton.
Dowager Duchess of Abercorn.
Duchess of Roxburghe.
Countess Spencer.
Duchess of Buccleuch.
Dowager Lady Amptill.
Marchioness of Duferin and Ava.

Viscountess Downe.
Countess of Antrim.
Marchioness of Lansdowne.
Countess of Lytton.
Countess Cadogan.

FOURTH CLASS.

Hon. Lady Hamilton-Gordon.
Viscountess Chewton.
Hon. Lady Biddulph.
Lady Eliz. Philippa Biddulph.
Hon. Mrs. George Ferguson.
Hon. Horatia C. F. Stopford.

Hon. Emily Sarah Cathcart.
Lady Cust.
Hon. Mrs. Gerald Wellesley.
Hon. Lady Ponsonby.
Dowager Duchess of Argyll.
Lady Geraldine H. Somerset.
Hon. Harriet Lepel Phipps.
Hon. Caroline Fanny Cavendish.
Lady Cowell.
Hon. Mrs. Mallet.
Mrs. Jno. Haughton.
Registrar, Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.B., F.S.A.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA, C.I.

Ribbon, Light blue with white edge.

INSTITUTED 1st January, 1878.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
H.I.M. the Empress Frederick of Germany (Princess Royal).
H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena).
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Dchs. of Argyll).
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).
H.R. & I.H. the Dchs. of Coburg-Gotha (Grand Duchess of Russia).
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. Princess Louise Victoria of Wales (Duchess of Fife).
H.R.H. Princess Victoria Alexandra of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duchess of York.
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge).
H.R.H. the Dchs. of Cumberland.
H.R.H. Princess Frederica of Hanover (Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen).
H.R.H. Prss. Mary of Hanover.
H.R.H. Princess Ferdinand of Roumania.
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Prss. Victoria Melita).

H.R.H. the Hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.
H.H. Princess Victoria Louise of Schleswig-Holstein.
H.H. Nawab Shahjahan, Begum of Bhopal.
H.H. Sakhya Raja Sahiba, Maharani Regent of Gwalior.
H.H. Maharanee Jumna Bai, Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda.
H.H. Princess Aribert of Anhalt.
H.H. the Maharanee Sahiba of Udaipur.
H.H. the Nawab Shamesi Jahan, Begum Sahiba of Murshidabad.
Maharanee Hai Shornomoyi of Cossimbazar.
Henrietta, Marchioness of Ripon.
Mary, Baroness Kinloss.
Blanche Julia, Countess Dowager of Mayo.
Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart.
Lady Jane Emma Crichton.
Anne, Baroness Napier and Ettrick.
Henriette, Baroness Lawrence.
Cecilia Frances, Countess Dowager of Iddesleigh.
Edith, Countess of Lytton.
Mary Augusta, Lady Temple.
Katherine Jane, Lady Strachey.
Mary Cecilia, Dowager Baroness Napier of Magdala.

H.H. Lakshmi Bhayie, Senior Rani of Travancore.
Emily Eliza, Lady Adam.
Anna Julia, Lady Grant-Duff.
Harriot Georgina, Marchioness of Duferin and Ava.
Fanny Georgiana Jane Lady Reay.
Mrs. G. Cornwallis-West.
Georgiana, Viscountess Cross.
H.H. Maharanee Sunity Devee, of Cooch Behar.
Maud Evelyn, Marchioness of Lansdowne.
Lucy Ada, Lady Harris.
Constance Mary, Lady Wenlock.
H. H. Maharanee Sahib Chimna Bai Gaikwar.
H.H. Lady Nundkooverbai Bhugvut Sinh Jareja, Rance Saheb of Gondal.
H.H. the Maharani of Mysore.
Constance Mary, Countess of Elgin and Kincardine.
Lady Fowler.
Victoria, Lady Sandhurst.
Lady George Hamilton.
Lady Havelock.
Mary, Lady Curzon of Kedleston.
Nora, Lady Roberts of Kandahar.
Dowager Lady Stewart.
Lady White.
Alice, Lady Northcote.
Registrar, Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.B., F.S.A.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS, R.R.C.

Ribbon, Dark blue with red edge.

(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.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. The Princess of Wales.
H.I.M. The Empress Frederick.
H.M. The Queen of Greece.
H.R.H. The Princess Christian.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Argyll.
H.R.H. The Princess Henry of Battenberg.

H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. The Baroness von Pawel Rammingen.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Sparta.
H.H. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.
Airy, Miss Sybil.

Aloysius, Sister Mary.
Anderson, Miss M. C.
Barker, Miss J. M. C.
Barker, Sister Mary E.
Benedetta, Sister Maria.
Burleigh, Miss R. M.
Byam, Miss C. L.
Camilla, Sister Maria.
Cannell, Miss E.
Carmela, Sister Maria.
Cator, Miss Susan.
Caulfeild, Miss A. E.

Cawley, Mrs. May.
Celestina, Sister.
Clarke, Miss Sarah.
Cole, Sister Mary C.
Crisp, Miss A.
Damant, Mrs. C. R.
Deeble, Mrs. J. C.
Durham, Miss Emma.
Ellis, Sister Mary H.
Ferguson, Miss C.
Forrest, Miss K.
Geddes, Miss Elizabeth.

Gildea, Mrs.	Jones, Miss M.	Miller, Mrs. Ethel B.	Selby, Miss M.
Gray, Mrs. J. A.	Jones, Miss Mary S.	Mowbray, Sister Cath. S.	Smith, Miss Isabella.
Gray, Miss J. M.	Joseph, Sister Mary E.	Muller, Sister L. Maxwell.	Stewart, Miss Henrietta.
Grist, Sister Amy F.	Kelly, Sister Mary.	Nightingale, Miss Florence.	Story, Miss B.
Halford, Miss Emma.	King, Miss E.	Norman, Sister H. C.	Stowell, Miss L. B.
Harper, Sister Mary E.	King, Miss H.	Nutt, Sister Mary A. M.	Terrott, Miss Sarah Anne.
Harrison, Miss L. A.	King, Miss Jane.	Oram, Sister Sarah Elizabeth.	Thomas, Miss M.
Hart, Sister Sarah F.	King, Mrs. Janet.	Orphine, Sister Camilla.	Tu Ioh, Sister L. W.
Hely, Mrs. Ann Eyre.	Langlands, Miss.	Parsons, Miss L.	Wantage, Harriet, Lady.
Holland, Miss A. B.	Lickfold, Sister E. M.	Patrick, Mother.	Webo, Miss Sara Emuy.
Holland, Miss A. K.	Loch, Sister C. G.	Payne, Sister Gertrude M.	Welchman, Miss Edythe.
Hornor, Miss.	Louise, Sister.	Pia, Sister Maria.	Wheldon, Miss E.
Huddon, Sister M. de Chantal.	Ludovica, Sister Maria.	Powell, Miss Minnie.	Williams, Miss K.
Ireland, Miss S.	Lunaley, Mrs. M. J. W.	Roberts, Norah, Lady.	Wilshaw, Sister Sarah L.
Jacob, Mother.	McGrath, Miss Theresa.	Ryan, Sister E.	Yordley, Miss Amelia C.
Jerrard, Sister Julia J.	Mackay, Miss L. J.		Yorke, Mrs. Ada.
Jerrard, Miss M. C.	Makins, Mrs. M. A.		
	Mark, Sister Annie G.		

THE VICTORIA CROSS—*續*.

Ribbon, Crimson for Army; dark blue for Navy.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED 29th January, 1856.



The following is a list of surviving recipients of the Victoria Cross. The decoration was instituted as a reward for conspicuous valour in the presence of the enemy.



Adams, Rev. Jas. W., B.A., Q.H.C., Afghan. 1879	Edwards, Maj. Wm. Mordaunt Marsh, Egypt 1882
Adams, Lt.-Col. Robt. B., G.O.B., I.S.C., Upper Swat 1837	Engleheart, Sgt. H. (10th Hussars), S. Africa 1900
Arthur, Gunner Thos., R.A., Crimea 1855	Evans, Priv. Samuel, Crimea 1855
Ashford, Priv. Thomas, Afghan 1880	Farmer, Corp. Joseph John, Transvaal 1881
Aylmer, Lt.-Col. Fenton John, R.E., Gilgit 1891	Fincastle, Capt. Visct., Upper Swat 1897
Babbie, Maj. Wm., C.M.G., R.A.M.C., S. Africa 1899	Findlater, Piper G., Tirah 1898
Bell, Private David, Andamans 1867	Fitzclarence, Capt. Charles, S. Africa 1900
Bell, Col. Mark S., G.O.B., R.E., Ashanti 1874	Fitzpatrick, Priv. Francis, S. Africa 1879
Beresford, Col. Lord W. Dela F., K.C.I.B., Zulu 1879	Flawn, Priv. Thos., S. Africa 1879
Bisdee, Priv. J. H., S. Africa 1900	Fosbery, Lt.-Col. Geo. Vincent, B.S.C., Umbeyla 1863
Blair, Gen. James, G.B., Mutiny 1858	Fowler, Sergt. Edmd., Zulu 1879
Boisragon, Capt. Guy Hudleston, L.S.C., Gilgit 1891	Gifford, Major Lord, Ashanti 1874
Browne, Col. Edward Stevenson, Zulu 1879	Glassock, Driver Henry, S. Africa 1900
Browne, Col. Henry George, Mutiny 1857	Goate, Corp. William, Mutiny 1858
Browne, Gen. Sir Samuel James, G.O.B., Mutiny 1853	Goodfellow, Lt.-Gen. Chas. A., R.E., Mutiny 1859
Buller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers H., G.O.B., Zulu 1879	Gordon, Capt. William Eagleson, S. Africa 1900
Butler, Maj. Thomas Adair, Mutiny 1858	Gordon, Corp. William James, Gambia River 1892
Byrne, Trooper Thomas, Soudan 1838	Gough, Gen. Sir C. J. Stanley, G.O.B., Mutiny 1857
Bythesea, Rear-Adm. John, G.B., C.I.E., Baltic 1854	Gough, Gen. Sir Hugh H., G.O.B., I.S.C., Mutiny 1857
Cadell, Col. Thomas, I.S.C., Mutiny 1857	Grant, Maj. Charles J. Wm., I.S.C., Manipur 1891
Cafe, Gen. William Martin, Mutiny 1858	Guy, Mid. Basil John Douglas, R.N., China 1900
Cameron, Col. Aylmer Spicer, G.B., Mutiny 1858	Hale, Surg.-Maj. Thomas Egerton, Orimesa 1855
Champion, Sgt.-Mj. James, Mutiny 1858	Hall, Seaman William, Mutiny 1857
Channer, Gen. Geo. Nicholas, G.B., I.S.C., Perak 1875	Hamilton, Maj.-Gen. Thos. de Courcy, Crimea 1855
Chaplin, Colonel John Worthly, G.B., China 1860	Hammond, Col. A. G., G.O.B., D.S.O., I.C.S., Afghan 1879
Chase, Maj. Wm. St. Lucien, I.S.C., Afghan 1880	Harding, Chief Gunner Israel, R.N., Egypt 1832
Coghlan, Sgt.-Maj. Cornelius, Mutiny 1857	Hart, Brig.-Gen. Sir R. C., K.C.O.B., R.E., Afghan 1879
Colvin, Capt. J. M. Colquhoun, R.E., Mohmand 1898	Hartley, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Edmund B., S. Africa 1879
Commerell, Ad.-Vesit Sir J. E., G.O.B., Crimea 1855	Heathcote, Lt. Alfred Spencer, Mutiny 1857
Congreve, Capt. Walter Norris, S. Africa 1899	Henderson, Trumpeter, Herbert S., Rhodesia 1895
Costello, Lieut. Edmond W., I.S.C., Malak and 1897	Heneage, Maj. Clement Walker, Mutiny 1858
Cream, Major-Gen. O'Moore, I.S.C., Afghan 1879	Hill, Maj. Alan Richard, Transvaal 1881
Crimmin, Maj. John, I.M.S., Burma 1889	Hinckley, Seaman George, China 1882
Cubitt, Col. Wm. George, D.S.O., I.S.C., Mutiny 1857	Hitch, Priv. Fredk., Zulu 1879
Danaher, Sgt. John, Transvaal 1881	Home, Surg.-Gen. Sir A. D., K.C.O.B., Mutiny 1857
Dickson, Gen. Sir C., G.O.B., R.A., Crimea 1854	Hook, Priv. Henry, Zulu 1879
Dixon, Maj.-Gen. Matthew C., R.A., Crimea 1855	Hope, Lt.-Col. William, Crimea 1855
Doogan, Priv. John, Transvaal 1881	Hornby, Maj. Edmund John P., R.A., S. Africa 1900
Douglas, Lt.-Col. C. Mills, A.M.S., Andamans 1857	Innes, Lt.-Gen. James J. McLeod, R.E., Mutiny 1858
Dowell, Lt.-Col. George Dare, R.M.A., Baltic 1855	Jerome, Maj.-Gen. Hy. Edward, Mutiny 1858
Edwards, Priv. Thos., Soudan 1884	Jones, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hills, G.O.B., R.A., Mutiny 1857

Jones, Lt.-Col. Alfred Stowell, <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Probyn, Gen. Sir Dighton M., G.C.V.O., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
Jones, Capt. Conwyn Mansel, <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Raby, <i>Rr.-Adm.</i> Henry James, C.B., <i>Crimea</i>	1855
Jones, Capt. Henry Mitchell, <i>Crimea</i>	1855	Ramsden, <i>T' Cooper</i> H. E., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Jones, Priv. Robert, <i>Zulu</i>	1879	Reed, Capt. Hamilton Lyster, B.A., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Jones, Private Wm., <i>Zulu</i>	1879	Reynolds, <i>Brig.-Srg.-Lt.-Cl.</i> Jas. Henry, <i>Zulu</i>	1879
Keatinge, Gen. Rd. Harte, C.S.I., I.S.C., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Richardson, <i>Priv.</i> George, <i>Mutiny</i>	1859
Kells, <i>Tpt.-Maj.</i> R. (9th Lancers), <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Richardson, <i>Sergt.</i> Arthur H. L., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Kenna, Capt. Paul Aloysius, <i>Soudan</i>	1898	Rickard, <i>Ch. Of. of Coast & W.</i> , R.N., <i>Crimea</i>	1855
Kerr, Lt. William Alx., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Ridgeway, Col. Richard K. I.S.C., <i>Naga Hills</i>	1879
Kirby, <i>Corporal</i> F., R.E., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Roberts of Kandahar, <i>Field-Marshal</i> Lord, K.P., R.A., <i>Mutiny</i>	1853
Lawson, <i>Private</i> E., <i>Tirah</i>	1898	Robertson, <i>Lieut.</i> William, <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Leach, M.-G. E. Pemberton, C.B., R.E., <i>Afghan</i>	1879	Rowlands, <i>General</i> Sir Hugh, K.C.B., <i>Orimea</i>	1854
LeQuesse, <i>Maj.</i> Ferd. Simeon, B.A.M.C., <i>Burma</i>	1889	Ruthven, <i>Capt.</i> Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore, <i>Nile</i>	1838
Lloyd, Lt.-Col. Owen. Ed. P., R.A.M.C., <i>Burma</i>	1893	Salmon, <i>Adm. of the Fl-et-Sir</i> N.G.C.B., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
Lodge, <i>Gunner</i> Isaac, R.A., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Sartorius, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Euston H., C.B., <i>Afghan</i>	1879
Lucas, <i>Rea.-Ad.</i> Charles Davis, <i>Baltic</i>	1854	Sartorius, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Reg. Wm., C.M.G., <i>Ashanti</i>	1874
Lysons, <i>Maj.</i> Henry, <i>Zulu</i>	1879	Scott, <i>Lieut.</i> Robert George, <i>S. Africa</i>	1879
Lyster, Lt.-G. H. Hammon, C.B., B.S.C., <i>Mutiny</i>	1858	Seeley, <i>Seaman</i> William., <i>Japan</i>	1864
Macintyre, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Donald, B.S.C., <i>Looshai</i>	1872	Shaul, <i>Corporal</i> J., <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
M'Kay, <i>Corporal</i> F., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Shaw, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hugh, C.B., <i>New Zealand</i>	1865
McKenna, <i>Ensign</i> Edw., <i>New Zealand</i>	1864	Sleavon, <i>Corpl.</i> Michael, B.E., <i>Mutiny</i>	1858
McNeill, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir J. C., K.C.B., <i>N. Zealand</i>	1864	Smith, <i>Gunnr.</i> Albert, B.A., <i>Soudan</i>	1885
Maillard, <i>Staff-Surg.</i> William Job, R.N., <i>Crete</i>	1898	Smith, <i>Capt.</i> J. Manners, C.I.E., I.S.C., <i>Gilgit</i>	1891
Malcolmson, <i>Capt.</i> John Graham, <i>Persia</i>	1857	Smith, <i>Corpl.</i> James, <i>Mohmand</i>	1867
Mangles, <i>Ross</i> Lewis, <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Smith, <i>Corpl.</i> Philip, <i>Crimea</i>	1855
Manley, <i>Surg.-Gn.</i> Wm. G. N., C.B., <i>N. Zealand</i>	1864	Smyth, <i>Capt.</i> Nevill Maskelyne, <i>Soudan</i>	1868
Marling, <i>Maj.</i> Percival Scrope, <i>Soudan</i>	1884	Stagpoole, <i>Drmr.</i> Dudley, <i>New Zealand</i>	1864
Marshall, <i>Capt.</i> William Thomas, <i>Soudan</i>	1884	Stanlock, <i>Priv.</i> William, <i>Crimea</i>	1854
Martineau, <i>Sergt.</i> H. R., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Sylvester, <i>Asst.-Surg.</i> Henry Thomas, <i>Crimea</i>	1855
Mayo, <i>Arthur</i> , I.N., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Temple, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Wm., B.A.M.C., <i>New Zealand</i>	1864
Meiklejohn, <i>Capt.</i> Matthew F. M., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Thackeray, <i>Col.</i> Sir E. T., K.C.B., R.E., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
Milbanke, <i>Capt.</i> Sir John P., Bt., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Towse, <i>Capt.</i> Ernest Beekwith, <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Moore, <i>Maj.-Gn.</i> Arthur T., C.B., I.S.C., <i>Persia</i>	1857	Trevor, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> William S., R.E., <i>Bhutan</i>	1867
Mullane, <i>Sergt.-Maj.</i> Patrick, R.A., <i>Afghan</i>	1880	Trewavas, <i>Seaman</i> Joseph, <i>Crimea</i>	1855
Murphy, <i>Pvt.</i> Thomas, <i>Andamans</i>	1867	Vickey, <i>Corpl.</i> S., <i>Tirah</i>	1868
Murray, <i>Corp.</i> Jas., <i>S. Africa</i>	1881	Vousden, <i>Col.</i> Wm. John, C.B., I.S.C., <i>Afghan</i>	1879
Murray, <i>Sergt.</i> John, <i>New Zealand</i>	1864	Walker, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Mark, K.C.B., <i>Crimea</i>	1854
Napier, <i>Sergt.</i> William, <i>Mutiny</i>	1858	Wantage, <i>Colonel</i> Lord, K.C.B., <i>Crimea</i>	1854
Nesbitt, <i>Capt.</i> Randolph Cosby, <i>Rhodesia</i>	1897	Ward, <i>Private</i> C., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Norwood, <i>Lieut.</i> John, <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Wassall, <i>Private</i> Samuel, <i>Zulu</i>	1879
Nurse, <i>Corporal</i> G. E., <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Watson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir John, K.C.B., I.S.C., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
O'Connor, <i>Major-Gen.</i> Luke, <i>Crimea</i>	1854	Watson, <i>Capt.</i> T. Colclough, R.E., <i>Malakand</i>	1868
Olpherts, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Wm., G.C.B., R.A., <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Whitechurch, <i>Maj.</i> Harry F., I.M.S., <i>Chitral</i>	1895
Osborne, <i>Priv.</i> Jas., <i>S. Africa</i>	1881	White, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Geo. Stewart, G.C.B., <i>Afghan</i>	1879
O'Toole, <i>Sergt.</i> Edm., <i>Zulu</i>	1879	Williams, <i>Private</i> John, <i>Zulu</i>	1879
Owens, <i>Sergt.</i> James, <i>Orimea</i>	1854	Wilmot, <i>Col.</i> Sir Henry, Bart., K.C.B., <i>Mutiny</i>	1858
Parker, <i>Sergt.</i> Charles, <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Wilson, <i>Rr.-Adm.</i> Arth. Knyvet, C.B., <i>Soudan</i>	1884
Paton, <i>Sergt.</i> John, <i>Mutiny</i>	1857	Wood, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Henry Evelyn, G.C.B., <i>Mutiny</i>	1858
Pearson, <i>Corpl.</i> Jas., <i>Mutiny</i>	1858	Wvilly, <i>Lt.</i> Guy G. E. (<i>Tasmanian Imp'l.</i> <i>Bushmen</i>), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Pennell, <i>Capt.</i> Henry Singleton, <i>Tirah</i>	1898		
Prendergast, <i>Gn.</i> Sir H.N.D., K.C.B., R.E., <i>Mut.</i>	1857		

* * The Cross would have been conferred upon Lieutenant Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, Captain David Reginald Younger and Lieutenant Francis Newton Parsons, for the South African Campaign, 1839-1900, had they survived their wounds.

The New Zealand Cross.

THE following recipients of the New Zealand Cross are still living; the dates given are those when the Cross was conferred:—

Adamson, Thomas	7 May, 1869	Mair, Gilbert	7 February, 1870
Austin, Samuel	10 March, 1859	Maling, Christopher	10 March, 1869
Biddle, Benjamin	10 March, 1869	Preece, George	10 March, 1869
Black, Solomon	10 March, 1869	Roberts, John Mackintosh	10 March, 1869
Hill, George	10 April, 1869	Rodriguez, Antonio	10 March, 1869
Lingard, William	10 March, 1869	Shepherd, Richard	13 March, 1859
Mace, Francis Joseph	10 March, 1869	Smith, Angus	7 June, 1869



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	Dineen, J. 1889	Macdonald, Lt. R.H. 1898	Sandilands, Henry F. R. 1875
Adams, J. 1882	Dodd, J. 1872	MacGregor, Sir W., K.C.M.G. 1884	Scullion, E. 1886
Addy, M. 1879	Dodd, W. 1895	McIntosh, E. B. ... 1879	Seed, Insp. W. 1891
Barber, J., R.N. ... 1889	Donovan, J., R.N. ... 1867	McKee, A. 1882	Sharp, P. 1879
Baflist, J., R.N. ... 1867	Drubille, R. 1891	McLean, R. 1890	Shuttleworth, A. T. 1867
Baynham, C. 1877	Evans, D. 1877	McQuo, Corpl. A. ... 1891	Simons, W. 1879
Beith, W. 1877	Farabuni (Tindal) 1880	Malcolm, Capt. P. ... 1889	Simpson, W., R.N. ... 1870
Borland, W. 1892	Forbes, Capt. W. B., R.N. 1871	Manley, A. 1885	Smallman, R. 1883
Bridges, W., R.N. ... 1879	Garrighy, A. R.M.L.I. 1878	Margary, A. R. 1871	Smith, I. 1889
Burgess, W. 1878	Giles, E. 1870	March, E. B. 1868	Smith, J. W. 1891
Burt, W. K. 1881	Gray, R. 1889	Marsh, F. S. 1883	Spruce, S. 1883
Carney, J. 1882	Green, C. 1879	Millett, W. 1867	Spankring, C., R.N. 1867
Carpenter, Capt. A., R.N. 1876	Grier, Lt.-Jol. Hy., R.A.M.C. 1881	Mitchell, J. 1878	Spring, J. 1888
Carter, W. 1889	Harris, I. 1879	Montgomerie, Capt. R. A. J., C.B., R.N. 1877	Stewart, W. 1878
Chapman, T. 1889	Harris, L. 1879	Morgan, C. 1879	Stokes, A. H. 1883
Chetwynd, C. 1883	Hennessey, L., R.N. 1892	Morgan, W. 1877	Summers, J. S. 1876
Chetwynd, J. 1883	Herbert, T. 1879	Morris, W. 1883	Thomas, D. 1877
Christie, C. 1879	Hewinson, H. 1895	Moseley, M. 1879	Thomas, E. 1877
Clark, A. 1891	Higson, G. 1885	Mottram, T. H. ... 1883	Thomas, E. C. 1877
Cobb, Rev. C. 1867	Hindley, G. 1885	Nutman, Cpt. Wm. 1896	Thomas, I. 1877
Cole, W. 1885	Hinton, W. 1882	Oatley, G., R.N. ... 1880	Thomas, T. 1877
Cooper, A. J. 1891	Hoar, G., R.N. 1892	Oatridge, C. 1877	Thomas, W. 1877
Crook, J. 1885	Hood, H. 1883	Owens, E. W. 1877	Thompson, Dr. E. C. 1885
Cropper, Maj. E. D., F. 1879	Hopkins, R. 1877	Parkinson, C. 1885	Toman, Engr. Richard Wright, R.N. 1898
Crowden, J., R.N. ... 1869	Howell, J. W. 1877	Pickersing, W. 1883	Walters, W. 1879
David, E. 1877	Howells, R. 1877	Pickersgill, Col.-Serg. H. 1891	Webster, D. 1874
Davies, D. 1877	Hudson, J. 1867	Pitts, F., R.N. 1882	Wesley, C. 1880
Davies, H. 1879	Jagers, F., R.N. ... 1882	Poehin, H. S. 1889	Whistler, Lt. T. A., R.N.E. 1887
Davis, T. G. 1877	Jones, D. 1877	Poppelstone, J. 1866	Williams, G., R.N. ... 1881
Davis, D. 1890	Jones, T. 1867	Pride, I. 1877	Williams, J. 1877
Davis, D. T. 1890	Jones, T. 1877	Rees, T. 1877	Williams, R. 1877
Day, C. 1888	Kemp, H. 1883	Ricketts, J., R.N. ... 1867	Wilson, C. 1878
Dee, J. 1883	Kallan Khan. 1898	Robinson, C. W. R.N. 1895	Wilson, Col.-Serg. W. 1891
DeSausmarez, Capt. L. A., R.N. 1869	Lake, S. 1867	Rolleston, W. 1882	Wood, John Henry 1886
Dickins, Captain S. W. Scrase- 1896	Lawson, Dr. D. ... 1881	Rosbotham, Miss H. 1882	Worrall, T. 1885
	Lees, D. 1877	Samand, Abdul ... 1898	Yaldwyn, W. E. ... 1887
	Lewis, H. 1877		

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

(INCORPORATED 14 MAY, 1883, WITH ADDENDA 1888 AND 1890.)



Sovereign	H.M. THE QUEEN.
Grand Prior	H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Sub Prior	H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G.
Bailiff of Egles	H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.



EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Prelate—His Grace the Archbishop of York.
Chancellor—Earl Egerton of Tatton.
Secretary General—
Receiver General—Edwin Freshfield, LL.D.
Almoner—The Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D.
Registrar—Lieut.-Col. Gould Hunter-Weston, F.S.A.
Genealogist—The Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, M.A.,

Director-General of Ceremonies—Sir Albert W. Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Garter).
Librarian—Lieut.-Col. R. Holbeche.
Assistant Librarian—Edwin H. Freshfield, M.A.
Secretary—Colonel Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart.
Assistant Secretary—Lockhart Stockwell.
Accountant—William R. Edwards, A.C.A.

AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT (ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION).

Director and Chairman—The Right Hon. Viscount Knutsford, G.O.M.G.
Assistant Director and Deputy Chairman—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.
Chief Secretary—Colonel Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart.

BRITISH OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, JERUSALEM.

Chairman—Earl Egerton of Tatton.
Honorary Secretary—R. Gofton-Salmond.
Assistant Honorary Secretary for Scotland—A. A. Gordon.

There are 57 Knights of Justice, 39 Ladies of Justice, 20 Chaplains, 138 Knights of Grace, 67 Ladies of Grace, and 43 Esquires.



Baronets of England, Gr. Britain, and United Kingdom.



(With Dates of Creation.) *Exclusive of those merged in the Peerage.*

Abdy, W. Neville... 1850	Boord, T. William... 1896	Clifford, Geo. Hugh C. 1887	Dunbar, Fredk. Geo. 1814
Abel, Fredk. Aug. ... 1893	Boothby, Brooke ... 1660	[Clifton, R., claimt.] 1611	Duncombe, E.D.P. - 1859
Acland, Charles Thomas Dyke ... 1644	Boreel, Jacob..... 1644	Coats, Thos. G. Glen- 1894	Dundas, Sidney J... 1821
Acland, Wm. A. D. 1890	Boswall, Geo. L. H. - 1836	Coddington, W..... 1896	Dundas, Robert ... 1898
Adair, Hugh Edwd. 1838	Boughey, Thos. F. 1798	Codrington, Wm..... 1721	Dunn, William..... 1895
Adam, Charles E. 1882	Boughton, C. H. R. - 1641	Codrington, G. W. H. 1876	Duntze, Geo. Alex. 1774
Adfleck, Robert..... 1782	Bowman, W. Paget 1884	Coghill, John J. ... 1778	Durand, Edwd. Law 1892
Agnew, William ... 1895	Bowyer, Geo. Hen. 1660	Colebrooke, Edwd. A. 1759	Durrant, Wm. R. E. 1784
Alexander, Lion. C. 1809	Boytton, Griffith ... 1618	Collet, Mark Wilks 1888	Dyer, T. Swinnerton 1678
Alexander, Claud... 1886	Brady, Francis W. 1869	Colleton, R. A. W. 1661	Dyke, Rt. Hon. Wm. Hart, M.P. 1677
Alison, Archibald... 1852	Bramwell, Fred. J. 1829	Colquhoun, James 1785	Earle, Henry, d.s.o. 1869
Allan, Henry S. M. Havelock..... 1858	Bricneman, T. H. 1831	Colt, Rv. E. H. Dutton 1694	East, G. Aug. C. ... 1838
Alleyne, John G. N. 1769	Brisco, Musgrave H. 1782	Conroy, John..... 1837	Eden, William..... 1672
Amory, Jno. H. H. - 1874	Broadbent, Wm. H. 1893	Cook, Francis..... 1886	Edmondstone, Arch. 1774
Anson, Wm. R. 1831	Brocklebank, Thos. 1885	Cooke, Wm. H. C. W. 1661	Edwards, J. H. P. C. 1866
Anstruther, W. R. Carmichael..... 1798	Brodie, Benj. V. S. 1834	Cooper, Astley P. - 1821	Egerton, P. Grey - 1617
Antcomb, Edmund 1815	Bromhead, Benj. P. 1866	Cooper, Daniel..... 1863	Elliot, George..... 1874
Arbutnot, Rbt. K. 1823	Bromley, Henry ... 1774	Coote, Charles A. ... 1777	Ellis, J. Whittaker 1882
Armstrong, A. H. 1841	Brooke, Richard M. 1662	Cope, Anthony..... 1611	Elphinstone, H. W. 1816
Armstrong, G. C. H. 1892	Brooke, A. R. de-C. 1803	Corbet, Walter O.... 1808	Elphinstone, Rbt. G. Dalrymple-Horn- 1828
Armytage, George J. 1738	Brooke, Arthur D. 1822	Corbett, F. G. Ast- 1821	Elton, Edm. Harry 1717
Arnott, John Alexr. 1896	Brooke, Thos..... 1699	ley..... 1864	Errington, George 1885
Arthur, Geo. C. A. 1841	Broughton, D. L.... 1660	Cornwall, Rev. G. 1821	Erskine, Thomas ... 1821
Ashburnham, A. P. 1661	Brown, Wm. R. ... 1863	Corry, William..... 1885	Every, Edwd. Oswald 1641
Austin, John..... 1894	Brownrigg, D. E. R. 1816	Cotterell, J. R. Peers 1805	Evart, Wm. Quartus 1887
Bacon, H. B. (Prem.) 1611	Bruce, Rt. Hn. Hy. H. 1804	Couper, Geo. E. W. 1841	Ewing, Wm. Orr.... 1886
Bagge, Alf. Thos.... 1867	Brunner, J. T..... 1895	Craig, J. H. Gibson- 1831	Fagge, John W. Chas. 1660
Baillie, Rbt. Alex. 1823	Buchanan, G. H. L. - 1775	Craufurd, Ch. W. F. 1781	Fairbairn, Arth. H. 1869
Baird, David..... 1809	Buchanan, James... 1878	Crewe, Vauncey H. 1626	Fairfax, W. G. H. R. - 1836
Baird, Alexander... 1897	Buckley, Edmund... 1868	Croft, Herb. Geo. D. 1671	Farmer, Richd. H. K. 1780
Baker, George S. ... 1796	Bulkeley, R. H. W. 1661	Croft, John Fredk 1818	Farquhar, Hy. Thos. 1796
Baker, Randolph L. 1802	Buller, Morton M. 1866	Crofton, Hugh D. 1801	Farquhar, Rbt. T. 1821
Barlow, Richd. W. 1803	Bunbury, Hy. C. J. 1681	Crofton, Malby..... 1838	Farrington, Wm. H. 1818
Barran, John..... 1895	Burdett, Francis... 1619	Crossley, Savile B. 1863	Fayrer, Joseph..... 1896
Barrington, Chas. B. 1891	Burdett, Chas. G. 1665	Cumming, W. G. G. - 1804	Feilden, William L. 1846
Barrow, Fras. L. J. 1835	Burgoyne, John M. 1641	Cunard, Bache E.... 1859	Fergusson, J. R. ... 1866
Barry, Fras. Tresa. 1899	Burnaby, Henry ... 1767	Cunliffe, Robert A. 1759	Ffolkes, Wm. H. B. 1774
Bartelot, Walt. B. 1875	Burrard, Hany P. ... 1769	Currie, Fdk. Reeve . 1847	Flimer, Robert M. ... 1674
Bates, Edward B.... 1880	Burrell, Merrik R. 1774	Curtis, Roger C. M. 1794	Fitzgerald, J. C. J. - 1801
Bathurst, F. E. W. H. 1818	Burrows, Fredc. A. 1874	Curtis, William M. 1802	FitzGerald, Geo. C. 1822
Baynes, Chris. W. 1801	Buxton, T. Powell. 1840	Cust, Charles L. ... 1876	FitzGerald, Maurice 1880
Bazley, Thos. Seb. 1869	Call, W. G. Montagu 1791	Cuyler, Charles..... 1814	FitzGerald, R. U. P. - 1891
Beach, Rt. Hon. M. E. Hicks, M.P. ... 1619	Cameron, Chas..... 1893	Dale, David..... 1895	FitzHerbert, Ry. Rd. 1783
Beauchamp, R. W. P. 1744	Campbell, A. S. L. 1808	Dalgleish, W. Ogilvy 1896	Fitz Wygram, F. W. 1805
Beaumont, G. H. W. 1661	Campbell, Guy T. ... 1815	Dallas, Geo. Edwd. 1798	Fleming, A. F. H. Le 1705
Becher, J. Wrixon- 1831	Campbell, Alex. T. C. - 1821	Dalrymple, C. 1887	Fletcher, Hy., C.B. 1782
Bedingfeld, H. G. P. - 1660	Campbell, A. Ava. ... 1831	Darell, Lionel Edwd. 1795	Floyd, John..... 1816
Beever, Hugh R. ... 1784	Campbell, D. A. D. 1831	Dashwood, G. J. E. 1684	Fludyer, Arthur Jn. 1759
Beil, Isaac Lowthian 1885	Campbell, G. Edw. 1831	Dashwood, Robert J. 1707	Forbes, Charles S. ... 1823
Beil, James..... 1895	Carbutt, Edward H. 1892	Dave, John D. F. ... 1847	Ford, Francis C. R. 1793
Bellew, H. Grattan- 1838	Carben, Fredck. W. 1887	De Bathe, Henry P. 1801	Forrest, W. Chas.... 1838
Bellingham, A. H. ... 1796	Carew, Henry Palk 1661	De Crespigay, C. C. - 1805	Forster, Charles ... 1874
Berney, H. Hanson 1620	Carmichael, Jas. M. 1821	De Hoghton, James 1611	Forwood, Dudley B. 1895
Biddulph, Theo. G. 1664	Carnac, J. H. Rivett- 1836	De la Rue, Thos. A. 1898	Foster, Aug. Vere ... 1831
Birkbeck, Edward 1885	Cave, Charles D. ... 1896	De Trafford, H. E. 1841	Foster, William ... 1838
Blackett, Edwd. W. 1673	Cave, M. C. Browne- 1641	Denys, Fras. C. H. E. 1813	Fothergill, R. Prie- 1815
Blackwood, Francis 1814	Cayley, George E. A. 1661	Derke, Hy. Nevill 1626	Fowke, Fredk. F. C. 1814
Blair, Rv. David H. - 1786	Chamberlain, H. E. 1800	Dilling, Hon. Chas. Wentworth, M.P. 1862	Fowler, Thomas ... 1895
Blake, Patrick J. G. 1772	Chance, James T. ... 1428	Dillon, John Fox... 1801	Fowler, Jno. Edward 1890
Blakiston, Horace N. 1763	Chaytor, Wm. H. E. 1831	Dixie, Alex. B. C. ... 1650	Frandkand, F. W. ... 1660
Blane, Seymour J. 1812	Chetwode, George... 1790	Dodsworth, M.B.S. - 1784	Fraser, Keith A. ... 1806
Blennerhassett, R. 1809	Chetwynd, George 1795	Domville, Comp. M. 1815	Freake, Thos. Geo. 1882
Blois, Ralph B. M. 1686	Chichester, Edward 1641	Domville, Wm. C. H. 1814	Frederick, Chas. E. 1723
Blomefield, T. W. P. 1807	Child, Smith Hill ... 1868	Dorington, John E. 1886	Freeling, Harry ... 1828
Blount, Walter de S. 1642	Cholmeley, H. A. H. 1806	Douglas, Arthur P. 1777	Frere, Bartle C. A. 1876
Blunt, William..... 1720	Christison, Alexr... 1871	Douglas, Geo. B. ... 1786	Fry, Theodore..... 1894
Blyth, James..... 1895	Chubb, George H. 1900	Douglas, Kenneth 1831	Gallwey, R. Payne- 1812
Boehm, Edgar C. ... 1889	Clark, Jno. Forbes 1837	Doyle, Everard H. ... 1828	Gamble, David, C.B. 1897
Boevey, Thos. H. C. - 1784	Clark, Jas. R. Andrew 1883	D'Oyly, Warren H. 1663	Gearry, Wm. N. M. 1782
Boileau, Frs. Geo. M. 1838	Clark, Thomas..... 1836	Drake, F. G. F. E. - 1821	Gibbes, E. Osborne- 1774
Bonham, Geo. Fras. 1852	Clarke, C.M., K.C.B. 1831	Drummond, J. W. - 1828	Gibbons, Charles ... 1752
	Clarke, Rupert T. H. 1882	Dryden, Alf. E.... 1733	Gilbey, Walter..... 1893
	Clay, Arthur T. F. 1841	Duckett, Geo. F. ... 1791	Gilmour, John ... 1897
	Clayton, Wm. Rbt. 1732	Duke, James..... 1849	
	Clerke, Wm. Fras. 1660		

Gladstone, John R.	1846	Hoste, Wm. H. C.	1814	Lennard, Thos. B.	1801	Montgomery, Hugh	
Glyn, Gervas Powell	1759	Houldsworth, W. H.,		Lennard, Hy. A.		Conyngham G. ...	1808
Glyn, Richard Geo.	1800	M.P.	1887	Hallam	1880	Meon, Rev. Edw. G.	1855
Goldney, Gabriel P.	1830	Hughes, A. Collgwd.	1773	Leslie, John	1876	Moon, Cecil Ernest.	1887
Gooch, Thos. Vere S.	1746	Hulse, Edward Hy.	1739	Lethbridge, W. A.	1804	Mordaunt, Osbert	1611
Gooch, Daniel F.	1866	Humphrey, Wm. H.	1868	Lewis, Herbert E. F.	1846	Morris, R. Armine	1804
Goold, Jas. Stephen	1801	Hunt, F. Seager	1892	Lewis, Wm. Thos.	1896	Morrhead, Warw. C.	1786
Gordon, C. E. Duff	1813	Hunter, Chas. Rod.	1812	Leyland, Albert E.		Mossley, Oswald	1781
Gordon, L. E. Smith	1839	Ingilby, Henry Day	1866	H. Naylor	1895	Moss, J. Edwards	1868
Goring, Harry Y.	1627	Ingram, Wm. Jas.	1893	Lindsay, Coutts	1821	Mostyn, Piers Wm.	1670
Grace, Percy R.	1795	Isham, Charles E.	1627	Llewellyn, John Tal-		Mowbray, Robt. G. C.	1830
Græme, G. E. W. H.	1793	Jackson, Keith G.	1815	bot Dillywyn	1890	Muir, John	1892
Graham, R. J. Stuart	1629	Jackson, H. Mather	1869	Lloyd, M. Owen M.	1863	Munro, Thomas	1825
Graham, Regd. Hy.	1662	Jaffray, John	1892	Lockhart, Simon M.	1806	Musgrave, Rich. G.	1611
Graham, Rich. Jas.	1783	James, J. Kingston F.	1823	Loock, Chas. Bird.	1857	Musgrave, James	1897
Grant, Geo. M. Ph.	1838	Jardine, Robert	1885	Loder, Edmd. Giles	1887	Nanney, Hugh Ellis	1897
Green, Edward	1886	Jejeebhoy, Jamsetj.	1857	Lopes, Rt. Hon. M.	1805	Napier, W. Lennox	1867
Greenall, Gilbert	1876	Jenkinson, Geo. B.	1661	Lorraine, Lambton	1664	Neave, Thos. L. H.	1795
Greene, Edwd. W.,		Jenner, Walt. K. W.	1868	Louis, Charles	1806	Neeld, Audley D.	1859
M.P.	1900	Jervoise, Art. H. C.	1813	Lowther, Chas. B.	1824	Nepean, Rev. E. Y.	1802
Gresley, Robert	1611	Jessel, Charles Jas.	1833	Lucas, Thomas	1887	Newman, R. H. S. D.	1836
Grey, Edward	1814	Jodrell, Alfred	1783	Lushington, A. P. D.	1791	Newnes, George	1895
Griffith, Rich. J. W.	1858	Johnson, Wm. G.	1755	Lusk, Andrew	1874	Newton, Alfred Jas.	1900
Grogan, Edw. Ion B.	1859	Johnson, Hy. A. W.	1818	Lyell, Leonard	1894	Nicholson, Charles	1859
Grove, Walter Jno.	1874	Joicey, James	1893	McCornell, Robt. J.	1900	Nightingale, H. D.	1628
Guise, Wm. F. Geo.	1783	Jones, Lawrence J.	1831	Mac Cormac, Wm.	1897	Nugent, Edmd. Ch.	1806
Gull, Wm. C.	1872	Jones, Phil. Burne	1894	Macdonald, A. K.	1813	Nugent, John	1831
Gunning, Geo. Wm.	1778	Kay, Brook	1803	MacGregor, Malcolm	1795	Nugent, Walter R.	1831
Haggerston, John		Kaye, Jno. P. Lister	1812	Macgregor, Wm. G.	1828	Oakeley, C. W. A.	1790
de Marie	1643	Keane, John	1801	M'Grigor, Jas. R. D.	1831	Oakes, Reginald L.	1815
Hamilton, Edw. A.	1776	Kelk, John William	1874	M'Iver, Lewis	1896	O'Brien, Tim. C.	1849
Hamilton, Chas. E.	1892	Kellett, Wm.	1801	Mackenzie, Alex. M.	1805	Ochterlony, D. F.	1823
Hammick, St. V. A.	1834	Kemp, Kenneth H.	1642	Mackenzie, Allan R.	1890	O'Connell, D. R.	1869
Hampson, Geo. F.	1626	Kenard, C. A. F.	1891	Mackworth, A. W.	1776	Ogle, Henry Agill	1816
Hanham, Jno. Alex.	1667	Kennaway, Rt. Hon.		Maclure, J. W.	1898	O'Loghlen, Bryan	1836
Hanmer, Wnd. C. H.	1774	J. H., M.P.	1791	MacMahon, W. S.	1815	Onslow, Wm. W. R.	1797
Hanson, Reginald	1887	Kennedy, J. Chas.	1836	M'Mahon, Hor. W.	1817	Orde, Arthur John	
Hardinge, Edmd. S.	1801	Key, Ro. J. Kingsmill	1831	Masnaghten, F. W.	1836	Campbell	1790
Hardy, Reginald	1876	Kimah, Edwd. H. R.	1887	Magnay, William	1844	Osborn, Alg. Kerr B.	1662
Hare, Geo. R. Leigh	1818	King, Dudley G. Alan		Mahon, Wm. Henry	1819	Otway, Rt. Hn. A. J.	1831
Harington, Richd.	1611	Duckworth	1792	Mainwaring, P. T.	1804	Otram, F. Boyd	1858
Hart, Robt., g. c. m. g.	1893	King, Gilbert	1815	Maitland, J. N.	1818	Owen, Hugh C. Owen	1813
Hartland, F. Dixon	1892	King, Charles S.	1821	Malet, Hen. Chas. E.	1791	Oxenden, Percy D.	1678
Hartopp, Charles		King, James	1888	Mansel, C. Cecil	1622	Paget, J. Rahan	1871
E. C.	1796	Kinloch, J. G. S.	1873	Maple, J. Blundell	1897	Paget, Rt. Hn. Rd. H.	1886
Hartwell, B. C. D. A.	1805	Kitson, James	1886	Mappin, F. T.	1886	Palmer, Geo. Ernest	1897
Harty, Robert	1831	Knatchbull, Wmdm.	1641	Marling, Wm. Hen.	1882	Palmer, Rev. Lew. H.	1660
Harvey, Charles	1868	Knightley, Chs. Val.	1798	Marriott, W. H. S.	1774	Palmer, A. Robert	1761
Harvey, Robert G.	1868	Knill, Ald. John	1893	Martin, Rd. Bryan	1791	Palmer, C. M.	1886
Hawkins, Rev. J. C.	1778	Knowles, Chas. G. F.	1765	Martin, Rt. Hon. Rd.	1835	Parker, Rev. W. H.	1681
Hawley, Hen. Mich.	1795	Lacon, Edm. B. F. H.	1818	Matheson, Ken. J.	1882	Parker, Melville	1797
Hay, Rt. Hn. J. C. D.	1798	Lake, St. Vincent A.	1711	Maxwell, J. M. Stir-		Parker, William B.	1844
Hayer, Rt. Hn. A. D.	1838	Lamb, Archibald	1795	ling, M.P.	1707	Parkyns, T. M. F.	1681
Hazlerigg, A. Grey	1622	Lambert, H. Foley	1711	Maxwell, Wm. F.	1804	Pasley, T. E. Sabine	1794
Head, Robert G.	1838	Lampson, Curtis G.	1866	Medycott, Edwd. B.	1808	Paul, Aubrey E. Dean	1821
Heathcote, Wm. P.	1733	Langham, Herb. H.	1660	Menteth, Jas. Stuart	1838	Pearce, Wm. Geo.	1887
Henniker, B. Powell	1813	Larcom, T. Perceval	1868	Metcalf, Chs. H. T.	1802	Pearson, W. D.	1894
Hepburn, Arch. B.	1815	Laurie, Rev. J. R.	1834	Meyrick, Geo. T. G.	1791	Pease, Jos. W.	1882
Herschel, Wm. Jas.	1838	Lawes, Chas. Bennet	1882	Meyrick, Thos. C.	1880	Peckell, S. G. Brooke	1797
Hesketh, Thos. G. F.	1761	Lawrence, Henry W.	1858	Middleton, Arth. E.	1662	Peck, Cuthbert H.	1874
Hewett, Harald G.	1813	Lawrence, Jas. J. T.	1867	Milbank, P. C. J.	1882	Peel, Robert	1800
Heygate, Fredk. G.	1831	Lawrence, Edwin		Milbanke, Peniston	1661	Peel, Theophilus	1897
Heywood, Arth. P.	1838	Durning, M.P. ...	1838	Mildmay, H. St. J.	1772	Peirse, Hy. M. De la	
Hingley, Benjamin	1893	Lawson, Edward	1892	Miles, Henry R. W.	1756	Poor Beresford	1814
Hoare, Henry H. A.	1786	Lawson, John	1841	Millais, Jno. Everett	1885	Pelly, Harold	1840
Hoare, Samuel	1899	Lawson, Wilfred	1831	Miller, Chas. Jno. H.	1705	Pender, James	1897
Hobhouse, Chas. P.	1812	Lawson, Arthur T.	1900	Miller, Wm. Fredc.	1788	Perring, Rev. Philip	1808
Holden, Angus	1893	Lea, Thomas	1892	Miller, Jas. Percy	1874	Perrot, Herbert C.	1716
Holder, Jno. Chas.	1898	Lechmere, Edm. A.	1818	Milman, Francis J.	1800	Petit, Dinshaw M.	1890
Honyman, Rv. W. M.	1804	Leeds, Edwd. T.	1812	Milne, Archibald B.	1876	Peto, Henry	1855
Honywood, Jno. W.	1660	Lees, Harcourt Jas.	1804	Milner, Rt. Hn. F. G.	1717	Peyton, Alg. Frasn.	1776
Hood, A. F. - Acland	1809	Lees, Elliott	1897	Molesworth, L. Wm.	1689	Phillips, Geo. Faudel	
Horaby, W. H.	1899	Legard, Charles	1660	Montagu, Sam.	1891	Faudel, g. c. i. r.	1897
Hort, Fenton Josiah	1767	Leighton, Bryan B.	1693	Montefiore, Frasn. A.	1886	Phillips, Rev. J. E.	1621
Hoskyns, Rev. J. L.	1676	Le Marchant, Hy. D.	1841	Montgomery, G. G.	1801	Phillips, Chs. E. G.	1887

Phillimore, W. G. F. 1881	Russell, William ... 1832	Stokes, Geo. Gabriel 1889	Walker, Baldwin W. 1856
Pigot, George 1764	Ryeroft, Rd. Nelson 1784	Stonhouse, E. Hay. 1628	Walker, Jas. Heron 1868
Pigott, Charles R. ... 1808	Salomons, David L. 1869	Stracey, Edwd. P. ... 1818	Walker, Pet. Carlaw 1886
Pile, Thomas D. ... 1900	Salt, Shirley Harris 1866	Strachey, Edward ... 1801	Waller, Fras. Ernest 1815
Pocock, Geo. F. C. ... 1821	Salt, Thomas 1869	Strickland, Ch. W. 1641	Walrond, Rt. Hon. W. H., M.P. 1876
Pole, Edm. R. T. dela 1628	Samuel, Edward L. 1838	Stonhouse, Jas. Henry 1803	Walsham, J., K.C.M.G. 1831
Pole, Cecil P. Van N. 1791	Samuelson, Rt. Hn. B. 1884	Stuart, Simeon H. L. 1660	Warrender, George 1715
Pollen, Richard H. 1795	Sanderson, J. S. B. - 1899	Stuart, Charles J. ... 1841	Waterlow, Sydney H. 1873
Pollock, Frederick 1866	Sassoon, Edwd. Albt. 1800	Stuclew, Wm. Lewis 1859	Watkin, Edw. Wm. 1880
Pollock, M. F. M. - 1872	Savory, Rv Borradaile 1890	Style, Wm. H. M. 1627	Watson, Wager Jos. 1760
Poore, Richard 1795	Savory, Joseph 1891	Sullivan, Fras Wm. 1804	Watson, Arthur T. 1866
Porter, Wm. Henry 1839	Sawle, Chas. B. G. - 1836	Sullivan, Edward ... 1881	Watson, John 1895
Pottinger, Henry ... 1840	Schröder, Baron ... 1892	Sutton, Rd. Vincent 1772	Way, Rt. Hn. Saml. J. 1899
Powell, R. Douglas 1807	Scott, Edw. Dolman 1806	Swinburne, John ... 1660	Webster, Aug. F. W. 1793
Powell, F. S. 1892	Scott, F. D. Sibbald 1806	Sykes, Henry 1781	Wedderburn, W. ... 1803
Power, E. D. Je P. ... 1836	Scott, Samuel Edw. 1821	Sykes, Tatton 1783	Welby, C. G. Earle 1801
Power, Jno. Talbot 1841	Scott, John M. 1839	Synge, Fras. R. M. ... 1801	Wells, Arthur S. ... 1883
Poynder, John P. Dickson-, M.P. ... 1802	Scourfield, O. H. P. 1876	Tancred, Thos. S. ... 1662	Western, T. C. Callis 1864
Prescott, G. L. L. B. 1794	Seale, John Henry 1838	Tate, Wm. Henry ... 1838	Wheler, Edward ... 1650
Freston, Jacob 1815	Sebright, Edgar R. 1626	Tempest, Robert T. 1827	Whicocote, George 1660
Prevost, Charles ... 1805	Seely, Charles 1896	Temple, Grenv. L. J. 1611	White, Thomas W. 1802
Price, Chas. Rugge- 1804	Seymour, M. Culm- 1809	Temple, Rt. Hn. Rd. 1876	Whitehead, James 1889
Price, R. D. Green- 1874	Seymour, Alb. V. F. 1869	Tennant, Charles ... 1885	Wigan, Fredk. 1898
Pryse, Pryse 1866	Shakerley, Walt. G. 1838	Thomas, Godfrey V. 1694	Wiggin, Henry Sam. 1892
Pulley, Joseph 1893	Shaw, John C. K. ... 1665	Thomas, Geo. S. M. 1766	Wilks, Samuel 1897
Quilter, Cuthbert ... 1897	Shaw, Frederick W. 1821	Thompson, Thos. R. 1806	Williams, John, M.D. 1894
Radcliffe, Joseph P. 1813	Sheffield, B. D. Geo. 1756	Thompson, Henry M. Meyssey-, M.P. ... 1874	Williams, Wm. G. 1798
Ramsay, Alex. E. ... 1806	Shelley, John 1611	Thompson, Rev. Peile 1890	Williams, Wm. Rob. 1662
Ramsden, John W. 1689	Shelley, Charles ... 1806	Thompson, Henry ... 1818	Williamson, Hedw. 1846
Rankin, Jas. 1898	Shiffner, Rev. G. C. 1818	Thompson, Rev. 1829	Willoughby, Jno. C. 1794
Rashleigh, Colman B. 1831	Shuckburgh, S. F. D. 1660	Thompson, Mitchell 1900	Wills, Wm. H., M.P. 1893
Rawlinson, Hy. S. ... 1891	Shuttleworth, Rt. Hn. U. J. Kay-, M.P. ... 1849	Thornhill, Auth. Jno. 1885	Wills, Frederick ... 1897
Reade, Geo. Compton 1660	Simeon, J. S. B. M.P. 1815	Thorold, Jno. Hen. 1642	Willshire, A. R. T. 1841
Reckitt, James 1894	Simpson, Jas. W. M. 1866	Throckmorton, N. W. 1642	Wilmot, Henry, F.C. 1769
Reid, Henry V. Rae 1823	Sinclair, John G. T. 1786	Thursby, John H. 1887	Wilmot, J. Eardley- 1821
Reid, James, K.C.B. 1897	Sitwell, George R. 1808	Tichborne, H. A. D. 1620	Wilmot, Robert R. 1772
Renals, Joseph 1895	Skipwith, Grey H. F. 1622	Travers, Guy F. T. C. - 1804	Wilson, S. Maryon- 1660
Rhodes, Fred. Edw. 1776	Slade, Cuthbert. 1831	Trelawny, Wm. S. - 1628	Wilson, Hon. Ray- mond R. Tyrwhitt- 1808
Rich, C. H. Stuart 1791	Smijth, W. Bowyer- 1661	Trevelyan, Walt. J. 1662	Wilson, Roland K. 1858
Riddell, Rodney S. 1778	Smith, Charles C. ... 1804	Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Geo. O. 1874	Wilson, Mathew W. 1874
Ridley, Rt. Hn. Mat- thew White, M.P. 1756	Smith, Wm. Syd. W. 1809	Troubridge, T. H. C. 1799	Wilson, Alexander 1897
Ripley, Edward ... 1880	Smith, Thomas ... 1897	Tupper, Charles ... 1838	Wilmington, F. S. 1755
Ripley, Frederick ... 1897	Smyth, John H. G. 1859	Twysden, Louis J. F. 1611	Wiseman, W. G. Eden 1628
Roberts, Howland 1809	Smythe, John W. ... 1661	Tyler, Fredk. Chas. 1894	Wolseley, Chas. M. 1628
Robinson, F. V. L. 1660	Soame, Chas. B. -H- 1697	Usher, John 1899	Wombwell, Geo. O. 1778
Robinson, G. W. C. 1819	Spearman, J. L. E. 1840	Vane, Henry R. ... 1780	Wood, Mathew ... 1837
Robinson, E. Wm. ... 1823	Stamer, Rt. Rv. L. F. 1809	Vavasour, Hen. M. 1801	Wood, Lindsay 1897
Robinson, Fredk. A. 1834	Stapleton, Miles T. 1679	Vavasour, Wm. E., 1828	Worsley, Wm. H. A. 1838
Roche, David V. ... 1858	Stephen, Herbert ... 1891	Verdin, Joseph ... 1896	Wraxall, Morville N. 1813
Rose, William 1872	Stepney, Emile A. Arth. K. Cowell- 1871	Verner, Edwd. W. 1846	Wrey, Boucherier ... 1628
Rose, Philip Fredk. 1874	Stewart, A. H. Seton- 1815	Verney, Edmd. H. ... 1818	Wrighton T., M.P. 1900
Rowley, Joshua T. 1786	Stewart, John M. ... 1803	Vernon, Hy. Foley 1885	Wynn, H. L. W. W. - 1688
Rowley, Geo. C. E. 1836	Stewart, Norman E. 1881	Vincent, William ... 1620	Young, William L. 1769
Rumbold, Rt. Hn. H. 1779	Stewart, M. T. ... 1892	Vyvyan, Rev. V. D. 1645	Young, George 1813
Rushout, Chas. H. 1809	Stirling, Walter G. 1800	Wake, Hereward ... 1621	Young, W. M. Need 1821
Russell, George, A. C. 1812	Stockenström G. H. 1840	Wakeman, Offley ... 1828	
		Walker, George F. F. - 1835	

BARONETS OF SCOTLAND (AND NOVA SCOTIA) (88).

Abercromby, G. W. 1536	Campbell, John W. 1628	Cuninghame, Percy 1702	Grant, Ludovic Jas. 1688
Agnew, Andr. Noel 1629	Campbell, J. Home- Fives-Hume- 1665	Dalrymple, Wlt H. - 1698	Grant, Arthur Hy. 1795
Anstruther, Ralph 1694	Campbell, James ... 1668	Dunbar, Uthred J. H. 1694	Grierson, Alexr. D. 1685
Anstruther, W. R. Carmichael- 1694	Carmichael, Thomas 1702	Dunbar, Drmnd. M. 1697	Halkett, Peter A. ... 1697
Baird, Wm. Jas. G. 1695	D. Gibson- 1702	Dunbar, Archd. H. 1700	Hall, Basil Francis 1687
Bannerman, Geo. ... 1682	Cathcart, Reg. A. E. 1703	Elliott, Wm. F. A. ... 1666	Hamilton, F. H. A. 1646
Barclay, D. E. D. ... 1668	Clerk, Geo. Douglas 1679	Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Jas., M.P. 1703	Hamilton, William Stirling- 1673
Broun, William ... 1686	Cuninghame, A. E. Fairlie- 1630	Forbes, William S. 1626	Hay, D. Edwyn ... 1635
Bruce, W. Cuning- ham 1629	Cuninghame, T. A. M. 1672	Foulis, W. Liston- 1634	Hay, Lewis John E. 1663
Burnett, Thomas ... 1626	Cuninghame, Wm. Dick- 1669	Gordon, Robert G. 1625	Hay, Hector M. 1703
Campbell, Norman. 1628		Gordon, Home S. 1631	Home, James. 1671
		Gordon, William ... 1706	Hope, Alexander ... 1628

BARONETS OF SCOTLAND (AND NOVA

SCOTIA)—continued.



Innes, John 1628	Macleod, FitzR. D. 1632	Naesmyth, Mich. G. 1706	Scott, William M... 1671
Jardine, William ... 1672	Malcolm, James ... 1665	Rappier, Archib. L. 1627	Seton, Bruce M..... 1663
Johnston, William 1626	Maxwell, H. E., M.P. 1681	Nicolson, T. B. R. 1629	Seton, Wm. Samuel 1683
Johnstone, F. J. W. 1700	Maxwell, J. Heron- 1683	Nicolson, A., K. C.I.E. 1637	Stclair, Jno. R. G. 1704
Kinloch, Alexander 1686	Maxwell, J. M. S., 1682	Ogilvy, Regd. H. A. 1626	Stewart, M.R. Shaw-1667
Kirkpatrick, Chas. S. 1635	m.p. 1682	Pilkington, L. Mil- 1635	Stirling, Chs. E. F. 1666
Lauder, Thos. N.D.- 1690	Menzies, Robert ... 1665	borne-Swinerton-1635	Suttie, Geo. Grant- 1702
Leslie, Chas. Henry 1625	Moncreiffe, R. D.... 1685	Pringle, Norman R. 1683	Turing, E. Fraser 1639
Lockhart, Graeme A. 1636	Munro, Hector 1634	Ramsay, Jas. Hy... 1666	Wardlaw, Henry ... 1631
Mackenzie, A. G. R. 1670	Murray, W. Robert 1626	Richardson, E.A.S.- 1630	Wauchope, J.D. Don-1667
Mackenzie, Jas. K.D. 1628	Murray, Digby 1628	Riddell, Jno. W. B.- 1628	
Mackenzie, K. J. ... 1703	Murray, Patrick K. 1673	Ross, Chas. H. A. F. 1672	



BARONETS OF IRELAND (64).

Aylmer, A. P. F. ... 1621	Coote, Algernon C.P. 1621	Hayes, S. Hercules 1789	Nugent, Charles ... 1795
Barnwell, R. A. J. 1622	Cotter, James L. ... 1763	Hill, Henry Blyth 1779	Osborne, Francis ... 1629
Blake, Valentine ... 1622	Crosbie, Wm. E. D. 1630	Hoare, J. W. O'B. 1784	Palmer, R. W. H. ... 1777
Blosse, Hen. Lynch- 1622	Cuffe, Chs. F.D.W.- 1799	Hodson, Robert A. 1787	Paul, Wm. Joshua 1794
Blunden, William ... 1766	Dancer, Thomas J. 1662	Hutchens, E. Sygne- 1782	Piers, F. FitzM. ... 1660
Booth, J. A. R. Gore- 1760	Denny, Robert A. ... 1782	Jervis, J. H. J.-W- 1797	Ribton, George 1759
Borrowes, Kildare 1646	Des Vœux, Chas. C. 1787	Langrishe, James... 1777	St. George, John ... 1768
Bradstreet, Edm. S. 1759	De Vere, Stephen E. 1784	Leicester, Peter F. ... 1671	Smith, Wm. Cusack- 1799
Bunbury, Rev. J.R.- 1787	Echlin, Thomas ... 1721	Levinge, Rchd. Wm. 1704	Staples, John M. ... 1628
Burke, Theobald H. 1628	Esmonde, Thos. H. 1628	Lighton, Christ. R. 1791	Stewart, Harry J. U. 1623
Burke, Henry Geo. 1797	Falkiner, Leslie E. 1777	Macartney, John ... 1799	Tuite, Morgan H. P. 1622
Butler, 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 1795	Walsh, Hunt H. A. J.- 1775
Carden, John C. ... 1787	Gethin, Rich. C. P. 1665	Molyneux, Rev. J. C. 1730	Warren, Aug. R.... 1784
Chapman, Mont. Rd. 1782	Godfrey, Wm. Cecil 1785	Moore, T. O'Connor 1681	Weidon, Anth. A.... 1723
Colthurst, Geo. St. J. 1744	Gore, R. St. George 1621	Musgrave, Rich. J. 1782	Wolseley, Capel C. 1744

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.).

Ackroyd, Edward Jas. 1898	Birt, William 1897	Charles, Arthur 1887	Dixon, Daniel 1892
Adam, Frank Forbes 1890	Black, Samuel 1892	Charley, Wm. Thomas 1880	Dixon, Rayton 1890
Agnew, Wm. Fischer 1889	Blair, W. Arbuthnot 1897	Chayne, John, a.c. ... 1837	Dobbin, Alfred Graham 1900
Allen, John Campbell 1894	Blaine Charles Fredk. 1889	Clarke, Campbell ... 1897	Dodds, [Hn.] J.S., c.m.g. 1900
Altman, Albert Joseph 1896	Blaker, John George ... 1897	Clarke, Edw., q.c., M.P. 1895	Downes, Joseph D. ... 1900
Anderson, Wm. John ... 1899	Bonsler, John Winfield 1893	Clarke, Ernest 1893	Drew, Wm., M.P. ... 1900
Armstrong, Walter ... 1895	Booker, J. Langdon ... 1894	Clarke, Fielding 1900	Drew Thomas 1900
Arnold, Arthur 1900	Boyle, W. Lane 1900	Olweid, Thos. H. 1887	Drinkwater, Wm. L. ... 1886
Arrol, William, M.P. ... 1890	Bowling, Charles C. ... 1881	Cochrane, Henry..... 1896	Duckworth, Dyce ... 1897
Arthur, Allan 1894	Boyd, Hon. Jno. Alex. 1895	Coll, Patrick, c.b. ... 1885	Duffey, Geo. Frederick 1897
Ashman, Rt. Hon. H. 1899	Boyd, Thos. Jamieson 1886	Collins, Arthur J. H. 1881	Dunne, John 1897
Bailey, William Henry 1894	Brady, Thos. Francis 1897	Collins, Rt. Hon. Rd. H. 1895	Eade, Peter, M.D. 1888
Baker, John, M.P. ... 1886	Bridge, Jno. F. Mus.D. 1897	Colnaghi, Dominic Ellis 1888	Edgumbe, E. R. P. ... 1895
Ball, Robert Stawell ... 1897	Brown, George T., c.b. 1898	Conway, Wm. Martin 1895	Edge, John 1888
Bancroft, Squire B. ... 1899	Brown, Wm. Roger ... 1887	Cotton, George 1892	Edlin, Peter Henry ... 1897
Banks, W. Mitchell, M.D. 1898	Brown, Benj. Chapman 1886	Cotton, Wm. Jas. R. ... 1892	Edridge, Frederick T. 1886
Barnard, Herbert ... 1892	Browne, Jas. Crichton 1892	Couch, Rt. Hon. Rich. 1866	Edwards, George Wm. 1896
Barnes, Hon. J. Gorell 1886	Bruce, Hon. Gainsford 1888	Cox, William Henry ... 1896	Ewart, Joseph, M.D. ... 1898
Barrington, Vincent K. 1878	Brunton, George Barclay 1900	Craven, Rbt. M., F.R.C.S. 1906	Fairbairn, Andrew ... 1865
Barry, Jacob Dirk ... 1899	Brunton, Thos. L., M.D. 1900	Crawford, J.H. Homewood 1895	Fairfax, Jas. Reading 1898
Barry, John Edmond... 1892	Buckley, Hon. Hy. B. 1887	Crease, Henry P. P. ... 1895	Falkner, Fred. R., q.c. 1886
Barrett, E. Ashmead-M.P. 1896	Bucknill, Hon. Thos. T. 1899	Crookes, William, F.R.S. 1897	Fanning, Rowland F. N. 1896
Bateman, Fredk., M.D. 1892	Bullard, Harry, M.P. ... 1884	Crosland, Joseph 1886	Fardell, T. George, M.P. 1897
Batley, Lytton H. H. 1896	Burnside, Bruce L. ... 1898	Cruise, Francis R., M.D. 1895	Farmer, William 1891
Beales, Wyke 1897	Burton, George Wm ... 1898	Crundall, William Hy. 1889	Farrant, Richard ... 1897
Bell, William James ... 1892	Byrne, Hon. Edmd. W. 1896	Cullinan, F. Fitzj. c.b. 1897	Farrer, William James 1887
Bemrose, H. H., M.P. 1890	Caillard, Vincent Hy. P. 1895	Currie, Edmund Hay 1876	Farwell, George 1899
Benjamin, Benjamin ... 1896	Camoron, Hecator ... 1890	Cusaok, Ralph Smith ... 1893	Fenton, Myles 1889
Berkeley, Hy. Spencer 1900	Canning, Samuel 1866	Cust, Reginald John ... 1890	Findlater, William H. 1897
Berry, Hon. Wm. Bissett 1885	Carey, Thos. Godfrey ... 1900	Cuthbertson, John N. 1887	Finlay, Robt. B., q.c. ... 1895
Bertram, Geo. Clement 1895	Carrington, John W. ... 1897	Dalby, Wm. Bartlett 1886	Firth, Charles Henry ... 1868
Besant, Walter 1890	Carson, Rt. Hon. W. 1898	Darling, Hon. Chas. J. 1897	Fischer, Hy. Chas., c.m.g. 1898
Bevan, Alfred Henry 1898	Casault, Louis Edcl. N. 1894	Davies, Matthew Hen. 1890	Fitch, Joshua G. 1896
Bewley, Hon. Edmd. T. 1900	Cayle, Richard 1832	Deane, Rt. Hon. Jas. P. 1897	FitzGerald, Thos. N. ... 1897
Bhaskyram, Aiyangar, c.l.e. 1900	Cayzer, Chas. W., M.P. 1897	Dease, Col. Gerald Rd. 1886	Flannery, Fortescue, M.P. 1899
Bhatawadekar, B. K. ... 1897	Chambers, Geo. Hon 1880	Devereux, Joseph ... 1883	Ford, Theodore Thos. 1888
Bignam, Hon. John C. 1897	Chambers, R. Newman 1897	Dias, Henry 1893	Forwood, Wm. Bower 1883
Binnie Alexr. R. ... 1897	Channell, Hn. Arth. M. 1897	Dimsdale, J. Cockfield 1894	Foster, E. Walter, M.P. 1886
			Fox, Charles Douglas 1886

Names from WHITAKER'S PEEBAGE, with Ages on Jan. 1, 1901.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA (MAY 24, 1819)..... 81

90 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

Armstrong, Lord.....	90
Blount, Sir Edw. C., K.C.B.....	91
Daubeny, Gen. Sir H., G.C.B.....	90
De Verteuil, Sir L. A. A.....	93
Gwydyr, Lord.....	90
Halliday, Sir Fredk. J., K.C.B.....	94
Keppel, Admiral of the Fleet, Hon. Sir H., G.C.B.....	91
Lusk, Sir Andrew, Bart.....	90
Mildmay, Sir H. St. J., Bt.....	90
Nicholson, Sir Chas., Bart.....	92
Perth and Melfort, Earl of.....	93
Pitman, Sir Henry A., M.D.....	92
Southey, Hon. Sir R., K.C.M.G.....	92
Spencer, Rev. Hon. Wm. H.....	90
Youl, Sir James A., K.C.M.G.....	90

85 YEARS AND UNDER 90.

Abraham, Rt. Rev. Bishop.....	86
Adair, Sir Hugh E., Bart.....	85
Agnew, Hon. Sir J. W., K.C.M.G.....	86
Aylmer, Lord.....	86
Bridport, Gen. Viscount, G.C.B.....	86
Brocklebank, Sir Thos., Bart.....	86
Bromby, Rt. Rev. Bishop.....	86
Bunbury, Rev. Sir J. R., Bt.....	87
Burdett-Coutts, The Baroness.....	86
Courtenay, Rt. Rev. Bishop.....	87
Cranbrook, Earl of, G.C.S.I.....	86
Deane, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. P.....	88
De Vere, Sir Stephen E., Bart.....	88
Devon, Rev. the Earl of.....	89
Drinkwater, Sir Wm. L.....	88
Drummond, Hon. Fras. Chas.....	85
Duckett, Sir Geo. F., Bart.....	86
Elliot, Adm. Sir Geo., K.C.B.....	87
Fanshawe, Adm. Sir E., G.C.B.....	86
Farquhar, Adm. Sir A., K.C.B.....	85
Field, Lord.....	87
Fitzwilliam, Earl, K.G.....	85
Galt, Sir Thomas.....	85
Harty, Sir Robt., Bart.....	85
Howland, Hon. Sir Wm. P.....	85
Masham, Lord.....	88
Norton, Lord, K.C.M.G.....	86
Ommamney, Adm. Sir E., C.B.....	86
Rollo, Gen. Hon. Robt.....	86
Saunders, Sir Edwin.....	86
Secombe, Sir Th. L., G.C.I.E.....	88
Sexton, Sir Robt.....	86
Sotheby, Adm. Sir E. S., K.C.B.....	87
Strachey, Sir Edwd., Bart.....	85
Thuillier, Gen. Sir H. E. L.....	87
Vaughan, Sir James.....	86
Vavasour, Sir Henry M., Bart.....	86
Vigliani, Sir P. H., G.C.M.G.....	86
Watson, Sir Henry E.....	85
Wellesley, Adm. Sir G. G., G.C.B.....	86

80 YEARS AND UNDER 85.

Aldenharn, Lord.....	81
Allen, Sir Jno. C.....	83
Alleyne, Sir Jno. G. N., Bart.....	80
Alston, Sir Fras. B., K.C.M.G.....	80
Arbuthnott, Hon. David.....	80
Banks, Sir John T.....	83
Beckles, Rt. Rev. Bishop.....	84
Bell, Sir Lowthian, Bart.....	84
Berkeley, Sir Geo., K.C.M.G.....	81
Blantyre, Lord.....	82
Boyd, Sir Thos. J.....	82
Bradstreet, Sir Edmd. S., Bart.....	80
Brampton, Rt. Hon. Lord.....	83
Bramwell, Sir Fredk. J., Bart.....	83
Brechin, Bishop of.....	80
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H., Bt.....	80
Burton, Sir G. W.....	82
Cambridge, H.B.H., Duke of.....	81

Campbell, Sir Jas., Bart.....	82
Chads, Adm. Sir Henry, K.C.B.....	81
Chamberlain, F.-M. Sir N., G.C.B.....	80
Chambers, Sir Geo. H.....	84
Chatterton, Rt. Hon. H. E.....	81
Cho mondeley, Rt. Hon. Henry.....	80
Collett, Sir Mark Wilks, Bart.....	84
Colville of Culross, Lord, K.T.....	82
Cook, Sir Francis, Bart.....	83
Couch, Rt. Hon. Sir Richd.....	82
Davenport, Sir Saml., K.C.M.G.....	83
Day, Rt. Rev. Bishop.....	84
De Montalt, Earl.....	83
Devereux, Sir Joseph.....	84
Dickson, Gen. Sir C., G.C.B.....	83
Dingli, Sir Adriano, G.C.M.G.....	83
Donnet, Sir J. J. L., K.C.B.....	84
Duffy, Sir Chas. Gavan, K.C.M.G.....	84
Edlin, Sir Peter H., G.C.....	82
Edwards, Sir Geo. W.....	82
Elliot, Rt. Hon. Sir H. G., G.C.B.....	83
Erskine, Hon. David.....	81
Erskine, Hon. James.....	81
Eyre, Most Rev. Count.....	83
Farren, Gen. Sir Richd. T., K.C.B.....	83
Forbes, Gen. Sir John, K.C.B.....	83
Fortescue, Earl.....	82
Frost, Sir Thos. Gibbons.....	82
Garrod, Sir Alfred B., M.D.....	81
Garth, Rt. Hon. Sir Richd.....	80
Gaunt, Sir Edwin.....	82
Gilbert, Sir J. Henry.....	83
Gillespie, Sir Robert.....	82
Gloucester, Lord Bishop of.....	81
Goldsmid, Maj.-Gen. Sir F., G.C.S.I.....	82
Gower, Hon. E. Leveson.....	81
Grinthorpe, Lord.....	84
Haden, Sir Francis S.....	82
Haines, Field-Marshal Sir Fredk. Paul, G.C.B.....	81
Hamond, Sir Chas. F.....	83
Harlech, Lord.....	81
Heath, Adm. Sir L. G., K.C.B.....	83
Hobhouse, Lord, K.C.S.I.....	81
Hobhouse, Rt. Rev. Bishop.....	83
Hodgson, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.....	82
Honyman, Rev. Sir W. M., Bt.....	86
Hooker, Sir Jos. D., G.C.S.I.....	83
Hoskyns, Rev. Sir Jno. L., Bt.....	83
Howlett, Gen. Sir A., K.C.B.....	81
Hynes, Srg.-Gen. Sir J. H. K., K.C.B.....	80
Isham, Sir Chas. E., Bart.....	81
Jaffray, Sir John, Bart.....	82
Jenkins, Sir Jas., K.C.B.....	82
Julyan, Sir P. G., K.C.M.G.....	84
Kay, Sir Brook, Bart.....	80
Keane, Lord.....	80
Kemball, Gen. Sir A. B., K.C.B.....	80
Kennedy, Lord David.....	80
Kilmore, Rt. Rev. Bishop of.....	80
Knox, Sir Edward.....	81
Leach, Sir Geo. A., K.C.B.....	81
Lingen, Lord, K.C.B.....	81
Lockhart, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. A.....	83
Loftus, Rt. Hon. Lord A., G.C.B.....	80
Lopes, Rt. Hon. Sir M., Bart.....	82
Luard, Adm. Sir W. G., K.C.B.....	81
McClintock, Adm. Sir F. L.....	80
Macdonald, Sir A. K., Bart.....	81
McKenna, Sir Joseph Neave.....	81
Martin, Sir Theodore, K.C.B.....	81
Measom, Sir George S.....	82
Menzies, Sir Robert, Bart.....	82
Montreal, Rt. Rev. Bishop of.....	80
Mowatt, Hon. Sir O., G.C.M.G.....	81
Muir, Sir William, K.C.S.I.....	80
Munro, Sir Thos., Bart.....	81
Needham, Hon. Francis.....	81
Newburg, Earl of.....	82
Ogilvie, Hon. Lewis Grant.....	80
Palmer, Rev. Sir Lewis H., Bart.....	82

Power, Sir Wm. Jas. T., K.C.B.....	81
Preston, Hon. Thos.....	83
Randolph, Adm. Sir G. G., K.C.B.....	82
Reid, Gen. Sir Charles, G.C.B.....	81
Reid, Sir Edward.....	81
Rice, Adm. Sir Edward B., K.C.B.....	81
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.....	82
Russell, Gen. Sir Ed. L., K.C.S.I.....	82
Russell, Sir Wm. Howard.....	80
Rutland, Duke of, K.G.....	82
Samuelson, Rt. Hon. Sir B., Bt.....	82
Sawle, Sir C. B. Graves, Bart.....	84
Scotland, Sir Colley H.....	82
Shea, Hon. Sir A., K.C.M.G.....	82
Shiffner, Rev. Sir Geo. C., Bart.....	81
Shute, Gen. Sir C. C., K.C.B.....	84
Sieveling, Sir Edward H., M.D.....	84
Simon, Sir John, K.C.B., F.R.S.....	84
Smith, Hon. Sir F. Villeneuve.....	84
Stafford, Hon. Sir E. W., G.C.M.G.....	81
Stair, Earl of, K.T.....	81
Stokes, Sir G. Gabriel, Bart.....	81
Strachey, Lt.-Gen. Sir R., G.C.S.I.....	81
Strathcona & Mount Royal, Lord.....	80
Strickland, Sir Chas. W., Bart.....	81
Tagliaterra, Count.....	80
Talbot, Rev. Hon. Edward.....	82
Taylor, Gen. Sir R. C. H., K.C.B.....	81
Tenniel, Sir John.....	80
Thompson, Sir Henry, Bart.....	80
Thornton, Rt. Hon. Sir E., G.C.B.....	83
Thring, Lord, K.C.B.....	82
Vaughan, Gen. Sir J. L., K.C.B.....	83
Walsh, Rt. Rev. Bp. (late Ossory).....	80
Waring, Sir Henry J.....	83
Watkin, Sir Edward Wm., Bart.....	81
Weynyss and March, Bart of.....	82
Woods, Sir Albert W., K.C.B.....	84
Young, Sir Fredk., K.C.M.G.....	83
Young, Rt. Hon. Lord.....	81

ATTAIN 80 IN 1901.

Arbuthnott, Hon. William.....	81
Barran, Sir Jno, Bart.....	83
Bessborough, Earl of.....	82
Bruce, Sir George B.....	80
Cadogan, Hon. Fredk. Wm.....	83
Canterbury, Archbishop of.....	81
Chamberlain, Gen. Sir C. T., G.C.I.E.....	80
Clark, Sir John F., Bart.....	81
Cowper, Sir Daniel, Bart.....	81
Cox, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. W., K.C.B.....	82
D'Agular, Gen. Sir C. L., G.C.B.....	82
Denman, Rev. Hon. Lewis.....	80
Douglas, Hon. George H.....	80
Dryden, Sir Alfred, Bart.....	80
Ewart, Gen. Sir J., K.C.B.....	80
Gallwey, Lt.-Gen. Sir T., K.C.M.G.....	80
Grafton, Duke of.....	81
Hay, Sir Hector, Bart.....	81
Hay, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Dalrymple, K.C.B.....	81
Llandaff, Bishop of.....	81
Lowther, Hon. William.....	83
Mappin, Sir Fredk., Bart.....	82
Morgan, Sir Walter.....	80
Naudi, Sir Salvatore.....	81
Paton, Sir Joseph N.....	80
Pile, Sir George C.....	81
Playfair, Sir Patrick.....	84
Ravensworth, Lord of.....	84
Russell, Lord Alexander.....	83
Sandilands, Hon. Jas.....	80
Schomberg, Gen. Sir Geo., K.C.B.....	80
Simmons, Fld.-Marsh. Sir J., G.C.B.....	81
Spurgin, Lt.-Gen. Sir J., K.C.B.....	81
Stehenson, Gen. Sir F., G.C.B.....	81
Templemore, Lord.....	82
Tupper, Hon. Sir Chas., Bt.....	82
Williams, Sir George.....	80
Wilks, Sir William.....	82

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 23 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 Viscounts Hawarden 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, 322 Barons, 16 Scottish and 28 (26 besides the 2 above) Irish Representative Peers: total 550. See WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, page 21, for complete table, showing numbers of Life Peers, Minors, &c. There are also 11 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right (9 of England and the United Kingdom, and 2 of Scotland), whose titles and names are given at pages 130, 133

b. signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widow or widower; *div.*, divorced; *M.*, minor.

SPEAKER.—Hardinge Stanley, Earl of 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. and the Earl de Montalt.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD (6).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

Eldesi Son or Heir.

- 1841 Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1837), &c., *b.* 1841, *m.* Duke of York, *b.* 1856
- 1874 Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., *b.* 1850, *m.* Prince Arthur, *b.* 1883
- 1842 George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, &c., *b.* 1853, *m.* Prince Edward, *b.* 1894
- 1831 Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, &c., *b.* & *s.* 1834, *M.* (None)
- 1801 George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, &c., *b.* 1819, *s.* 1850, *w.* (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 MacLagan, 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.

- Ornament.* *Family Name.* *Heir Appar. or Presumpt.*
- 1892 Argyll J.D.S. Campbell, K.T. (*Sc.D., Argyll*), *b.* 45, *s.* 1900, *m.* Ld. Archd. Campbell, *b.* 46
 - 1682 Beaufort Hy. A. W. FitzRoy Somerset, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1899, *m.* Marq. of Worcester, *b.* 1900
 - 1694 Bedford Herbrand Arthur Russell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.* Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
 - 1712 Brandon Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Scot.*) } Percy Seymour Douglas-Hamilton, *b.* 1875

- 1799 Cumberland and Teviotdale } 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, M.P., *b.* 98
- 1889 Fife Alexander William George Duff, K.T. (*Irish Earl, Fife*), *b.* 1849, 1st Duke, *m.* Lady Alexandra Duff, *b.* 91

- 1675 Grafion Aug. Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.G., *b.* 1821, *s.* 1882, *w.* Earl of Euston, *b.* 1848; 1804
- 1694 Leeds G. G. Osborne (*S. Vis., Dunblane*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.* Lord Fras. Osborne, R.N., *b.* 1860
- 1719 Manchester Wm. Angus Drogo Montagu, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.* Ld. Chas. Montagu, *b.* 1860
- 1702 Marlborough Chas. E. John Spencer-Churchill, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1892, *m.* Marq. of Blandford, *b.* 1897
- 1736 Newcastle (u. Lyme) Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1879, *m.* Lord Francis 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. Henry George Percy, K.G., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1899, *m.* Earl Percy, M.P., *b.* 1871
- 1716 Portland W. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *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.* 1888, *w.* M. of Granby (a Peer) *b.* 52
- 1684 St. Albans C. V. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1898 ... Lord O. Beauclerk, *b.* 1874
- 1347 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 Wellington Arthur Charles Wellesley (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1819 *s.* 1900, *m.* Marq. of Douro, *b.* 1876
- 1871 Westminster Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1899 Ld. A. H. Grosvenor, *b.* 60

MARQUESSSES (22).—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In the case of titles marked † the word "of" is not used.

- 1799 Abercorn James Hamilton, K.G., G.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 Ey. Aug. Brudenell-Bruce, *b.* 1822 *s.* 1892, *m.* Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1873
- 1831 Ailsa Archibald Kennedy (*Scot. Earl, Cassilis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.* Earl of Cassilis, *b.* 1872
- 1813 Anglessey Zeery Cyril Paget, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1898 Chas. H. A. Paget, *b.* 1885

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1789 Bath	Thomas Henry Thynne, b. 1862, s. 1893, m. ...	Vic. Weymouth, b. 1895
1824 Breadalbane	Gavin Campbell, k.g. (<i>Scot. Earl, Breadalbane</i>), b. 1851, 1st Marquess, m.	(None to English peerage) Comm. Fredk. Wm. Fane Hervey, R.N., b. 1863
1826 Bristol	Frederick William J. Hervey, b. 1834, s. 1864, m.	Lord Ninian E. Crichton- Stuart, b. 1883
1796 Buts.....	John Crichton-Stuart (<i>Scot. Earl, Dumfries</i>), b. 1831, s. 1900, m.	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1899
1812 Jamden.....	John Charles Pratt, b. & s. 1872, m.	
1815 Cholmondeley ..	George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley (<i>Irish Vis- count, Cholmondeley</i>), b. 1858, s. 1884, m.	Earl of Rocksavage, b. 1883
Dufferin & Ava..	F. H.-Temple-Blackwood, k.p., g.c.b., g.c.s.i., g.c.m.g., g.c.i.e. (<i>Irish Baron, Dufferin & Clandeboye</i>), b. 1826, 1st Marquess, m.	Vic. Clandeboye, b. 1866 Ean Fras. Cecil, b. 1880 Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1871
1801 Exeter.....	Wm. Thos. Brownlow Cecil, b. 1876, s. 1898. ...	
1793 Hertford	H. de G. Seymour (<i>L.B., Conway</i>), b. '43, s. '84, m.	Earl of Kerry, b. 1872
1784 Lansdowns	H.C.P.—Fitzmaurice, k.g., g.c.s.i., g.c.m.g., g.c.i.e. (<i>L. E., Kerry, S. B., Nairne</i>), b. '45, s. '66, m.	Geo. Alfred C. Phipps, b. 1875
1838 Normanby.....	Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (<i>Irish Baron, Mulgrave</i>), b. 1846, s. 1890	Earl Compton, b. 1885
1812 Northampton.....	William G. S. S. Compton, b. 1851, s. 1897, m.	
1871 Ripon	George Fredk. Samuel Robinson, k.g., g.c.s.i., g.i.e., b. 1827, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl De Grey, b. 1852
1789 Salisbury	Robert A. T. G.-Cecil, k.g., b. 1830, s. 1868, w.	Vic. Cranborne, m.p., b. 1861
1786 Townshend	James Dudley S. Townshend, b. 1866, s. 1899 ...	Chas. Townshend, c.b., b. '61
1551 Winchester	Henry William Montagu Paulet, b. 1862, s. 1900, m.	Chas. S. Paulet, b. 1873
1892 Zeiland	Lawrence Dundas, k.t., 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. Where the title is marked † the "of" is not used; see WHITAKER'S PEEBAGE, p. 8.</p>		
1682 Abingdon	Montagu Arthur Bertie, b. 1836, s. 1884, m.	Lord Norreys, b. 1860
1696 Albemarle	Arnold Allan Cecil Keppel, b. 1838, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Bury, b. 1882
1826 Amherst	William Archer Amherst, b. 1836, s. 1886, m. ...	Rev. Hon. P. Amherst, b. '39
1892 Ancaster	Gilbert Henry Heathcote-Drummond-Willough- by, b. 1830, 1st Earl, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, m.p., b. 1867
1739 Ashburnham.....	Bertram Ashburnham, b. 1840, s. 1878, w.	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, k.o.m.g., b. 1872, s. 1891	Hon. E. Hugh Lygon, b. 1873
1679 Berkeley.....	Randal Mowbray Thos. Berkeley, b. '65, s. '88, w.	(None)
1815 Bradford	George C. Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1845, s. 1898, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1873
1815 Browlowe.....	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 Tadogan	Geo. Hen. Cadogan, k.g., g.m.p., b. 1840, s. 1873, m.	Visct. Chelsea, m.p., b. 1868
1878 Jairns	Herbert John Cairns, b. 1863, s. 1890	Hon. W. D. Cairns, b. 1865
1831 Camperdown.....	Robert A. H. P. Holdane-Duncan, b. 1841, s. 1867	Hon. G. A. H.-Duncan, b. '45
1661 Carlisle	George James Howard, b. 1843, s. 1889, m.	Viscount Morpeth, b. 1867
1793 Carnarvon.....	Geo. E. S. M. Herbert, b. 1866, s. 1890, m.	Lord Porchester, b. 1898
1895 Carrington	Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, g.c.m.g. (<i>Irish Baron, Carrington</i>), b. 1843, 1st Earl, m.	Visct. Wendover, b. 1895
1814 Cathcart	A. F. Cathcart (<i>S. B., Cathcart</i>), b. 1828, s. 1859, m.	Lord Greenock, b. 1856
1827 Inverdon.....	Fredk. A. Vaughan Campbell, b. 1847, s. 1893, m.	Viscount Emlyn, b. 1870
1628 Chesterfield	Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, b. 1854, s. 1887, m.	Hn. H. A. S.-Stanhope, b. '55
1801 Chichester	Walter John Pelham, b. 1838, s. 1886, m.	Rev. Hon. F. G. Pelham, b. '44
1776 Clarendon.....	Edward Hyde Villiers, a.d.c., b. 1846, s. 1870, w.	Lord Hyde, b. 1877
1850 Cottenham.....	Kenelm Chas. Edward Pepys, b. 1874, s. 1881, m.	Hon. Everard D. Pepys, b. '76
1697 Coventry.....	George William Coventry, b. 1838, s. 1843, m. ...	Visct. Deerhurst, b. 1865
1857 Towley	Henry Arthur M. Wellesley, b. 1866, s. 1895, div.	Viscount Dangan, b. 1890
1718 Towper	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.	Visct. Uffington, b. 1897
1895 Creus	Robt. O. A. Crewe-Milnes, b. 1858, 1st Earl, m.	(None)
1711 Dartmouth.....	William Heneage Legge, b. 1851, s. 1891, m. ...	Viscount Lewisham, b. 1881
1866 Dartry	Vesey Dawson (<i>Irish Baron, Oremorse</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. Buckhurst, b. 1900
1886 De Montalt	Cornwallis Maude (<i>L. V., Harwarden</i>), b. 1817, 1st Earl,	Earl, w. (None to Earldom)
1622 Denbigh	Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius A. Feilding (<i>Irish Earl, Desmond</i>), b. 1859, s. 1892, m.	Viscount Feilding, b. 1885
1485 Derby	Fredericka Stanley, k.g., g.c.b., b. 1841, s. 1893, m.	Lord Stanley, m.p., b. 1865
1553 Devon	Rev. Henry Hugh Courtenay, b. 1811, s. 1891, w.	Hn. Chas. P. Courtenay, b. '70

Created.	Family Name.	Eldesl Son or Heir.
1863	Doncaster	W.H.W. Mont.-Dougl.-Scott, K.G., E.T. (<i>Sc. Duke, Buccleuch and Queensberry</i>), b. 1831, s. 1884, m.
1837	Ducie	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	Efingham	Henry Alexr. Gordon Howard, b. 1866, s. 1893..
1897	Egerton of Tatton	Wilbraham Egerton, b. 1834, 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, m.
1711	Essex	Sewallis Edward Shirley, b. 1847, s. 1859, m.
1868	Essex	Wm. Ernest Duncombe, b. 1820, 1st Earl, m.
1746	Fitzwilliam	Wm. Thos. S. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.G. (<i>Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam</i>), b. 1815, s. 1857, w.
1789	Fortescue	Hugh Fortescue, b. 1818, s. 1861, w.
1841	Framborough	Chas. William Francis Noel, b. 1850, s. 1881, m.
1722	Fraham	Douglas Beresford M. Ronald Graham, A.D.C., K.T. (<i>Scot. Duke, Montrose</i>), b. 1852, s. 1873, m.
1833	Franks	Granville Geo. Leveson-Gower, b. 1872, s. 1891, m.
1806	Frey	Albert Henry George Grey, b. 1851, s. 1894, m.
1752	Fulford	Frederick George North, b. 1876, s. 1885
1898	Galsbury	Hardinge Stanley Giffard (<i>Lord Chancellor</i>), b. 1825, 1st Earl, m.
1754	Gardwick	Albert Edward Yorke, b. 1867, s. 1897
1812	Garewood	Henry Ulick Lascelles, A.D.C., b. 1846, s. 1892, m.
1742	Harrowood	Chas. Augustus Stanhope, b. 1844, s. 1881, m.
1809	Harrowood	Henry Dudley Ryder, b. 1836, s. 1900, m.
1772	Hillsborough	Arthur Wills J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill (<i>Irish Marquess, Downshire</i>), b. 1871, s. 1874, m.
1821	Howe	Geo. R. P. Curzon-Howe, b. 1866, s. 1900, m.
1529	Huntingdon	Warner Francis J. P. Hastings, b. 1866, s. 1885, m.
1825	Idelshire	W. Stafford Northcote, C.B., b. 1845, s. 1887, m.
1756	Ichester	Henry Edw. Fox-Strangways, b. 1847, s. 1865, m.
1837	Innes	Henry John Innes-Ker (<i>Scot. Duke, Roxburgh</i>), b. 1876, s. 1892.
1697	Jersey	Victor Albert George Child-Villiers, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (<i>Irish Visct., Grandison</i>), b. 1845, s. 1859, m.
1866	Kimberley	John Wodehouse, K.G., b. 1826, 1st Earl, w.
1850	Lathom	Ed. Geo. Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1864, s. 1898, m.
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 A. Bertie, b. 1861, s. 1899, m.
1887	Londesborough	Wm. Franc s Hy. Denison, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.
1807	Lonsdale	Hugh Cecil Lowther, b. 1857, s. 1882, m.
1838	Levenace	Ralph Gordon Noel Milbanke, b. 1839, s. 1893, m.
1880	Lytton	Victor Alexander Geo. Robert Lytton, b. 1876, s. 1891.
1721	Macclesfield	George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, b. 1883, s. 1896, M.
1800	Malmesbury	James Edward Harris, b. 1872, s. 1899
1776 & 1792	Mansfield	William David Murray (<i>Scot. Viscount, Stormont</i>), b. 1860, s. 1898
1806	Manvers	Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, b. 1854, s. 1900, m.
1813	Minto	G. J. E.-M.-Kynnmund, G.C.M.G., b. 1845, s. 1891, m.
1815	Morley	Albert Edmund Parker, b. 1843, s. 1864, m.
1789	Mount Edgcombe	William Henry Edgcombe, G.C.V.O., b. 1832, s. '61, w.
1831	Munster	William Geo. FitzClarence, b. 1824, s. 1842, m.
1805	Nelson	Horatio Nelson, b. 1823, s. 1835, m.
1875	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	(1605) Sid. Herbert, G.C.V.O., b. 1853, s. 1895, m.
1743	Portsmouth	Newton Wallop, b. 1856, s. 1891, m.
1706	Poultney	(Claimed by Wm. T. T. and Wm. J. L. Poulett)
1804	Powis	Geo. C. Herbert (<i>Irish Baron, Clive</i>), b. 1862, s. 1891
1765	Radnor	Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1868, s. 1900, m.
1874	Ravensthorpe	Henry George Liddell, b. 1821, s. 1873, 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. 1878, m.
1815	St. Germans	Henry Cornwallis Eliot, b. 1835, s. 1881, m.
1660	Sandwich	Edw. Geo. Henry Montagu, b. 1899, s. 1884
1690	Scarborough	A. F. G. B. Lumley (<i>L.V. Lumley</i>), b. 1857, s. 84, m.
		Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., b. '64
		Lord Moreton, b. 1857
		Viscount Edman, b. 1894
		Hon. F. W. Lambton, b. 1855
		Gordon F. H. Howard, b. 1873
		Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., b. 1845 (to Baronry)
		Visct. Encombe, b. 1899
		Visct. Brackley, b. 1872
		Viscount Malden, b. 1884
		Walter K. Shirley, b. 1864
		Visct. Heimsley, b. 1879
		Visc. Milton, M.P., b. 1872
		Visct. Ebrington, b. 1854
		Viscount Campden, b. 1884
		Marq. of Graham, b. 1878
		Hn. W. Leveson-Gower, b. '80
		Viscount Howick, b. 1879
		Dudley J. North, b. '880
		Viscount Tyrerton, b. 1880
		Hon. J. M. Yorke, b. 1840
		Viscount Lascelles, b. 1882
		Hn. F. W. W. Stanhope, b. '45
		Visct. Sandon, b. 1884
		Earl of Hillsborough, b. 1894
		Viscount Curzon, b. 1884
		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. 1895
		Viscount Coke, b. 1848
		Viscount Anson, b. 1883
		Earl of Abingdon, b. 1835
		Visct. Rancune, b. 1892
		Hon. L. E. Lowther, b. 1867
		Hon. L. King-Noel, b. 1865
		Hon. Neville S. Lytton, b. 1879
		Hon. Cecil T. Parker, b. 1845
		Hn. A. C. Harris, b. '72 (twin)
		Hon. And. D. Murray, b. '63
		Visct. Newark, b. 1888
		Visct. Melgund, b. 1891
		Visct. Buringdon, b. 1877
		Visct. Vallerot, 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 Clive, b. 1892
		Visct. Folkestone, b. 1895
		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

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Eldesst Son or Heir.</i>
1839	<i>Selborne</i> Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, b. 1859, s. 1895, m. ...	Viscount Wolmer, b. 1867
1672	<i>Shaftesbury</i> Anthony Ashley-Cooper, b. 1869, s. 1886, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1920
1442	<i>Shrewsbury and Talbot (1734)</i> ... Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot (<i>Irish Earl, Waterford</i>), b. 1860, s. 1877, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1882
1880	<i>Sondes</i> George Edward Milles, b. 1861, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Lewis A. Milles, b. '66
1765	<i>Spencer</i> John Poyntz Spencer, k.g., b. 1835, s. 1857, m.	Rt. Hn. C. R. Spencer, b. 1857
1628	<i>Stamford</i> William Grey, b. 1850, s. 1890, m.	Lord Grey of Groby, b. 1896
1718	<i>Stanhope</i> Arthur Philip Stanhope, b. 1838, s. 1875, m.	Viscount Mahon, b. 1880
1821	<i>Stradbroke</i> Geo. E. John Mowbray Rous, b. 1862, s. 1886, m.	Wm. John Rous, b. 1833
1847	<i>Stratford</i> Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil Byng, b. 1835, s. 1899, m.	Visc. Enfield, b. 1862
1786	<i>Strange</i> John Jas. Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, k.t. (<i>Scot. Duke, Atholl</i>), b. 1840, s. 1854, m.	[b. 1871.
1603	<i>Suffolk & Berks. (1626)</i> Henry M. Paget Howard, b. 1877, s. 1893 ...	Marq. Tallbardine, p.s.o.c.
1714	<i>Tankerville</i> George Montagu Bennet, b. 1852, s. 1899, m. ...	Hon. J. K. E. Howard, b. '86
1822	<i>Temple of Stows</i> Wm. Stephen Gore-Langton, b. 1847, s. 1889, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. 1897
1823	<i>Vane</i> Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, k.g. (<i>Irish Marq., Londonderry</i>), b. 1852, s. 1884, m. }	Lord Langton, b. 1871
1815	<i>Verulam</i> James Walter Grimston (<i>Irish Visc., Grimston; Scot. Baron, Forrester</i>), b. 1852, s. 1895, m. ...	Viscount Castlereagh, b. 1878
1729	<i>Waldegrave</i> William Fredk. Waldegrave, b. 1851, s. 1859, m. ...	Visct. Grimston, b. 1880
1759	<i>Warwick & Brooke</i> (1746) Frs. R. C. Guy Greville, b. 1853, s. 1893, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1882
1624	<i>Westmorland</i> Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, b. '59, s. 1891, m.	Lord Brooke, b. 1882
1876	<i>Wharncliffe</i> Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, b. 1856, s. 1899, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1893
1801	<i>Wilson</i> Arthur Geo. Grey Egerton, b. 1863, s. 1898, m.	Visct. Carlton, b. 1892
1628	<i>Winchelsea & Nottingham (1681)</i> } Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1852, s. 1898, m.	Visct. Grey de Wilton, b. 1896
1859	<i>Winton</i> George Arnulph Montgomerie (<i>Scot. Earl, Eglington and Winton</i>), b. 1843, s. 1892, m.	Visct. Maidstone, b. 1885
1837	<i>Yarborough</i> Chas. A. W. Anderson-Pelham, b. 1859, s. 1875, m.	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1880
	VISCOUNTS (30).— <i>Style, The Right Hon. the Viscount—Addressed as, My Lord.</i>	Lord Worsley, b. 1887
	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.	Hon. My Lord.
1712	<i>Bolingbroke & St. John (1716)</i> Vernon H. St. John, b. 1895, s. 1899, m. ...	Rev. M. W. F. St. John, b. '27
1868	<i>Bridport</i> Alexander Nelson Hood, g.c.B. (<i>Irish Baron, Bridport</i>), b. 1814, 1st Viscount, w.	Hon. Arthur W. A. N. Hood, c.B., b. 1839
1835	<i>Canterbury</i> Henry C. Manners-Sutton, b. 1839, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Henry F. W. Manners-Sutton, b. 1879
1823	<i>Ciancarty</i> William Frederick Le-Poer-Trench (<i>Irish Earl, Ciancarty</i>), b. 1868, s. 1891, m.	Lord Kilconnel, b. 1891
1718	<i>Cobham</i> Charles George Lyttelton (<i>Irish Baron, Westcote</i>), b. 1842, s. 1889, m.	Hon. John Cavendish Lyttelton, b. 1881
1827	<i>Combermere</i> Frs. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1887, s. 1898, M. Evelyn Baring, p.c., g.c.B., g.c.M.G., k.c.B.I., c.I.R., b. 1841, 1st Viscount, w.	Hon. R. S. G. S.-Cotton, b. '49
1899	<i>Cromer</i> Richard Assheton Cross, g.c.B., g.c.B.I., b. 1823, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Rowland Thomas Baring, b. 1877
1886	<i>Cross</i> Richard Assheton Cross, g.c.B., g.c.B.I., b. 1823, 1st Viscount, m.	Richard Assheton Cross, b. 1888
1897	<i>Esher</i> Reginald Bahol Brett, c.B., b. 1852, s. 1899, m. ...	Hon. Oliver Brett, b. 1881
1816	<i>Ezmouth</i> Edward Addington H. Pellew, b. 1890, s. 1899, M. Evelyn Edwd. T. Boscawen, c.B., m.v.o., b. 1847, s. 1889, m. (also <i>Baron Le Despencer, 1264</i>) ...	Hn. Wm. A. W. Pellew, b. '62
1720	<i>Falmouth</i> John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, g.c.M.G. (<i>Scot. Earl, Aberdeen</i>), b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Hon. Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, b. 1887
1849	<i>Gough</i> Hugh Gough, b. 1849, s. 1895, m.	Lord Haddo, b. 1879.
1866	<i>Halfax</i> Charles Lindley Wood, b. 1839, s. 1885, m.	Hon. Hugh W. Gough, b. 1802
1884	<i>Hampden</i> Henry Robert Brand, g.c.M.G., b. 1841, s. 1892, m.	Hon. E. F. L. Wood, b. 1881
1846	<i>Hardings</i> Henry Charles Hardinge, b. 1857, s. 1894, m. ...	Hon. Thos. W. Brand, b. 1869
1550	<i>Hereford</i> Robert Devereux, b. 1843, s. 1855, m.	Hon. H. R. Hardinge, b. 1895
1842	<i>Hill</i> Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, b. 1863, s. 1895, m.	Hon. R. C. Devereux, b. 1865
1796	<i>Hood</i> Francis Wheler Hood (<i>Irish Baron, Hood</i>), b. 1838, s. 1846, m.	Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, b. 1866
1821	<i>Hutchinson</i> John Luke George Hely-Hutchinson, k.c.M.G. (<i>Irish Earl, Donoughmore</i>), b. 1848, s. 1866, m.	Hon. G. A. A. Hood, b. 1868
1895	<i>Knutsford</i> Henry Thurstan Holland, g.c.M.G., b. 1825, 1st Viscount, m.	Viscount Suidale, b. 1875
1747	<i>Leinster</i> M. FitzGerald (<i>I.D., Leinster</i>), b. '87, s. 1893, M. Henry Mathews, p.o., b. 1826, 1st Viscount.	Hon. S. G. Holland, b. 1855
1895	<i>Leinstadff</i> Henry Dundas, b. 1835, s. 1886, m.	Lord D. FitzGerald, b. 1888
1802	<i>Melville</i> Wm. Hugh Wellesley Peel, p.o., b. 1829, 1st Visc., w.	(None).
1895	<i>Peel</i> Wm. Hy. Berkeley Portman, b. 1829, s. 1888, w.	Hon. C. S. Dundas, b. 1843
1873	<i>Portman</i> Carnegie Parker Jervis, b. 1855, s. 1885, <i>obtd. div.</i> William Wells Addington, b. 1824, s. 1864, w. ...	Hn. W. R. W. Peel, b. 1867
1801	<i>St. Vincent</i> George Master Byng, b. 1886, s. 1889, M. Garnet Joseph Wolseley, p.o., k.p., g.c.B., g.c.M.G., b. 1833, 1st Viscount. =	Hon. E. W. B. Portman, b. '56
1805	<i>St. Mouth</i> George Master Byng, b. 1886, s. 1889, M. Garnet Joseph Wolseley, p.o., k.p., g.c.B., g.c.M.G., b. 1833, 1st Viscount. =	Hon. Ronald C. Jervis, b. 1859
1721	<i>Torrington</i> George Master Byng, b. 1886, s. 1889, M. Garnet Joseph Wolseley, p.o., k.p., g.c.B., g.c.M.G., b. 1833, 1st Viscount. =	Hn. G. A. Addington, b. 1854
1835	<i>Wolseley</i> Garnet Joseph Wolseley, p.o., k.p., g.c.B., g.c.M.G., b. 1833, 1st Viscount. =	Hon. Sydney Byng, b. 1844
		Hn. Frances Wolseley, b. 1873

BISHOPS (24).—Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of—. Addressed as, My Lord.
(Those marked * always sit—the rest by date of appointment.)

Appntd.

1896*	London	Rt. Hn. Mandell Creighton, D.D., b. 1843
1890*	Durham	Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., b. 1825
1895*	Winchester	Randall T. Davidson, D.D., b. 1848
1894	Bath & Wells	George W. Kennion, D.D., b. 1845
1892	Carlisle	John Wareing Bardsley, D.D., b. 1835
1888	Chester	Francis John Jayne, D.D., b. 1845
1895	Chichester	Ernest R. Wilberforce, D.D., b. 1840
1886	Ely	Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D., b. 1825
1863	Gloucester	Charles John Eliott, D.D., b. 1819
1895	Hereford	John Percival, D.D., b. 1834
1891	Lichfield	Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D., b. 1839
1895	Linc. cat.	Edward King, D.D., b. 1829
1883	London	Richard Lewis, D.D., b. 1821
1886	Manchester	James Moorhouse, D.D., b. 1826
1893	Norwich	John Sheepshanks, D.D., b. 1834
1891*	Oxford	William Stubbs, D.D., b. 1825
1884	Ripon	Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., b. 1841

Appntd.

1895	Rochester	Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., b. 1844
1890	St. Albans	John Wogan Festing, D.D., b. 1837
1889	St. Asaph	Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D., b. 1848
1885	Salisbury	John Wordsworth, D.D., b. 1843
1884	Southwell	George Ridding, D.D., b. 1828
1891	Tyru	John Gott, D.D., b. 1830
1891	Worcester	J. J. Stewart Perowne, D.D., b. 1823

Without present Seats (8).

1895	Newcastle	Edgar Jacob, D.D., b. 1844
1896	Peterborough	Hon. Ed. Carr Glyn, D.D., b. 1843
1897	St. David's	John Owen, D.D., b. 1854
1897	Bristol	George Forrest Browne, D.D., b. 1833
1897	Wakefield	George Rodney Eden, D.D., b. 1853
1898	Bangor	Watkin H. Williams, D.D., b. 1845
1900	Liverpool	Francis James Chavasse, D.D., b.
1900	Exeter	

No vote *Sodor & Man*, Norman D. J. Straton, D.D. 1840

BARONS (319).—Style, the Right Hon. Lord —. Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.

1801	Abercromby	.....
1873	Aberdare	.....
1835	Abinger	.....
1869	Acton	.....
1887	Addington	.....
1896	Aidenham	.....
1876	Ailington	.....
1900	Alvinstone	.....
1692	Amherst of Hackney	.....
1881	Amphill	.....
1863	Ananly	.....
1880	Ardsilaun	.....
1887	Armstrong	.....
1605	Arundell of Wardour	.....
1885	Ashbourne	.....
1835	Ashburton	.....
1892	Ashcombe	.....
1895	Ashton	.....
1300	Avelbury	.....
1793	Auckland	.....
1780	Bagot	.....
1869	Balinhard	.....
1698	Barnard	.....
1887	Basing	.....
1837	Bateman	.....
1892	Battersea	.....
1856	Belper	.....
1784	Berwick	.....
1892	Blythwood	.....
1797	Bolton	.....
1731	Boston	.....
1362	Botreaux	.....
1887	Bowes	.....
1711	Boyle	.....
1880	Brabourne	.....
1899	Brampton	.....
1800	Brancoforte	.....
1888	Brassey	.....
1783	Braybrooke	.....
1539	Braye	.....
1795	Brodrick	.....
1860	Brougham & Vaux	.....
1895	Broughlers	.....
1886 & 1897	Burton	.....
1643	Byron	.....

Family Name.

George Ralph Abercromby, b. 1838, s. 1852, m. . .
Henry Campbell Bruce, b. 1851, s. 1895, m. . .
Jas. Yorke Macgregor Scarlett, b. 1871, s. 1892... J. E. E. Dalberg-Acton, K.C.V.O., b. 1834, 1st Bar., m. Egerton Hubbard, b. 1842, s. 1889, m.
Henry Huels Gibbs, v. 1819, 1st Baron, w.
Henry Gerard Sturt, b. 1825, 1st Baron, m.
Richard W. Webster, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. '42, 1st B., w. Wm. Amhurst Tyssen-Amhurst, b. 1835, 1st B. m. Arthur Oliver Villiers Russell, b. 1869, s. 1884, m. Luke White, b. 1857, s. 1888, m.
Arthur Edw. Guinness, b. 1840, 1st Baron, m.
Wm. Geo. Armstrong, C.B., b. 1810, 1st Baron, w. John Francis Arundell, b. 1831, s. 1862, m.
Edward Gibson, b. 1837, 1st B. (<i>Ld. Ch. Irel.</i>), m. Francis Edw. Denzil Baring, b. 1866, s. 1889, m. George Cubitt, b. 1828, 1st Baron, m.
James Williamson, b. 1842, 1st Baron, m.
John Lubbock, P.C., b. 1834, 1st Baron, m.
Wm. M. Eden (<i>L. B. Auckland</i>), b. 1859, s. 1890, m. William Bagot, b. 1857, s. 1887
Jas. Carnegie, K.T. (<i>S. E., Southesk</i>), b. 1827, 1st Bar., m. Henry de Vere Vane, b. 1854, s. 1891, m.
G. Limbrey Sclater-Booth, b. 1860, s. 1894, m.
Wm. B. Bateman-Hanbury, b. 1826, s. 1845, m.
Cyril Flower, b. 1843, 1st Baron, m.
Henry Strutt, b. 1840, s. 1880, m.
Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, b. 1877, s. 1897
Archibald Campbell Campbell, b. 1835, 1st Baron, m. William Thos. Orde-Powlett, b. 1845, s. 1895, m. George Florence Irby, b. 1860, s. 1877, m.
Charles Edw. H. Abney-Hastings (<i>Scot. Earl, Loudoun</i>), b. 1855, s. 1874, m.
Claude Bowes-Lyon (<i>Scot. Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne</i>), b. 1824, 1st Baron, m.
Richd. Edmund St. Lawrence Boyle, K.P. (<i>Irish Earl, Cork & Orkney</i>), b. 1829, s. 1856, m.
Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, b. 1857, s. 1893, m. Henry Hawkins, b. 1817, 1st Baron, m.
Gustavus Russell Hamilton-Russell (<i>Irish Viscount, Boyle</i>), b. 1830, s. 1872, m.
Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., b. 1836, 1st Baron, m.
Charles Cornwallis Neville, b. 1823, s. 1861, m.
A. T. Townshend Verney-Cave, b. 1849, s. 1879, m. Wm. Brodrick (<i>L.V., Middleton</i>), b. 1830, s. 1870, m.
Henry Charles Brougham, b. 1836, s. 1886, m.
Herbert Knatchstoun Gardner, b. 1845, 1st Baron, m.
Michael Arthur Bass, b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.
Geo. Frederick William Byron, b. 1855, s. 1870... .

Eldest Son or Heir.

Hn. J. Abercromby, b. 1841
Hon. H. L. Bruce, b. 1881
Shelley L. Scarlett, b. 1872
Hn. R. M. D.-Acton, b. 1870
Hn. Jno. G. Hubbard, b. 1883
Hon. A. Gibbs, M.P., b. 1846
Hn. H. N. Sturt, M.P., b. 1859
Hon. A. H. Webster, b. '74
Lady William Cecil, b. 1857
Hon. J. H. Russell, b. 1896
Hon. Luke Hen. White, b.
(None to peerage) 1895
(None) 1824
Rev. Hn. E. A. Arundell, v.
Hon. Wm. Gibson, b. 1858
Hon. Alex. Baring, b. 1898
Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P., b. 1867
(None)
Hon. J. B. Lubbock, b. '53
Hn. W. Morton Eden, b. 1892
Hon. W. L. Bagot, b. 1864
Lord Carnegie, b. 1854
Hon. Hen. Cecil Vane, b. 1882
Hon. John S.-Booth, l. '90
Hn. W. S. B.-Hanbury, b. '56
(None)
Hon. Algn. Strutt, b. 1883
Rev. Chas. Noel-Hill, b. '48
Rv. S. Campb.-Douglas, b. '39
Hn. W. G. Orde-Powlett, '69
Hon. Cecil S. Irby, b. 1862
Hon. Paulyn F. C. Rawdon-Hastings, b. 1856
Lord Glamis, b. 1855
Visct. Dungarvan, b. 1861
Hon. W. K.-Hugessen, b. '85
(None)
Hon. G. H.-Russell, b. 1864
Hon. T. A. Brassey, b. 1837
Rev. Hon. L. Neville, b. 1807
Hn. A. Verney-Cave, b. 1874
Rt. Hon. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., b. 1856
Hon. Hy. Brougham, b. 1887
(None)
Hon. Mrs. Jas. Paillie, b. '73
Rev. Hn. F. E. C. Byron, b. '61

	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
<i>Created.</i>		
1796	<i>Calthorpe</i>	Hn. W. G.—Calthorpe, b. 1873
1833	<i>Carmoy</i>	Hon. Edw. M. Stonor, b. '85
1838	<i>Carew</i>	Robert Shapland George Julian Carew (<i>Irish Baron Carew</i>), b. 1860, s. 1881, m.
1786	<i>Carleton</i>	R. H. Boyle (<i>I. E., Shannon</i>), b. 1860, s. 1890, m.
1801	<i>Caryfort</i>	Wm. Proby, k. p. (<i>I. E., Caryfort</i>), b. 1836, s. 1872, m.
1869	<i>Castleton</i>	Bern. Edw. Barnaby FitzPatrick, b. 1846, s. 1883, m.
1831	<i>Chasworth</i>	Reg. Brabazon (<i>I. E., Meath</i>), b. 1841, s. 1887, m.
1858	<i>Chelmsford</i>	Frad. A. Thesiger, a. o. b., b. 1827, s. 1878, m.
1858	<i>Chesham</i>	Charles Compton W. Cavendish, b. 1850, s. 1882, m.
1887	<i>Cheylesmore</i>	William Meriton Eaton, b. 1843, s. 1891, m.
1815	<i>Churchill</i>	Victor Alb. F. Chas. Spencer, b. 1864, s. 1886, m.
1858	<i>Churston</i>	John Yarde-Buller, b. 1846, s. 1871, m.
1828	<i>Clanwilliam</i>	Richard Jas. Meade, G. O. B., K. O. M. G. (<i>Irish Earl, Clanwilliam</i>), b. 1832, s. 1879, m.
1831	<i>Clements</i>	Chas. Clements (<i>I. E., Leitrim</i>), b. 1879, s. 1892, M.
1672	<i>Clifford of Chudleigh</i>	Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, b. 1851, s. 1880, m.
1608	<i>Clifton</i>	Ivo F. W. Bligh (<i>Ir. Earl, Darnley</i>), b. 1853, s. 1900
1299	<i>Clinton</i>	C. H. Rolle H. S.—F.—Trefusis, b. 1834, s. 1866, m.
1831	<i>Cloncurry</i>	V. F. Lawless (<i>Ir. Bar., Cloncurry</i>), b. 1840, s. 69, w.
1817	<i>Colchester</i>	Reginald Chas. Edw. Abbot, b. 1842, s. 1867, m.
1874	<i>Coleridge</i>	Bernard John S. Coleridge, G. O. B., b. 1851, s. 1894, m.
1835	<i>Colville of Culross</i>	Chas. John Colville, K. T., G. C. V. O. (<i>Scot. Baron, Colville of Culross</i>), b. 1818, 1st Eng. Baron, m.
1841	<i>Congleton</i>	Henry Parnell, C. B., b. 1839, s. 1896, m.
1887	<i>Conmemara</i>	Robert Bourke, G. C. I. E., b. 1827, 1st Baron, w.
1874	<i>Cottesloe</i>	Thomas Francis Fremantle, b. 1830, s. 1890, m.
1893	<i>Cranworth</i>	Robert Thornhagh Gurdon, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m.
1893	<i>Cranshaw</i>	Thomas Brooks, b. 1825, 1st Baron, m.
1899	<i>Currie</i>	Philip Hy. Wodehouse Currie, G. O. B., b. '34, 1st B., m.
1894	<i>Davey</i>	Horace Davey (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), b. 1833, m.
1897	<i>Dawnay</i>	Hugh Richard Dawnay, C. I. E. (<i>Irish Viscount, Dawnay</i>), b. 1844, 1st Baron, m.
1299	<i>De Clifford</i>	Jack Southwell Russell, b. 1834, s. 1894, M.
1851	<i>De Freyne</i>	Arthur French, b. 1855, s. 1868, m.
1835	<i>De L'Isle & Dudley</i>	Philip Sidney, b. 1853, s. 1898
1838	<i>De Maulay</i>	Wm. Ashley Webb Ponsonby, b. 1843, s. 1896, m.
[1299	<i>De Morley</i>	<i>Crimant</i> —James Thorne Roe de Morley, b. 1844, m.]
1887	<i>De Ramsey</i>	William Henry Fellowes, b. 1848, s. 1887, m.
1254	<i>De Ros</i>	D. C. FitzGerald-de-Ros, K. C. V. O., b. 1827, s. 1874, m.
1831	<i>De Saumarez</i>	James St. Vincent Saumarez, b. 1843, s. 1891, m.
1884	<i>De Vesci</i>	J. R. W. Vesey (<i>J. V., De Vesci</i>), b. 1844, 1st Bar., m.
1821	<i>Delamere</i>	Hugh Cholmondeley, b. 1870, s. 1887, m.
1834	<i>Denman</i>	Thomas Denman, b. 1874, s. 1894
1885	<i>Deramore</i>	K. Wilfrid de Yarburgh-Bateson, b. 1865, s. 1893, m.
1881	<i>Derwent</i>	H. V.—Bempde—Johnstone, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m.
1765	<i>Digby</i>	Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby (<i>Irish Baron, Digby</i>), b. 1846, s. 1889, m.
1615	<i>Dormer</i>	John Baptist Joseph Dormer, b. 1830, s. 1871, m.
1875	<i>Douglas</i>	Charles Alexander Douglas-Home (<i>Scot. Earl, Home</i>), b. 1834, s. 1881, m.
1892	<i>Dunleath</i>	Henry Lyle Mulholland, b. 1854, s. 1895, m.
1831	<i>Dunmore</i>	Charles Adolphus Murray (<i>Scot. Earl, Dunmore</i>), b. 1841, s. 1845, m.
1869	<i>Dunning</i>	J. R. Rollo (<i>Scot. Bar., Rollo</i>), b. 1835, 1st B., m.
1780	<i>Dynevor</i>	Arthur de Cardonnell Rice, b. 1836, s. 1878, w.
1857	<i>Ebury</i>	Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, b. 1834, s. 1893, m.
1849	<i>Elgin</i>	Victor Alexander Bruce, K. G., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. (<i>Scot. Earl, Elgin & Kincardine</i>), b. 1849, s. 1863, m.
1803	<i>Ellenborough</i>	Charles Towry Hamilton Law, b. 1856, s. 1890
1885	<i>Elphinstone</i>	Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (<i>Scot. Baron, Elphinstone</i>), b. 1869, s. 1893
1874	<i>Emly</i>	Thos. William Gaston Monsell, b. 1858, s. 1894, m.
1806	<i>Erskine</i>	Wm. Maenaghten Erskine, b. 1841, s. 1882, m.
1872	<i>Fitzrick</i>	Wm. J. G. Napier (<i>Scot. B., Napier</i>), b. '46, s. '98, m.
1897	<i>Fairlie</i>	Dav. Boyle, G. O. M. G. (<i>Scot. E. Glasgow</i>), b. '33 1st B., m.
1898	<i>Farquhar</i>	Horace B. Townsend-Farquhar, b. 1864, 1st B., m.
1893	<i>Farrer</i>	Thomas Cecil Farrer, b. 1859, s. 1899, w.
1876	<i>Fermanagh</i>	John Hy. Crichton, k. p. (<i>Ir. E., Fermanagh</i>), b. '39, s. '85, m.
1890	<i>Field</i>	William Ventris Field, b. 1813, 1st Baron, w.
1831	<i>Fingall</i>	A. J. Plunkett (<i>I. E., Fingall</i>), b. 1859, s. 1881, m.
1790	<i>Fisherwick</i>	George Augustus Hamilton Chichester (<i>Irish Marquess, Donegall</i>), b. 1822, s. 1889, m.
		Hon. G. P. J. Carew, b. '63
		Visc. Boyle, b. 1897
		(None)
		(None)
		Lord Ardee, b. 1869
		Hon. F. J. Thesiger, b. '68
		Hn. J. C. Cavendish, b. '94
		Hon. Herbt. Eaton, b. 1848
		Hon. Victor Spencer, b. '90
		Hon. J. Y.—Buller, b. 1873
		Lord Gilford, b. 1868.
		Hon. F. P. Clements, '85
		Hon. W. H. Clifford, b. 1858
		Lord Clifton, b. 1836
		Hon. C. Trefusis, b. 18
		Hon. E. Lawless, b. 1841
		(None) [1877]
		Hon. G. D. Coleridge, b.
		Master of Colville, b.
		1854
		Hon. H. B. F. Parnell, (None) [b. 1890
		Hon. T. F. Fremantle, b. '62
		Hon. Bertr. Gurdon, b. '77
		Hon. Wm. Brooks, b. 1853
		(None)
		Life Peerage.
		Hon. Jno. Dawnay, b. 1872
		(Two co-heiresses)
		Hon. A. R. French, b. 1879
		Hon. Algern. Sidney, b. '54
		Rev. Hon. M. Ponsonby, [b. 1846
		Hon. C. C. Fellowes, b. 1883
		Hon. Mary Dawson, b. 1854
		Hon. J. St. V. Broke Saumarez, b. 1889
		(None) Eng. title [1900
		Hon.—Cholmondeley, b.
		Hon. R. D. Denman, b. 1876
		Hon. G. N. Bateson, b. '70
		Hon. F. Johnstone, b. 1851
		Hon. Edward Keelm Digby, b. 1894
		Roland J. Dormer, b. '62
		Lord Dunglass, b. 1873
		Hon. Andrew E. S. Mulholland, b. 1882
		Viscount Fincastle, b. 1871
		Master of Rollo, b. 1860
		Hon. Walter Rice, b. 1873
		Hn. R. V. Grosvenor, b. 1868
		Lord Bruce, b. 1881
		Comm. E. D. Law, b. 1841
		Hon. Mountstuart Wm. Elphinstone, b. 1871
		(None.)
		Hon. M. Erskine, b. 1855
		Master of Napier, b. 1876
		Visc. Kelburne, b. 1874
		(None)
		Hon. Cecil Farrer, b. 1893
		Viscount Orichton, b. 1872
		(None)
		Lord Killeen, b. 1896
		Lord Henry Fitzwarrine Chichester, b. 1834

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1761 <i>Fitzhardinge</i>	Charles Paget Fitzh. Berkeley, b. 1830, s. 1896, m. (None)	Hon. Fitzal. Foley, b. 1852
1776 <i>Foley</i>	Henry Thomas Foley, b. 1830, s. 1869.....	Hon. Geo. C. Beaumont
1821 <i>Forester</i>	Cecil Theodore Weld-Forester, b. 1842, s. 1894, m. [Weld-Forester, b. 1867]	Visct. Glentworth, b. 1894
1815 <i>Forbes</i>	William Henry E. de Vere Sheaffe Pery (<i>Irish Earl, Lamerick</i>), b. 1863, s. 1896, m.	Hon. Henry R. Gage, b. 1895
1790 <i>Gage</i>	Henry C. Gage (<i>Ir. Visct., Gage</i>), b. 1854, s. 1877, m. (Vacant.)	
1806 <i>Gardner</i>	(Vacant.)	
1876 <i>Gerard</i>	Wm. Cansfield Gerard, b. 1851, s. 1887, m.	Hon. F. J. Gerard, b. 1883
1824 <i>Gifford</i>	Edric Frederick Gifford, F.C., b. 1849, s. 1872, m.	Hon. E. B. Gifford, b. 1877
1899 <i>Glanusk</i>	Joseph Russell Bailey, b. 1810, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jos. Bailey, b. 1864
1865 <i>Glanesh</i>	Algernon Borthwick, b. 1830, 1st Baron, w.	Hn. O. A. Borthwick, b. '73
1868 <i>Gormanston</i>	Jenico William Joseph Preston, G.O.M.G. (<i>Irish Viscount, Gormanston</i>), b. 1837, s. 1876, m.	Hon. J. E. J. Preston, b. 1879
1806 <i>Granard</i>	Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes (<i>Irish Earl, Granard</i>), b. 1874, s. 1889	Hon. Reginald George Benedict Forbes, b. 1877
1782 <i>Granley</i>	John Richd. Brinsley Norton, b. 1855, s. 1877, m.	Hon. R. H. B. Norton, b. '92
1869 <i>Greville</i>	Algernon Wm. Fulke Greville, b. 1841, s. 1883, m.	Hon. E. H. F. Greville, b. 1864
1324 <i>Grey de Willyn.</i>	Rawdon George Grey Clifton, b. 1838, s. 1887, m.	Hon. Cecil Clifton, b. 1862
1886 <i>Grimthorpe</i>	Edmund Beckett, q.c., b. 1816, 1st Baron, m.	E. Wm. Beckett, m.p., b. 1856
1815 <i>Grinstead</i>	Lowry E. Cole (<i>I. E., Enniskillen</i>), b. 1845, s. 1886, m.	Viscount Cole, b. 1876
1796 <i>Gwydyr</i>	Peter Robert Burrell, b. 1810, s. 1870, w.	Hon. W. M. Burrell, b. 1841
1830 <i>Haldon</i>	Lawrence Hesketh Palk, b. 1846, s. 1883, m.	Hon. L. W. Palk, b. 1869
1898 <i>Haliburton</i>	Arth. Laurence Haliburton, G.C.B., b. 1832, 1st B.m. (None)	
1886 <i>Hamilton of Dalzell</i>	Gavin George Hamilton, b. 1872	Hon. Leslie Hamilton, b. '73
1874 <i>Hampton</i>	Herbt. P. Murray Pakington, b. 1848, s. 1893, m.	Hon. H. S. Pakington, b. '83
1869 <i>Hare</i>	W. Hare, k.p. (<i>I. E. Listowel</i>), b. 1833, 1st Baron, m.	Visct. Ennismore, b. 1866
1876 <i>Harlech</i>	Wm. Richard Ormsby-Gore, b. 1819, s. 1876, w.	Hon. G. R. O.-Gore, b. 1855
1815 <i>Harris</i>	G. R. Canning Harris, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., b. '51, s. '72, m.	Hon. G. St. V. Harris, b. 1889
1866 <i>Hartismere</i>	John Major Henniker-Major (<i>Irish Baron, Henniker</i>), b. 1842, s. 1870, w.	Hon. A. E. H.-Major, b. 1865
1264 <i>Hastings</i>	George Manners Astley, b. 1857, s. 1875, m.	Hon. A. E. R. Astley, b. 1882
1835 <i>Haverton</i>	Edward Geo. P. Littleton, G.M.G., b. 1842, s. 1888, m.	Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, b. 1868
1776 <i>Hawke</i>	Martin Bladen Hawke, b. 1860, s. 1887	Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., b. 1863
1893 <i>Hawksbury</i>	Cecil Geo. Savile Foljambe, b. 1846, 1st Bar., m.	Hon. A. S. Foljambe, b. 1870
1711 <i>Hay</i>	A. F. G. Hay (<i>Sc. E., Kinnoull</i>), b. '55, s. '97, m.	Viscount Dupplin, b. 1879
1896 <i>Heneage</i>	Edward Heneage, P.C., b. 1840, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. G. E. Heneage, b. 1866
1884 <i>Herries</i>	Marmaduke Francis Constable-Maxwell (<i>Sc. Baron, Herries</i>), b. 1837, 1st Eng. Baron, m.	(None to English peerage)
1886 <i>Herschell</i>	Richard Farrer Herschell, b. 1878, s. 1899	(None)
1828 <i>Heytesbury</i>	Wm. Fredk. Holmes-A'Court, b. 1862, s. 1891, m.	Hn. L. Holmes-A'C., b. 1863
1886 <i>Hillingdon</i>	Charles William Mills, b. 1855, s. 1893, m.	Hon. C. T. Mills, b. 1887
1886 <i>Hindlip</i>	Charles Allsopp, b. 1877, s. 1897	Hn. Wm. Hy. Allsopp, b. '43
1885 <i>Hobhouse</i>	A. Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., b. 1819, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1897 <i>Holm Patrick</i>	Hans Wellesley Hamilton, b. 1886, s. 1898, M.	(None)
1892 <i>Hood of Avalon</i>	Arth. W. A. Hood, G.C.B., b. 1824, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1809 <i>Hopetoun</i>	J. A. L. Hope, G.C.M.G. (<i>Sc. E. Hopetoun</i>), b. '60, s. '73, m.	Lord Hope, b. 1887
1882 <i>Hothfield</i>	Henry James Tufton, b. 1844, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. Jno. S. R. Tufton, b. 1873
1597 <i>Howard de Walden</i>	Thos. Evelyn Ellis, b. 1880, s. 1899, M.	Rev. Hn. Wm. C. Ellis, b. '35
1869 <i>Howard of Glossop</i>	Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1859, s. 1883, m.	Hn. B. Fitzin.-Howard, b. '85
1881 <i>Howth</i>	W. U. T. St. Lawrence, k.p. (<i>I. E. Howth</i>), b. '27, 1st B. (None)	
1866 <i>Hylton</i>	Hylton Geo. Hylton Jolliffe, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Hn. Wm. G. H. Jolliffe, b. '98
1837 <i>Inverclyde</i>	John Burns, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Geo. A. Burns, b. '61
1891 <i>Iveagh</i>	Edward Cecil Guinness, k.p., b. 1847, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Rpt. Guinness, b. 1874
1895 <i>James of Hereford</i>	Henry James, P.O., q.c., b. 1828, 1st Baron	(None)
1839 <i>Keane</i>	John M. Arbuthnot Keane, b. 1816, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1892 <i>Kelvin</i>	William Thomson, G.C.V.O., b. 1824, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1831 <i>Kenlis</i>	Geoff. T. Taylour (<i>I. M., Headfort</i>), b. 1878, s. 1894	E. H. H. Taylour, b. 1860
1856 <i>Kenmare</i>	Valentine Augustus Browne, k.p. (<i>Irish Earl, Kenmare</i>), b. 1825, s. 1871, m.	Visct. Castlerosse, b. 1860
1866 <i>Kenry</i>	W. T. Wyndham-Quin, k.p. (<i>I. E. Dunraven</i>), b. '41, s. '71, m.	(None to English title)
1886 <i>Kensington</i>	Hugh Edwardes (<i>I. E.</i>), b. 1873, s. 1900.....	Hn. C. Edwardes, b. 1876
1788 <i>Kenyon</i>	Lloyd Kenyon, b. 1864, s. 1869	Hon. G. T. Kenyon, b. 1840
1821 <i>Ker</i>	Robt. Schomberg Kerr (<i>Scottish Marquess, Lothian</i>), b. 1874, s. 1900	[G.B., c. 1837] M.-G. Ld. Ralph Drury Kerr
1868 <i>Kesteven</i>	John Henry Trollope, b. 1851, s. 1874	Hon. R. C. Trollope, b. 1852
1831 <i>Kilmarnock</i>	Chas. Gore Hay (<i>Sc. E., Erroll</i>), b. 1852, s. 1891, m.	Lord Kilmarnock, b. 1876
1860 <i>Kinnaird</i>	Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird (<i>Sc. B., Kinnaird</i>), b. 1847, s. 1887, m.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1879
1897 <i>Kinnear</i>	Alexander Smith Kinnear, q.c., b. 1833, 1st Baron	(None)
1838 <i>Kintore</i>	Algernon H. Thomond Keith-Falconer, G.O.M.G. (<i>Scot. Earl, Kintore</i>), b. 1852, s. 1880, m.	Lord Falconer, b. 1879
1898 <i>Kitchener of Khartoum</i>	Horatio Herbert Kitchener, G.C.B., K.O.M.G., b. 1850, 1st Baron	(None)
1880 <i>Lamington</i>	C. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, G.O.M.G., b. '60, s. '90, m.	Hon. Victor C.-Baillie, b. '9

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1869	Lawrence	John Hamilton Lawrence, b. 1846, s. 1879, m...
1859	Leconfield	Henry Wyndham, b. 1830, s. 1869, m...
1839	Leigh	William Henry Leigh, P.O., b. 1824, s. 1850, m...
1797	Lilford	John Powys, b. 1853, s. 1896, m...
1900	Lindley	Nathaniel Lindley (Lord of Appeal) b. 1828, m...
1885	Lingen	Ralph R. W. Lingen, K.C.B., b. 1819, 1st Bar., m...
1897	Lister	Joseph Lister, F.R.S., b. 1827, 1st Baron, w...
1892	Lisgaittock	John Allan Rolls, b. 1837, 1st Baron, m...
1865	Loch	Edward Douglas Loch, D.S.O., b. '72, s. 1900
1861	Loftus	John Hen. Loftus (Irish M., Bly), b. 1851, s. '89, m...
1837	Lovat	Simon J. Fraser (Sc. B., Lovat), b. 1871, s. 1887
1762	Lovel & Holland	Aug. A. Perceval (I. E., Egnont), b. '56, s. '97, m...
1897	Ludlow	Henry Ludlow Lopes, b. 1865, s. 1899
1839	Lurgan	William Brownlow, b. 1858, s. 1882, m...
1859	Lyneden	Court-nay Robt. Percy Vernon, b. 1857, s. 1900
1887	Macnaghten	Edwd. Macnaghten (Lord of Appeal), b. 1830, m...
1837	Macnaghten	Jas. Douglas MacGarel-Hogg, b. 1861, s. 1890, m...
1897	Malcolm of Pottaloch	John W. Malcolm, C.B., b. 1833, 1st B., w...
1807	Manners	John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, m...
1679	Manners of Haadon	H. J. B. Manners (I. of Granby), b. '52, v. v. m. '96, m...
1891	Masham	Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, b. 1815, 1st Baron, w...
1815	Meldrum	Chas. Gordon (Sc. Barq., Huntly), b. '47, s. '63, m...
1866	Meredyth	James Herbert G. Meredyth Somerville (Irish Baron, Athlumney), b. 1855, s. 1873
1838	Methuen	Paul S. Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.M.S., b. '45, s. '91, m...
1711	Middleton	Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, b. 1844, s. 1877, m...
1821	Minster	Victor George Henry Francis Conyngham (Irish Marquess, Conyngham), b. 1883, s. 1897, M. ...
1866	Monck	Henry Power Charles Stanley Monck (Irish Visct., Monck), b. 1849, s. 1894, m...
1887	Monckton	George Edmund M. Monckton-Arundell (I. V., Galway), b. 1844, 1st Baron, m...
1874	Moncreiff	Henry James Moncreiff (Scot. Lord of Session), b. 1840, s. 1895, w...
1884	Monk Bretton	John William Dodson, b. 1869, s. 1897
1885	Monkswell	Robert Collier, b. 1845, s. 1886, m...
1728	Monson	Aug. Debonnaire Jno. Monson, b. 1863, s. 1900
1885	Montagu of Beaulieu	Henry John Douglas-Scott-Montagu, b. 1832, 1st Baron, m...
1805	Monteagle	Jno. T. Browne (I. M., Siga), b. 1824, s. 1896
1839	Montagu of Brandon	Thos. Spring Rice, K.P., b. 1849, s. 1886, m...
1900	Morris & Killanin	Michael Morris, b. 1827, 1st Baron, m...
1831	Mostyn	Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, b. 1856, s. 1884, m...
1891	Mount Stephen	George Stephen, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m...
1823	Mountrai Segrave (1264), anc. Stourton (1448)	Chas. B. J. Stourton, b. 1867, s. 1893, m...
1898	Muncaster	Josslyn Fras. Pennington (I.B. Muncaster), b. 1834, 1st Eng. Baron, m...
1868	Naper of Magdala	Robert Wilham Napier, b. 1845, s. 1890, m...
1898	Newlands	Wm. Wallace Hozier, b. 1825, 1st Baron, w...
1592	Newson	Thomas Wodehouse Leigh, b. 1857, s. 1894, m...
1854	North	Wm. Henry John North, b. 1830, s. 1884, m...
1884	Northbourne	Walter Henry James, b. 1846, s. 1893, m...
1900	Northcote	Hy. Stafford Northcote, C.O.I.E., C.B., b. '46, 1st B., m...
1885	Northington	Fredc. Henley (I. B., Donlay), b. 1849, s. 1898, m...
1878	Norton	Chas. B. Adderley, K.O.M.G., b. 1824, 1st Bar., w...
1900	O'Brien	Peter O'Brien P.O., b. 1842, 1st Bar. m...
1870	O'Hagan	Thomas Towneley O'Hagan, b. 1878, s. 1885
1868	O'Neill	Edward O'Neill, b. 1835, s. 1880, m...
1821	Oriel	Cotworthy John E. Foster Skeffington (Irish Viscount, Massereene), b. 1824, s. 1863, m...
1868	Ormalwaite	Arthur Walsh, b. 1827, s. 1883, m...
1821	Ormonde	J. E. W. T. Butler, K.P. (I.M., Ormonde), b. '24, s. '54, m...
1893	Overtoun	John Campbell White, b. 1843, 1st Baron, m...
1841	Ozenford	J. H. Dalrymple, K.T. (Scot. E. Star), b. '49, s. '69, w...
1891	Paine-fote	Julian Pauncefote, G.O.B., C.M.C.O., b. '28, 1st B., m...
1805	Panodyn	George S. G. Douglas-Pennant, b. 1836, s. 1886, m...
1603	Petre	Bernard Henry Philip Petre, b. 1853, s. 1893, m...
1895	Perrin	Henry De Worms, P.O., b. 1840, 1st Baron, m...
1892	Playfair	George Jas. Playfair, b. 1849, s. 1898, m...
1827	Plunket	William Lee Plunket, C.V.O., b. 1864, s. 1897, m...
1831	Poltimore	A. F. Geo. Warwick Bampfylde, b. 1837, s. 1858, m...
		Hon. A. G. Lawrence, b. 1878
		Hon. C. H. Wyndham, b. '72
		Hon. F. D. Leigh, b. 1855
		Hon. Thos. A. Powys, b. 1896
		Life Peerage
		(None)
		(None)
		Hon. J. M. Rolls, b. 1870.
		(None)
		Lord G. H. Loftus, b. 1854
		Hon. H. J. Fraser, b. 1874
		Chas. J. Perceval, b. 1858
		(None)
		Hon. J. R. Brownlow, b. 1865
		Hon. Robt. F. C. Vernon
		Life Peerage. [b. 1892
		Hon. D. S. M'G.-Hogg, b. '63
		(None)
		Hon. J. N. Manners, b. 1892
		Ld. Roos of Belvoir, b. '85
		Hon. Sam. C.-Lister, b. 1837
		Lord Granville Gordon, b. '56
		(None to peerage)
		Hon. Paul Methuen, b. 1866
		Capt. H. G. Willoughby, b. '47
		Lord Frederick William
		Burton Conyngham, b. '90
		Hon. Chas. Henry Stanley
		Monck, b. 1876
		Hon. G. M.-Arundell, b. '82
		Rev. Hon. R. C. Moncreiff,
		b. 1843
		(None)
		Hon. R. A. H. Collier, b. 1875
		Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, b. '34
		Hon. J. W. Douglas-Scott-
		Montagu, M.P., b. 1869
		Ld. H. V. Ulick Browne, b. '31
		Hon. Thos. A. Rice, b. 1883
		Hon. M. H. Morris, b. '67
		Hon. E. L. K. Ld.-Mostyn,
		(None) b. 1885
		Hon. W. M. Stourton, b. 1895
		(None to English title)
		Col. Hon. Geo. Campbell
		Napier, C.I.E., b. 1845
		Sn. J. H. C. Hozier, M.P., b. '51
		Hon. Rd. W. Leigh, b. 1868
		Hon. W. F. J. North, b. 1860
		En. Walter J. James, b. 1869
		(None)
		Hon. A. E. Henley, b. 1858
		Hon. C. L. Adderley, b. 1846
		(None)
		En. M. H. O'Hagan, b. 1882
		En. A. E. O'Neill, b. 1876
		Hon. Ornel J. C. Foster-
		Skeffington, b. 1871
		Hon. A. J. Walsh, b. 1859
		Lord Jas. A. Butler, b. 1849
		(None)
		Visct. Dalrymple, b. 1848
		(None) [b. '64
		En. E. S. D.-Pennant, M.P.
		Hon. Philip Petre, b. 1864
		(None)
		En. L. G. H. Playfair, b. '88
		Hon. Terence Plunket, b. '90
		Hon. C. Bampfylde, b. 1859

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1749	Ponsonby Rev. Walter William Brabazon Ponsonby (<i>Irish Earl, Bessborough</i>), b. 1821, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Duncannon, G.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. 1885
1875	Ramsay Arthur George Maule Ramsay (<i>Scot. Earl, Dalhousie</i>), b. 1878, s. 1887	Hon. Patrick Wm. Maule Ramsay, b. 1879
1826	Ranfurlly Uchter John Mark Knox, K.O.M.G. (<i>Irish Earl, Ranfurlly</i>), b. 1856, s. 1875, m.	Viscount Northland, b. 1882
1895	Rathmore David Robert Plunket, Q.C., b. 1838, 1st Baron	(None)
1821	Rayleigh..... John William Strutt, b. 1842, s. 1873, m.	Hon. Rbt. J. Strutt, b. 1875
1881	Reay Donald James Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (<i>Scot. Baron, Reay</i>), b. 1839, 1st Engl. Baron, m.	(None to English title)
1894	Rendel Stuart Rendel, b. 1834, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1835	Revelstoke John Baring, b. 1863, s. 1897	Hon. Cecil Baring, b. 1864
1797	Ribblesdale Thomas Lister, b. 1854, s. 1876, m.	Hon. Thos. Lister, b. 1878
1863	Robarts..... Thomas Charles Agar-Robartes (<i>I. V., Oldfield</i>), b. 1844, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Thos. A.-Robartes, b. 1880
1892	Roberts of Kan-dahar } Frederick Sleigh Roberts, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., B.C., b. 1832, 1st B, m. (<i>Com-in-Chief</i>)	(None)
1899	Robertson Jas. Patrick B. Robertson (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), b. '45, m.	Life Peerage
1782	Rodney Geo. B. Harley Dennett Rodney, b. 1857, s. 1864, m.	Hon. G. B. Rodney, b. 1891
1866	Romilly John Gaspard LeM. Romilly, b. 1866, s. 1891, m.	Hon. Wm. G. G. Romilly, (None) [b. 1899]
1892	Rookwood Henry J. Selwin-Ibbetson, b. 1826, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1823	Rosebery..... Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T. (<i>Scot. Earl, Rosebery</i>), b. 1847, s. 1868, w.	Lord Dalmeny, b. 1882
1896	Rosmead Hercules A. Temple Robinson, b. 1866, s. 1897, m.	Hon. H. E. Robinson, b. '95
1838	Rossmore Derrick Warner William Westera (<i>Irish Baron, Rossmore</i>), b. 1853, s. 1874, m.	Hon. Wm. Westera, b. 1892
1885	Rothschild Nathaniel Mayer Rothschild, b. 1840, 1st Bn., m.	Hn. L. W. Rothschild, M.P., (None) [b. 1868]
1880	Rovston Mtgu. W. Lowry-Corry, P.O., K.C.V.O., b. '38, 1st B.	Hon. Wm. E. S.-West, b. '30
1876	Sackville..... Lionel S. Sackville-West, G.O.M.G., b. 1827, s. 1888	(None)
1559	St. John of Bleto	Beauchamp Moubray St. John, b. 1844, s. 1887, 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.
1796	Saltersford..... James George Henry Stopford (<i>Irish Earl, Courtown</i>), b. 1823, s. 1858, w.	Viscount Stopford, b. 1853
1871	Sandhurst Wm. Mansfield, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. '55, s. '76, m.	Hon. J. W. Mansfield, b. 1857
1802	Sandys Aug. Fredk. Arthur Sandys, b. 1840, s. 1863, m.	Hn. M. E. M. Sandys, b. '55
1888	Savile John Savile Lumley-Savile, b. 1854, s. 1896, m.	(None)
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.	Hon. G. C. Fiennes, b. 1858
1839	Seaton..... John Reginald Upton Colborne, b. 1854, s. 1888, m.	Ld. Curzon of Kdlstn., b. '59
1831	Sefton C. W. H. Molyneux (<i>I. E., Sefton</i>), b. 1867, s. 1897	Hon. F. L. Colborne, b. 1855
1892	Shand Alexander Burns Shand, b. 1828, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. O. Molyneux, b. 1871
1802	Sheffield Hy. N. Holroyd (<i>I. E., Sheffield</i>), b. 1832, s. 1876	(None to English title)
1784	Sherborne Edward Lenox Dutton, b. 1831, s. 1883, m.	Rev. Hon. F. Dutton, b. 1840
1880	Shute Percy Barrington (<i>Irish Viscount, Barrington</i>), b. 1825, s. 1886, w.	Hon. Walter B. Barrington, b. 1848
1821	Silchester Thos. Pakenham (<i>I. E., Longford</i>), b. 1864, s. 1887	Hn. E.M. Pakenham, b. 1899
1826	Somerhill Hubert George De-Burgh-Canning (<i>Irish Mar- quess, Clanricarde</i>), b. 1832, s. 1874	(None to English title)
1784	Somers Arth. Herb. Tennyson Cocks, b. 1887, s. 1899, M.	Rev. Hy. L. S. Cocks, b. 1862
1873	Somerton Sidney James Agar (<i>I. E., Normanton</i>), b. 1865, s. 1896, m.	Hn. Fras. W. A. Agar, b. 1873
1780	Southampton	Charles Henry Fitzroy, b. 1867, s. 1872, m.
1640	Stafford Fitzherbert Edwd. S.-Jerningham, b. 1833, s. 1892	Hon. Edw. A. Fitzroy, b. 1869
1886	Staffbridge Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, b. 1837, 1st B., m..	Francis E. Fitzherbert, b. '60
1839	Stanley of Alderley	Hon. H. Grosvenor, b. 1880
1893	Stannore Henry Edward John Stanley, b. 1827, s. 1869, m.	Hon. E. L. Stanley, b. 1839
1796	Stewart of Garlies } Arth. Hamilton-Gordon, G.O.M.G., b. '29, 1st Bar., w. Alan Plantagenet Stewart, K.T. (<i>Scot. Earl, Galloway</i>), b. 1835, s. 1873, m.	Hon. Geo. H.-Gordon, b. '71
1897	Strathcona and } Donald Alexander Smith, G.O.M.G., b. 1820, 1st	Hon. Randolph Henry Stewart, b. 1836
1900	Mount Royal... } Baron, m.	(None to English title)
1836	Stratheden and } Hallyburton George Campbell, b. 1829, s. 1893, m.	Hon. Mrs. R. Howard, b. 18—
1884	Campbell (1841) } James Grant-Ogilvie (<i>Scot. Earl, Seafield</i>), b. 1876, s. 1888	Hon. John Beresford Campbell, b. 1866.
1796	Stuart of Oastle } Edmund Archibald Stuart (<i>Scot. Earl, Moray</i>), b. 1840, s. 1895, m.	Hon. Trevor Grant-Ogilvie, b. 1879
1838	Sudeley C. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1840, s. '77, m.	Hon. Fras. J. Stuart-Gray, o. 1842
		Hon. W. H.-Tracy, b. 1870

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1884	Sudley..... Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox Gore (Irish Earl, Arran), b. 1839, 1st Baron, m.....	Viscount Sudley, b. 1868
1786	Suffield Charles Harbord, k.c.B., b. 1830, s. 1853, m.....	Hon. Chas. Harbord, b. 1855
1823	Swansea..... Ernest Ambrose Vivian, b. 1848, s. 1894.....	Hon. Odo R. Vivian, b. '75
1856	Talbot de Malahide Richard Wogan Talbot (I. B., Talbot of Malahide), b. 1846, s. 1883, w.....	Hon. Jas. B. Talbot, b. 1874
1831	Templemore Henry Spencer Chichester, b. 1821, s. 1837, m....	Hon. A. Chichester, b. 1854
1884	Tennyson Hallam Tennyson, k.c.M.G., b. 1852, s. 1892, m....	Hon. L. H. Tennyson, b. 1889
1827	Tenterden Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, b. 1865, s. 1882... (None)	(None)
1616	Teynham Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, b. 1867, s. 1892, m.	Hn. C. J. H. R.-Curzon, b. '96
1886	Thring Henry Thring, k.c.B., b. 1818, 1st Baron, w..... (None)	(None)
1792	Thurlow T. J. H.-T.-Cumming-Bruce, b. 1838, s. 1874, m.	Rev. Hon. C. E. Bruce, b. 1869
1876	Tollemache Wilbraham Fredc. Tollemache, b. 1832, s. 1890, m.	Hon. L. P. Tollemache, b. '6c
1859	Tredegar Godfrey Charles Morgan, b. 1831, s. 1875.....	Hon. F. Morgan, m.P., b. 1834
1880	Trevor Arthur William Hill-Trevor, b. 1852, s. 1894, m.	Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, b. '59
1881	Tweeddale W. M. Hay, k.T. (Sc. M., Tweeddale), b. 1826, 1st B. m.	Earl of Gifford, b. 1884
1881	Tweedmouth Edward Marjoribanks, p.c., b. 1849, s. 1894, m....	Hon. D. C. Marjoribanks, [b. 1874]
1786	Tyrons Henry de la Poer Beresford (Irish Marquess, Waterford), b. 1875, s. 1895, m.....	Ld. C. Beresford, o.B., m.P., Three co-heiresses [b. 1846
1523	Vaux of Harrocoden Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, b. 186c, s. 1883, w..	Hn. Fras. V.-Vernon, b. '89
1762	Vernon Geo. F. A. Venables-Vernon, b. 1888, s. 1898, M.	Hon. Claud Vivian, b. 1849
1841	Vivian G. Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, b. 1878, s. 1893. ...	Hon. J. A. De Grey, b. 1849
1780	Walsingham Thomas De Grey, b. 1843, s. 1870, m.....	(None)
1895	Wandsworth Sydney James Stern, b. 1845, 1st Baron.....	(None)
1885	Wantage R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, k.c.B., V.C., b. 1832, 1st Bar., m.	(None)
1894	Welby Reginald E. Welby, e.o.B., b. 1832, 1st Baron..	(None)
1821	Wemyss Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas (Scot. E., Wemyss and March), b. 1818, s. 1883, w.....	Lord Elcho, b. 1857
1839	Wenlock Beilby Lawley, g.c.s.i., g.c.i.e., b. 1849, s. 1880, m.	Hon. R. T. Lawley, b. 1856
1861	Westbury R. Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, b. 1852, s. 1875, m.	Hon. Richd. Bethell, b. 1883
1826	Wigan James Ludovic Lindsay, k.T. (Scot. Earl, Crawford 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. Rd. G. Verney, m.P., b. '69
1880	Wimbors Ivor Bertie Guest, b. 1835, 1st Baron, m.....	Hon. Ivor Guest, m.P., b. '73
1529	Windsor Robert George Windsor-Clive, b. 1857, s. 1869, m.	Hn. O. R. Windsor-Clive, b. '84
1869	Wolverton Frederick Glyn, b. 1864, s. 1888, m.....	Hon. G. E. D. Carr Glyn, b. [1896]
1835	Worlingham Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, k.P. (Irish Earl, Gosford), b. 1841, s. 1864, m.....	Viscount Acheson, b. 1877
1838	Wrottesley Arthur Wrottesley, b. 1824, s. 1867, w.....	Hn. Victor Wrottesley, b. '73
1829	Wynford Henry Molyneux Best, b. 1829, s. 1899.....	Hon. Robt. R. Best, b. 1834
1308	Zouche of Haryngworth Robt. N. Cecil Geo. Curzon, b. 1851, s. 1873, w.	Hon. Darea Curzon, b. 1860

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT (9).

1309	Beaumont Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Bss., b. 1894, s. 1896, M.	Hon. Ivy M. Stapleton, b. '95
1421	Berkeley Eva M. Fitzh. Milman, Bss., b. 1875, s. 1899.....	E. G. B. Maxse, o.m.g., b. '63
1455	Berners Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Bs., 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	Conyers Marcia Amelia Mary Anderson-Pelham (Countess of Yarborough), Baroness, b. 1863, m., title called out of abeyance 1892.....	Lord Worsley, b. 1877
1861	Oromartis Sibell Lilian Blunt, Countess, b. 1873, title called out of abeyance 1895, m.....	Lady Constance Mackenzie, b. 1882.
1899	Dorchester Henrietta Anne Carleton, 1st Bnss., b. 1846, m.	Hn. Dudley Carleton, b. '76
1891	Hambleden Emily Smith, 1st Viscountess, b. 1828, w.....	Hon. William F. Danvers Smith, m.P., b. []
1891	Macdonald of Earnsccliffe ... } Susan Agnes Macdonald, 1st Baroness, b. '36, w.	(None)

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS WITH OTHER TITLES IN THE ENGLISH PEERAGE.

Abercorn, D. & E.	Abercorn, M.	Cassilis, E. Ailsa, M.	Dalhousie, E. ... Ramsay, B.
Aberdeen, E. ...	Gordon, V.	Cathcart, B. Cathcart, M.	Darnley, E. Clifton, B.
Armagh, E.	Cumberland, D.	Cholmondeley, V. Cholm'ley, M.	De Vesci, V. De Vesci, B.
Arran, E.	Sudley, B.	Clancarty, E. ... Clancarty, V.	Desmond, E. ... Denbigh, E.
Athlumney, B. ...	Meredyth, B.	Clanricarde, M. ... Somerhill, B.	Dingwall, B. Cowper, E.
Atholl, D.	Strange, E.	Clanwilliam, E. ... Clanwilliam, B.	Donegall, M. ... Fisherwick, B.
Barrington, V. ...	Shute, B.	Clifden, V. Robartes, B.	Downshire, M. ... Hillsboro', E.
Bessborough, E.	Ponsonby, B.	Clive, B. Powis, E.	Dufferin, B. Dufferin, M.
Boyne, V.	Brancepeth, B.	Conway, B. Hertford, M.	Dumfries, E. ... Bute, M.
Breadalbane, E.	Breadalbane, M.	Conyngnam, M. Minster, B.	Dunblane, V. ... Leeds, D.
Bridport, B.	Bridport, V.	Cork & Orrery, E. Boyle, B.	Dunmore, E. ... Dunmore, B.
Buccleuch, D. ...	Doncaster, E.	Courtown, E. ... Saltersford, B.	Dunraven, E. ... Kenry, B.
Carrington, B. ...	Carrington, E.	Crawford, E. ... Wigan, B.	
Carysfort, E. ...	Carysfort, B.	Cremorne, B. ... Dartrey, E.	

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS WITH OTHER ENGLISH TITLES—continued.

Eglinton, E. ... Winton, E.	Hood, B.	Hood, V.	Nairne, B.	Lansdowne, M.
Egmont, E. ... Lovel & Holland, B.	Hopetoun, E. ...	Hopetoun, B.	Napier, B.	Ettrick, B.
Elgin, E.	Howth, E.	Howth, B.	Normanton, E. ...	Somerton, B.
Ely, M.	Huntly, M.	Meldrum, B.	Ormonde, M. ...	Ormonde, B.
Enniskillen, E. ... Grinstead, B.	Kenmare, E. ...	Kenmare, B.	Powerscourt, V.	Powerscourt, B.
Erne, E.	Fernanagh, B.	Kerry, E.	Lansdowne, M.	Ranfurly, E. ...
Erroll, E.	Kilmarnock, B.	Kinnoull, E.	Hay, B.	Rollo, B.
Fife, E.	Fife, D.	Kintore, E.	Kintore, B.	Rosebery, E.
Fingall, E.	Fingall, B.	Leinster, D.	Leinster, V.	Rothsay, D.
Forrester, B. ...	Verulam, E.	Leitrim, E.	Clements, B.	Roxburghe, D.
Gage, V.	Gage, B.	Lennox, D.	Richmond, D.	Innes, E.
Galloway, V.	Monckton, B.	Limerick, E.	Foxford, B.	Seafield, E.
Galloway, E. ...	Stewart of Garlies, B.	Listowel, E.	Hare, B.	Sefton, E.
Glasgow, E.	Fairlie, B.	Londonderry, M.	Vane, E.	Shannon, E.
Gormanston, V.	Gormanston, B.	Longford, E. ...	Silchester, B.	Sheffield, E.
Gosford, E.	Worlingham, B.	Lothian, M.	Ker, B.	Sligo, M.
Granard, E.	Granard, B.	Loudoun, E.	Botreaux, B.	Southesk, E.
Grandison, V. ...	Jersey, E.	Lumley, V.	Scarborough, E.	Stair, E.
Grimston, V. ...	Verulam, E.	Massereene, V. ...	Oriel, B.	Stormont, V. ...
Hamilton, D. ...	Brandon, D.	Meath, E.	Chaworth, B.	Strathmore, E. ...
Hawarden, V. ...	De Montalt, E.	Midleton, V.	Brodrick, B.	Sutherland, E. ...
Headfort, M. ...	Kenlis, B.	Monck, V.	Monck, B.	Talbot of Mal.-B.
Henley, B.	Northington, B.	Montrose, D. ...	Graham, E.	Tweeddale, M. ...
Henniker, B. ...	Hartismere, B.	Moray, E.	Stuart, B.	Waterford, E. ...
Home, E.	Douglas, B.	Mornington, E.	Wellington, D.	Waterford, M. ...
		Mulgrave, B. ...	Normanby, M.	Wemyss, E.
				Westcote, E.
				Cobham, V.

Peerage of Scotland.

Those marked * are also Peers of the United Kingdom.

The sixteen Representative Peers elected to the 15th Parliament, and marked †, are the *Earls of Mar, Morton, Mar and Kellie, Haddington, Lauderdale, Carnwath, Leven and Melville, Northesk, Dundonald; Viscount Falkland; Barons Forbes, Saitoun, Sinclair of Torphichen, Balfour of Burleigh, Belhaven and Stenton.*

DUKES (8).

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1469 * Bohysay	H.R.H. Albert Edward (<i>Prince of Wales</i>), <i>b.</i> 1841, <i>m.</i>	Duke of York, <i>k.g.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1865
1701 * Argyll	John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, <i>k.t.</i> , <i>English Duke</i> , <i>b.</i> 1845, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Lord Archibald Campbell, <i>b.</i> 1846
1703 * Aitholl	John Jas. Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, <i>k.t.</i> , <i>English Earl</i> , <i>b.</i> 1840, <i>s.</i> 1864, <i>m.</i>	[<i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>b.</i> '71 Marquess of Tullibardine,
1663 * Buccleuch and Queensberry (1863) {	Wm. Henry Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott, <i>k.g.</i> , <i>k.t.</i> , <i>English Earl</i> , <i>b.</i> 1831, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i> ...	Earl of Dalkeith, <i>m.p.</i> , <i>b.</i> '64
1643 * Hamilton	Alfred D. D.-Hamilton, <i>E.D.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1862, <i>s.</i> 1895 ...	Percy D.-Hamilton, <i>b.</i> 1875
1675 * Lennox	C.H. Gordon-Lennox, <i>k.g.</i> , <i>E.D.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1818, <i>s.</i> 1860, <i>w.</i> ...	Earl of March, <i>b.</i> 1845
1707 * Montrose	Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, <i>A.D.C.</i> , <i>k.t.</i> , <i>English Earl</i> , <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>m.</i>	Marq. of Graham, <i>b.</i> 1878
1707 * Roxburghe	Henry John Innes-Ker, <i>E.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1892 ...	Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, <i>b.</i> []

MARQUESSSES (4).

1599 * Huntly	Charles Gordon, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1847, <i>s.</i> 1863, <i>m.</i>	Lord Granville Gordon, <i>b.</i> '56
1701 * Lothian	Robt. Schomberg Kerr, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1900,	Lord Ralph Kerr, <i>b.</i> 1837
1682 Queensberry	Percy Sholto Douglas, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Ld. Douglas of Hawick, <i>b.</i> '96
1694 * Tweeddale	Wm. Montagu Hay, <i>k.t.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1826, <i>s.</i> 1878, []	Earl of Gifford, <i>b.</i> 1884

EARLS (44).

1606 * Abercorn	Jas. Hamilton, <i>k.g.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , <i>E.M.</i> , <i>I.D.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1838, <i>s.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i> ...	Marq. of Hamilton, <i>b.</i> 1869
1682 * Aberdeen	J.C. Hamilton-Gordon, <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>E.V.</i> , <i>b.</i> '47, <i>s.</i> '70, <i>m.</i> ...	Lord Haddo, <i>b.</i> 1879
1639 Airth	David Lyulph Gore W. Ogilvy, <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Bruce Ogilvy, <i>b.</i> 1895
1677 * Breadalbane	Gavin Campbell, <i>k.g.</i> , <i>E.M.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1871, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. I. Campbell, <i>b.</i> 1859
1469 Buchan	ShIPLEY Gordon Stuart Erskine, <i>b.</i> '50, <i>s.</i> '98, <i>m.</i> ...	Lord Cardross, <i>b.</i> 1878
1545 Caitness	John Sutherland Sinclair, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1891	Hon. Norman Sinclair, <i>b.</i> '62
1839 † Carmwath	Robt. Harris Carnwath Dalzell, <i>b.</i> 1847, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>w.</i> ...	Lord Dalzell, <i>b.</i> 1877
1509 * Cassillis	Archibald Kennedy, <i>E.M.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1847, <i>s.</i> 1870, <i>m.</i> ...	Earl of Cassillis, <i>b.</i> 1873
1398 * Or Crawford & Balcarres (1651) ...	Jas. Ludovic Lindsay, <i>k.t.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1847, <i>s.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i> ...	Lord Balcarres, <i>m.p.</i> , <i>b.</i> '71
1633 * Dalhouis	Arthur Geo. M. Ramsay, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1887 ...	Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay, <i>b.</i> '79
1633 * Dumfries & Bute (1703) }	John Crichton-Stuart, <i>E.M.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>s.</i> 1900,	{ Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, <i>b.</i> 1883

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1669 *DunDonalds	Doug. M. B. H. Cochrane, C.B., M.V.O., b. '52, s. '85, m.	Lord Cochrane, b. 1886
1686 *Dunmore	Chas. Adolphus Murray, E.B., b. 1841, s. 1845, m.	Visc. Fincastle, F.C., b. 1871
1643 *Dysart	Wm. John Montgomerie Tollemache, b. 1859, s. 1878, m.	Lady Agnes Scott, b. 1855
1508 *Eglinton & Winton	(1600) G. A. Montgomerie, E.E., b. 1848, s. 1892, m.	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1880
1633 *Elgin & Kincardine	(1647) Victor Alex. Bruce, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., E.B., b. 1849, s. 1863, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1881
1453 *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. 1895, s. 1873, m.	Hon. R. H. Stewart, b. 1836
1703 *Glasgow	David Boyle, G.C.M.G., E.B., b. 1833, s. 1890, 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, K.T., E.B., b. 1824, s. 1881, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1873
1703 *Hopetoun	John A. L. Hope, K.T., G.C.M.G., E.B., b. '60, s. '73, m.	Lord Hope, b. 1887
1633 *Kinnoull	Archib. F. G. Hay, E.B., b. 1855, s. 1837, m.	Viscount Dupplin, b. 1879
1677 *Kinross	Algernon 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 Pethune, b. 1832, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Garnock, b. 1867
1633 *Loudoun	Chas. E. Abney-Hastings, E.B., b. 1855, s. 1874, m.	Hon. P. Rawdon-Hastings, b. 1856
1404 †Mar	John F. Erskine Goodeve-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. J. Stuart-Gray, b. 1842
1458 †Morton	Sholto George W. Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1884, m.	Lord Aberdeen, b. 1878
1660 Newburgh	Sigismund Giustiniani-Bandini, b. 1818, s. 1877, w.	Viscount Kynnaired, b. 1862
1647 †Northesk	David John Carnegie, b. 1865, s. 1891, m.	Hn. Douglas Carnegie, b. '70
1696 Orkney	Edmond Walter Fitzmaurice, b. 1867, s. 1889, m.	Hon. A. E. Fitzmaurice, b. '74
1605 Perth &	George Drummond, b. 1807, s. 1840, claim to succession established 1853, w.	Visc. Strathallan, b. 1871
1686 *Melisfort	A. P. Primrose, K.G., K.T., E.B., b. 1847, s. 1868, w.	Lady E. Drummond, b. 1854
1703 *Rosebery	Norman Evelyn Leslie, b. 1877, s. 1893, m.	Lord Dalmeny, b. 1882
1459 *Rothes	James Grant-Ogilvie, E.B., b. 1876, s. 1889, m.	Lady Mary E. Leslie, b. 1875
1701 *Seafeld	James Carnegie, K.T., E.B., b. 1827, s. 1855, m.	Hn. Trevor G. Ogilvie, b. '79
1633 *Southesk	J. Hamilton Dalrymple, K.T., E.B., b. 1819, s. '64, w.	Lord Carnegie, b. 1854
1703 *Stair	(1606) Claude Bowes-Lyon, E.B., b. '24, s. '65, m.	Visc. Dalrymple, b. 1848
1677 *Strathmore & Kinghorne	Cromarty S.-L.-Gower, E.D., b. 1851, s. 1892, m.	Lord Glamis, b. 1855
1228 *Sutherland	Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, E.B., b. 1818, s. 1883, w.	Marq. of Stafford, b. 1855
1533 *Wemyss & March (1697)		Lord Elcho, b. 1857

VISCOUNTS (5).

1641 Arbutnott	David Arbutnott, b. 1845, s. 1895	Hn. Hugh Arbutnott, b. '47
1675 *Dunblane	George Godolphin Osborne, E.D., b. 1862, s. 1895, m.	Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, F.R.S., b. 1864
1620 †Falkland	Byron Plantagenet Cary, b. 1845, s. 1886, m.	Master of Falkland, b. 1880
1621 *Stormont	W. D. Murray, E.E., b. 1860, s. 1898 ..	Hon. And. Murray, b. 1863
1686 Strathallan	William Huntly Drummond, b. 1871, s. 1893 ..	Hon. J. E. Drummond, b. '70

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.	(None)
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
1604 *Colville of Culross	C. J. Colville, K.T., G.O.V.O., E.B., b. 1818, s. 1849, m.	Master of Colville, b. 1854
1609 *Diagwall	Francis Thomas de Grey Cowper, K.G., E.E., b. 1834, s. 1871, m.	Auberon T. Herbert, b. 1876
1643 Elibank	Montolieu Fox O. Murray, b. 1840, s. 1871, m.	Master of Elibank, b. 1870
1510 *Elphinstone	Sidney H. Elphinstone, E.B., b. 1869, s. 1893 ..	Hon. M. Elphinstone, b. '71
1627 *Fairfax of Cameron	Albert Kirby Fairfax, b. 1870, s. 1900 ..	Hon. C. E. Fairfax, b. 1875
1443 †Forbes	Horace C. Gammell-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 *Herris	M. F. Constable-Maxwell, E.B., b. 1837, s. 1876, m.	Hn. Gwend. Maxwell, b. 1877
1643 *Kinnaird	Arthur F. Kinnaird, E.B., b. 1847, s. 1887, m.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1879
1539 *Lovat	Simon Joseph Fraser, E.B., b. 1871, s. 1887 ..	Hon. H. J. Fraser, b. 1874
1681 *Nairne	H. C. K. P.-Fitzmaurice, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.O.I.E. (E.M., I.E.), b. 1845, s. 1895, m.	Earl of Kerry, b. 1872
1627 *Napier	Wm. Jno. Geo. Napier, E.B., b. 1846, s. 1898, m.	Master of Napier, b. 1876
1630 Polwarth	Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, b. 1838, s. 1867, m.	Master of Polwarth, b. 1864
1528 *Reay	Donald James Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., E.B., b. 1839, s. 1876, m.	Baron Aenes Mackay, b. '38
1651 *Rollo	J. Rogerson Rollo, E.B., b. 1835, s. 1852, m.	Master of Rollo, b. 1860
1651 Ruthven	Walter Jas. Hore-Ruthven, b. 1838, s. 1864, m.	Master of Ruthven, b. 1870

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1445 † <i>Saltoun</i>	Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i>	Master of Saltoun, <i>b.</i> 1886
1489 <i>Sempill</i>	William Forbes, <i>b.</i> 1836, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Master of Sempill, <i>b.</i> 1863
1489 † <i>Sinclair</i>	Charles William St. Clair, <i>b.</i> 1831, <i>s.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i>	Master of Sinclair, <i>b.</i> 1875
1564 † <i>Torphichen</i>	James Walter Sandilands, <i>b.</i> 1846, <i>s.</i> 1859, <i>obtd. div.</i>	Master of Torphichen, <i>b.</i> '84
BARONESES (2).		
1445 <i>Gray</i>	Eveleen Smith-Gray, <i>b.</i> 1841, <i>s.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	Master of Gray, <i>b.</i> 1864
1602 <i>Kinloss</i>	Mary Morgan-Grenville, <i>c.r.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1832, <i>s.</i> 1889, <i>w.</i>	Master of Kinloss, <i>b.</i> 1887

Peerage of Ireland.

Irish Peers (if not peers of Parliament) are eligible for seats in the House of Commons, for constituencies in Great Britain (*c.g.*, Viscount Valentia for Oxford City). Those marked * are also Peers of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom. The twenty-eight Representative Peers, elected for life, and marked †, are the *Earls* of Drogheda, Lanesborough, Mayo, Annesley, Lucan, Belmore, Bandon, Rosse, Kilmorey; *Viscounts* Powerscourt (see p. 121), Bangor, Hawarden (see p. 121), Templetown, Frankfort de Montmorency; *Barons* Massy, Muskerry, Kilmaine, Clonbrock, Headley, Crofton, Langford, Ventry, Dunalley, Castlemaine, Rathdonnell, and three vacancies.

DUKES (2).

1868 * <i>Abercorn</i>	James Hamilton, <i>k.g., c.r., E.M., S.E., b.</i> '38, <i>s.</i> '85, <i>m.</i>	Marq. of Hamilton, <i>b.</i> 1869
1766 * <i>Leinster</i>	Maurice FitzGerald, <i>E.V.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>M.</i> ..	Lord D. FitzGerald, <i>b.</i> 1888

MARQUESESSE (10).

Titles marked † take no "of."

1825 * <i>Clanricarde</i>	Hubert G. De-Burgh-Canning, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1832, <i>s.</i> 1874	Marq. Sligo, <i>b.</i> '24 (to Earld.)
1816 * <i>Conyngham</i>	V. G. F. Conyngham, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1897, <i>M.</i>	Ld. F. W. B. Conyngham <i>b.</i> '90
1791 * <i>Donegail</i>	George Augustus Hamilton Chichester, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1822, <i>s.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Lord Henry Fitzwarrine Chichester, <i>b.</i> 1834
1789 * <i>Downshire</i>	A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill, <i>E.E., b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Hillsborough, <i>b.</i> '94
1800 * <i>Ely</i>	John Henry Loftus, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i> ..	Lord Geo. H. Loftus, <i>b.</i> 1854
1800 * <i>Headfort</i>	Geoffrey Thos. Taylour, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1894 ..	Edward H. Taylour, <i>b.</i> 1860
1816 * <i>Londonderry</i>	Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, <i>A.D.C., k.g., E.E., b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Visct. Castlereagh, <i>b.</i> 1878
1825 * <i>Ormonds</i>	James Edward William Theobald Butler, <i>k.p., E.B., b.</i> 1844, <i>s.</i> 1854, <i>m.</i>	Lord Jas. A. Butler, <i>b.</i> 1849
1800 * <i>Sligo</i>	Jno. Thos. Browne, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1824, <i>s.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	Lord Ulrick Browne, <i>b.</i> 1831
1789 * <i>Waterford</i>	Hy. de la Poer Beresford, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i>	Ld. Charles Beresford, <i>c.r., m.p., b.</i> 1846

EARLS (62).

1789 † <i>Annesley</i>	Hugh Annesley, <i>b.</i> 1831, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Glarawly, <i>b.</i> 1884
1785 <i>Artrim</i>	Wm. Randal M'Donnell, <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1869, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Dunluce, <i>b.</i> 1878
1799 * <i>Armagh</i>	Ernest Augustus, <i>E.D., b.</i> 1845, <i>s.</i> 1878, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Armagh, <i>b.</i> 1880
1762 * <i>Arran</i>	Arthur S. W. C. Fox Gore, <i>E.B., k.p., b.</i> 1839, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Sudley, <i>b.</i> 1868
1800 † <i>Bandon</i>	James Francis Bernard, <i>k.p., b.</i> 1850, <i>s.</i> 1877, <i>m.</i>	Percy B. Bernard, <i>b.</i> 1844
1797 † <i>Belmore</i>	S. R. Lowry-Corry, <i>c.o.m.g., b.</i> 1835, <i>s.</i> 1845, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Corry, <i>b.</i> 1870
1739 * <i>Bessborough</i>	Rev. W. W. B. Ponsonby, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1821, <i>s.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i>	Visct. Duncannon, <i>c.r., b.</i> '51
1800 <i>Caledon</i>	Erik James D. Alexander, <i>b.</i> 1835, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>M.</i>	Hon. H. C. Alexander, <i>b.</i> '88
1748 <i>Carrick</i>	Somerser Arthur Butler, <i>b.</i> 1835, <i>s.</i> 1846	Maj. C. H. S. Butler, <i>b.</i> 1851
1789 * <i>Carysfort</i>	William Proby, <i>k.p., E.B., b.</i> 1836, <i>s.</i> 1872, <i>m.</i> ..	(None)
1800 † <i>Jastlestewart</i> ..	Hy. Jas. Stuart-Richardson, <i>b.</i> 1837, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>m.</i>	Andrew J. Stuart, <i>b.</i> 1841
1647 <i>Oavan</i>	Frédéric Rudolph Lambart, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> ..	{ Hon. L. J. O. Lambart, <i>b.n., b.</i> 1873
1803 * <i>Clancarty</i>	Wm. F. Le-Poer-Trench, <i>E.V., b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i>	Lord Kilconnel, <i>b.</i> 1891
1776 * <i>Clanwilliam</i>	Rd. Jas. Meade, <i>c.o.b., k.o.m.g., E.B., b.</i> '32, <i>s.</i> '79, <i>m.</i>	Lord Gifford, <i>b.</i> 1868
1793 <i>Clonmell</i>	Rupert Charles Scott, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1898	Hon. Dudley Scott, <i>b.</i> 1853
1620 * <i>Clork & Orrery</i> (1660)	Rd. E. St. L. Boyle, <i>k.p., E.B., b.</i> 1829, <i>s.</i> 1856, <i>m.</i>	Visct. Dungarvan, <i>b.</i> 1851
1762 * <i>Courtown</i>	Jas. G. Henry Stopford, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1823, <i>s.</i> 1858, <i>w.</i>	Viscount Stopford, <i>b.</i> 1853
1725 * <i>Darney</i>	Ivo Fras. Waider Bligh, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1900 ..	Lord Clifton, <i>b.</i> 1885
1793 <i>Desart</i>	H. J. Agmondesham Cuffe, <i>k.o.b., b.</i> '48, <i>s.</i> '98, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Otway Cuffe, <i>b.</i> 1853
1622 * <i>Desmond</i>	Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius A. Feilding, <i>E.E., b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Feilding, <i>b.</i> 1885
1800 * <i>Donoughmore</i> ..	J. L. Hely-Hutchinson, <i>k.o.m.g., E.V., b.</i> '48, <i>s.</i> '66, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Suidale, <i>b.</i> 1875
1661 † <i>Drogheda</i>	Ponsonby William Moore, <i>b.</i> 1845, <i>s.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i> ..	Viscount Moore, <i>b.</i> 1884
1822 * <i>Dunraven and Mount Earl</i>	Windham Thomas Windham-Quin, <i>k.p., E.B., b.</i> 1841, <i>s.</i> 1871, <i>m.</i>	{ Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, <i>m.p., b.</i> 1857
1733 * <i>Egmont</i>	Augustus A. Perceval, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1856, <i>s.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i> ..	Chas. J. Perceval, <i>b.</i> 1858
1789 * <i>Enniskillen</i>	Lowry Egerton Cole, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1845, <i>s.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i> ..	Viscount Cole, <i>b.</i> 1876
1789 * <i>Erne</i>	John Hen. Crichton, <i>k.p., E.B., b.</i> 1839, <i>s.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Crichton, <i>b.</i> 1872
1759 * <i>Fife</i>	Alexander William George Duff, <i>k.t., E.D., b.</i> 1849, <i>s.</i> 1879, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1528 * <i>Fingall</i>	Arthur Jas. F. Plunkett, <i>E.B., b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1881, <i>m.</i>	Lord Killeen, <i>b.</i> 1896

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1716 * <i>Fitzwilliam</i>	Wm. Thomas Spencer Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, k.G., <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1815, s. 1837, w.	Visct. Milton, m.P., b. 1872
1806 * <i>Gosford</i>	A. B. S. Acheson, k.P., <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1841, s. 1864, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1877
1684 * <i>Granard</i>	B. A. W. Patrick H. Forbes, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1874, s. 1889	Hon. R. G. B. Forbes, b. 1877
1767 * <i>Howth</i>	W. U. Tristram St. Lawrence, k.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. '27, s. '74	(None)
1800 * <i>Kennmare</i>	Val. Aug. Browne, k.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1825, s. 1871, m.	Visct. Castlerosse, b. 1860
1723 * <i>Kerry and Shelburne (1753)</i> ...	Hen. Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, k.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.O.I.E., <i>E.M.</i> , S.B., b. 1845, s. 1866, m.	Earl of Kerry, b. 1872
1822 + <i>Kilmorey</i>	Francis Charles Needham, k.P., b. 1842, s. 1880, m.	Viscount Newry, b. 1883
1768 <i>Kingston</i>	Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, b. 1874, s. 1896, m.	Visct. Kingsborough, b. 1897
1797 <i>Landaff</i>	<i>Claimant</i> —Arnold Harris Mathew, b. 1852, m.]	(None)
1756 + <i>Lanesborough</i> ..	Jno. Vansittart Danvers Butler, b. '39, s. '66, m.	Lord Newtown-Butler, b. '65
1795 * <i>Leitrim</i>	Charles Clements, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1879, s. 1892	Hon. F. P. Clements, b. 1885
1803 * <i>Limerick</i>	W. H. E. de Vere S. Pery, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1863, s. 1896, m.	Visct. Glentworth, b. 1894
1776 <i>Lisburne</i>	Ernest E. H. Malet Vaughan, b. 1892, s. 1899, M.	Geo. Aug. Vaughan, b. 1833
1822 * <i>Listowel</i>	William Hare, k.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1833, s. 1856, m. ...	Visct. Ennismore, b. 1856
1785 * <i>Longford</i>	Thomas Pakenham, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1864, s. 1887	Hon. E. M. Pakenham, b. '66
1795 + <i>Lucan</i>	George Bingham, k.P., b. 1830, s. 1888, m.	Lord Bingham, b. 1866
1785 * <i>Mayo</i>	Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, b. 1851, s. 1872, m.	Hon. Alg. Bourke, b. 1854
1627 * <i>Meath</i>	Reginald Brabazon, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1841, s. 1887, m.	Lord Ardee, b. 1859
1765 <i>Mezborough</i>	John Horace Savile, b. 1843, s. 1899, w.	Hon. Jno. H. Savile, b. 1868
1763 <i>Milltown</i>	Claimed by both John and Robt. W. F. Leeson.	(Uncertain)
1760 * <i>Morrington</i>	Arthur Charles Wellesley, <i>E.D.</i> , b. '49, s. 1900, m.	Marq. of Douro, b. 1876
1781 ? <i>Mount Cashell</i> ..	Edwd. Geo. A. Harcourt Moore, b. 1829, s. 1893	(None)
1827 ? <i>Norbury</i>	Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, b. '62, s. '73	Otway S. G.—Toler, b. 1886
1806 * <i>Normanton</i>	Sidney James Agar, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1865, s. 1896, m. ...	Hon. Fras. W. A. Agar, b. 1873
1785 <i>Portlinton</i>	L. A. H. Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. '83, s. 1900, M.	Hon. Geo. D.—Damer, b. '92
1831 * <i>Ranfurlly</i>	U. J. Mark Knox, G.C.M.G., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1856, s. 1875, m.	Viscount Northland, b. 1882
1771 <i>Roden</i>	William Hy. Jocelyn, b. 1842, s. 1897	Hon. R. J. Jocelyn, b. 1845
1806 + <i>Ross</i>	Laurence Parsons, k.P., b. 1840, s. 1867, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1873
1771 * <i>Seston</i>	Chas. Wm. H. Molyneux, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1867, s. 1897	Hn. Osbert Molyneux, b. '71
1756 * <i>Shannon</i>	Richard Henry Boyle, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1860, s. 1890, m. ...	Viscount Boyle, b. 1897
1816 * <i>Sheffield</i>	Henry North Holroyd, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1832, s. 1876	Bn. Stanley, b. '27 (to I. B.)
1446 * <i>Waterford</i>	C. H. J. Chetwynd Talbot, <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1860, s. 1877, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1882
1621 <i>Westmeath</i>	Anthony Francis Nugent, b. 1870, s. 1883	Hon. W. A. Nugent, b. 1876
1793 <i>Wicklow</i>	Ralph Francis Howard, b. 1877, s. 1891	Hon. Hugh Howard, b. 1883
1766 ? <i>Winterton</i>	Edward Turnour, b. 1837, s. 1879, m.	Viscount Turnour, b. 1883

VISCOUNTS (36).

1751 <i>Ashbrook</i>	William Spencer Flower, b. 1830, s. 1882, m.	Hon. R. T. Flower, b. 1836
1800 <i>Avonmore</i>	Algernon William Yelverton, b. 1866, s. 1885, m.	W. H. M. Yelverton, b. 1820
1781 + <i>Bangor</i>	Henry William Crosbie Ward, b. 1828, s. 1881, m.	Hon. Maxwell Ward, b. 1868
1720 * <i>Barrington</i>	Percy Barrington, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1825, s. 1886, w.	Hon. W. B. Barrington, b. '48
1717 * <i>Boyne</i>	G. R. Hamilton-Russell, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1830, s. 1872, m.	Hon. G. H.—Russell, b. 1864
1665 <i>Charlemont</i>	James Alfred Caulfeild, O.B., b. 1830, s. 1892, w.	James E. Caulfeild, b. 1880
1717 <i>Chetwynd</i>	Richard Walter Chetwynd, b. 1823, s. 1879, w.	Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, b. '59
1661 * <i>Cholmondeley</i> ..	Geo. Hy. H. Cholmondeley, <i>E.M.</i> , b. '58, s. 1884, m.	Earl of Rocksavage, b. 1883
1781 * <i>Clistfen</i>	Thos. Chas. Agar-Robartes, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1844, s. 1899, m.	Hn. Thos. A.—Robartes, b. '80
1776 * <i>De Vesci</i>	John Robt. Wm. Vesey, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1844, s. 1875, m.	Yvo Richard Vesey, b. 1881
1622 <i>Dillon</i>	Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, b. 1844, s. 1892, m. ...	Hn. H. Lee-Dillon, b. 1874
1785 <i>Doneraile</i>	Edward St. Leger, b. 1866, s. 1891	Hon. Ralph St. Leger, b. 1868
1680 * <i>Downe</i>	Hugh R. Dawnay, G.I.E., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1844, s. 1857, m.	Hon. John Dawnay, b. 1872
1816 + <i>Frankfort de Montmorency</i> ...	Raymond H. de Montmorency, K.C.B., b. 1835, s. 1889, m.	Hon. W. J. H. de Montmorency, b. 1868
1720 * <i>Gage</i>	Henry Charles Gage, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1854, s. 1877, m. ...	Hon. Henry R. Gage, b. 1895
1727 * <i>Galway</i>	G. E. Monckton-Arundell, A.D.C. <i>E.B.</i> , b. '44, s. '76, m.	Hn. G. M.—Arundell, b. '82
1478 * <i>Gormanston</i>	Jenico W. J. Preston, G.C.M.G., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1837, s. '76, m.	Hon. J. E.—Preston, b. 1879
1816 <i>Gort</i>	John Gage P. Vereker, b. 1849, s. 1900, w.	Hon. Jno. S. Vereker, b. 1886
1620 * <i>Grandison</i>	V. A. G. C.—Villiers, G.C.M.G., <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1845, s. 1859, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1873
1719 * <i>Grimston</i>	J. W. Grimston, <i>E.E.</i> , S.B., b. 1852, s. 1895 m.	Viscount Grimston, b. 1880
1831 <i>Guillemore</i>	Hardress Standish O'Grady, b. 1841, s. 1877	Hon. F. S. O'Grady, b. 1847
1791 <i>Harberton</i>	James Spencer Pomeroy, b. 1836, s. 1862, m.	Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, b. '67
1791 * <i>Hawarden</i>	Cornwallis Maude, <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1817, s. 1856, w.	Lt.—Col. R. H. Maude, b. 1842
1781 <i>Liford</i>	James Wilfrid Hewitt, b. 1837, s. 1887, m.	Hn. Arch. Rbt. Hewitt, b. '44
1628 * <i>Lumley</i>	Aldred F. G. B. Lumley, <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1857, s. 1884, m.	Hn. O. V. G. A. Lumley, b. '62
1660 * <i>Massereens and Ferrard (1797)</i> ..	Clotworthy J. Eyre Foster-Skeffington, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1842, s. 1863, m.	Hon. Oriel J. C. W. M. F.—Skeffington, b. 1871
1717 * <i>Midleton</i>	William Brodrick, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1830, s. 1870, m.	Hn. St. J. Brodrick, m.P., b. '56
1716 <i>Molesworth</i>	Rev. Samuel Molesworth, b. 1829, s. 1875, m. ...	Hon. G. B. Molesworth, b. '67
1800 * <i>Monck</i>	Henry P. C. S. Monck, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1849, s. 1894, m.	Hon. C. H. S. Monck, b. 1876
1550 <i>Mountgarret</i>	Henry Edmund Butler, b. 1844, s. 1900, m.	Hon. E. S. Butler, b. 1875
1763 <i>Mountmorres</i>	Wm. G. B. De Montmorency, b. 1872, s. 1880, m.	Hn. F. De Montmorency, b. '35
1744 * <i>Powerscourt</i>	Mervyn Wingfield, k.P., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1836, s. 1844, m.	Hon. M. R. Wingfield, b. 1880
1776 <i>Southwell</i>	Arthur Robt. Piers Southwell, b. 1872, s. 1878, m.	Hon. Robt. Southwell, b. '68

Created.

1628 *Taafe*
 1866 † *Templetown*
 1622 *Valentia*

Family Name.
 Henry Taafe, b. 1872, s. 1895, m.
 Henry E. M. D. C. Upton, b. 1853, s. 1890, m.
 Arthur Annesley, m.p., b. 1843, s. 1863, m.

Eldest Son or Heir.
 Hon. Ed. Taafe, b. 1898.
 Hon. Eric Upton, b. 1885
 Hon. A. Annesley, b. 1880

BARONS (63).

1800 *Ashtown*
 1863 * *Athlumney*
 1789 * *Auckland*
 1718 *Aylmer*
 1848 *Bellew*
 1794 * *Bridport*
 1715 *Carbery*
 1834 * *Carew*
 * 1796 * *Carrington*
 1812 † *Castlemains*
 1800 *Clanmorris*
 1800 *Clarina*
 1762 * *Clive*
 1790 † *Clonbrock*
 1789 * *Cloncurry*
 1712 * *Conway*
 1797 * *Cremorne*
 1797 † *Crofton*
 1898 *Curzon of Kedleston*

Frederick Oliver Trench, b. 1868, s. 1880, m.
 J. H. G. M. Somerville, E.B., b. 1865, s. 1873 ...
 William Morton Eden, E.B., b. 1859, s. 1890, m.
 Udolphus Aylmer, b. 1814, s. 1858, w.
 Charles Bertram Bellew, b. 1855, s. 1895, m.
 A. Nelson Hood, G.O.B., E.V., b. 1814, s. 1868, w. ...
 John Evans-Freke, b. 1892, s. 1898, M.
 Robt. Shapland Carew, E.B., b. 1860, s. 1881, m.
 C. R. Wynn-Carrington, G.C.M.G., E.E., b. '43, s. '68, m.
 Albert Edward Handcock, b. 1863, s. 1892, m.
 John Geo. Barry Bingham, b. 1852, s. 1876, m.
 Lionel Edwd. Butler-Massey, b. 1837, s. 1897, m.
 George Charles Herbert, E.E., b. 1862, s. 1891, m.
 Luke Gerald Dillon, K.P., b. 1834, s. 1893, m. ...
 Valentine Fredk. Lawless, E.B., b. 1840, s. 1869, w. ...
 Hugh De Grey Seymour, E.M., b. 1843, s. 1884, m.
 Vesey Dawson, E.E., b. 1842, s. 1897, m.
 Edward Henry C. Crofton, b. 1834, s. 1869 ...
 Geo. Nathaniel Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
Viceroy of India, b. 1859, 1st B., m.

Hon. F. S. Trench, b. 1894
 (None to peerage)
 Hon. W. Morton Eden, b. '92
 Hon. W. Matthew Aylmer, b. '42
 Hon. G. L. Bryan, b. 1857
 Hon. A. Hood, C.B., b. 1839
 Hon. R. Evans-Freke, b. '97
 Hon. G. P. J. Carew, b. 1863
 Visct. Wendover, b. 1895
 Hon. R. A. Handcock, b. 1864
 Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, b. '79
 Hon. Eyre N. Massey, b. '80
 Viscount Clive, b. 1892
 Hon. R. E. Dillon, b. 1869
 Hon. E. Lawless, b. 1841
 Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1871
 Hon. E. S. Dawson, b. 1843
 Arth. E. L. Crofton, b. 1866

1800 *De Blaquiere* ...
 1812 *Decies*
 1620 * *Digby*
 1800 * *Dufferin and*
Glaneboye

William de Blaquiere, b. 1855, s. 1889, m.
 W. M. de la Poer Horsley-Beresford, b. '65, s. '93
 E. H. Trafalgar Digby, E.B., b. 1846, s. 1889, m.
 Fred. T. H.-Temple-Blackwood, K.P., G.O.B.,
 G.O.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., E.M., b. 1826, s. 1841, m. }

(None)
 Hn. John de Blaquiere, b. '89
 Hn. Jno. H.-Beresford, b. '66
 Hon. E. K. Digby, b. 1894
 Visc. Clandeboye (Terence
 Blackwood), b. 1866

1800 * *Dunally*
 1541 *Dunboyno*
 1845 *Dunsandis and Clan*
Conal
 1439 *Dunsany*
 1756 *Farnham*
 1856 *Fernoy*
 1798 * *French*
 1800 * *Gardner*
 1818 *Garvagh*
 1794 *Graves*
 1797 † *Headley*
 1799 * *Henley*
 1800 * *Henniker*
 1782 * *Hood*
 1797 *Hotham*
 1796 *Huntingfield*
 1543 *Inchiquin*
 1776 * *Kensington*
 1789 * *Kilmains*
 1223 *Kingsale*

Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.
 Fitz Walter Robt. St. John Butler, b. 1844, s. '99, m.
 Conal J. James Frederick Daly, b. 1849, s. 1894 ...
 Edwd. Jno. M. Drax Plunkett, b. 1878, s. 1899 ..
 Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, b. 1879, s. 1900
 Edwd. FitzEdm. Burke Roche, b. 1850, s. 1874, m.
 Charles A. T. R. J. J. French, b. 1868, s. 1893, m.
 (Vacant)
 Chas. J. S. G. Canning, b. 1852, s. 1871, m.
 Clarence Edward Graves, b. 1847, s. 1870, m.
 Chas. Mark Allanson-Winn, b. 1845, s. 1877, m.
 Frederic Henley, E.B., b. 1849, s. 1853, m.
 John M. Henniker-Major, E.B., b. 1842, s. 1870, w.
 Francis Wheler Hood, E.V., b. 1838, s. 1846, m.
 John Hotham, b. 1838, s. 1872
 Joshua Charles Vanneck, b. 1842, s. 1897
 Lucius William O'Brien, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.
 Hugh Edwardes, E.B., b. 1873, s. 1900
 Francis William Browne, b. 1843, s. 1873, m. ...
 Michael C. De Courcy, b. 1855, s. 1895, m.
 Hercules Edward Rowley, b. 1848, s. 1854, m. ...
 Geo. Wm. Jas. Lysaght, b. 1840, s. 1898, m.
 Randal Pilgrim R. Plunkett, b. 1868, s. 1893, m.
 Ronald Archibald Macdonald, b. 1853, s. 1874, m.
 John Thos. Wm. Massey, b. 1835, s. 1874, w.
 Rev. Constantine C. H. Phipps, E.M., b. '46, s. '90
 Josslyn F. Pennington, E.B., b. 1834, s. 1862, m.
 H. M. Fitzm. Deane-Morgan, b. 1854, s. 1868, m.
 William Charles Wynn, b. 1873, s. 1888, m.
 Geoffrey Henry Browne Browne-Guthrie, b. 1861,
 s. 1900.

(None)
 Hn. E. S. G. Canning, b. '78
 Henry Cyril Graves, b. 1847
 Rowland G. A.-Winn, b. '55
 Hon. A. E. Henley, b. 1853
 Hon. A. E. J. H.-Major, b. '65
 Hon. G. A. A. Hood, b. 1868
 Rev. J. H. Hotham, b. 1811
 Hn. Wm. A. Vanneck, b. 1845
 Hon. D. E. F. O'Brien, b. 1897
 Hon. C. Edwardes, b. 1876
 Hon. J. E. D. Browne, b. '78
 Hon. M. W. De Courcy, b. '82
 Hon. H. Rowley, b. 1894
 Hon. Hor. Lysaght, b. 1873
 Hon. Otway Plunkett, b. '92
 Hn. S. G. J. Macdonald, b. '76
 Hon. H. S. J. Massey, b. '64
 Geo. A. C. Phipps, b. 1875
 Hn. A. J. Pennington, b. '37
 Hon. H. F. D.-Morgan, b. '73
 Hn. Thos. John Wynn, b. '78

1800 *Radstock*
 1868 † *Rathsonnell*
 1806 *Bendisham*
 1796 * *Rossmore*
 1627 *Sherard*
 1831 * *Talbot of Malahide*
 1797 *Teignmouth*
 1800 † *Trimlestown*
 1800 † *Ventry*

Granv. A. W. Waldegrave, b. 1833, s. 1857, w. ...
 T. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, b. 1848, s. 1879, m.
 F. W. Brook Thellusson, b. 1840, s. 1852, w.
 Derrick W. W. Westenra, E.B., b. 1853, s. 1874, m.
 Castel Sherard, b. 1849, s. 1886, m.
 Richd. Wogan Talbot, E.B., b. 1846, s. 1853, w.
 Charles John Shore, b. 1840, s. 1885, m.
 Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1861, s. 1891, m.
 D. B. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. 1828, s. 1868, m.

(None)
 Hn. G. G. Waldegrave, b. '59
 Hn. T. McC.-Bunbury, b. '81
 Hon. F. Thellusson, b. 1868
 Hon. Wm. Westenra, b. '92
 Philip H. Sherard, b. 1851
 Hon. J. B. Talbot, b. 1874
 Hon. F. W. J. Shore, b. 1844
 Hon. E. Barnewall, b. 1897
 Hon. F. R. Eveleigh-de-
 Moleyns, D.S.O., b. 1861
 Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, b. '75
 Hon. C. Cavendish, b. 1893
 Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, b. 1881

1800 *Wallscourt*
 1792 *Waterpark*
 1776 * *Westcote*

Erroll Augustus J. H. Blake, b. 1841, s. 1849, m.
 Henry Anson Cavendish, b. 1839, s. 1863, m.
 Chas. Geo. Lyttelton, E.V., b. 1842, s. 1876, m.

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, with 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 subdivisions 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 1900:—

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.				* POSITION AS TO PARTIES (1900).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Majority.
England	234	226	5	465	339	126	213 Min.
Wales	19	11	—	30	4	26	22 Opp.
Scotland	39	31	■	72	38	34	4 Min.
Ireland	85	16	■	103	■	8■	61 Opp.
United Kingdom	377	284	9	670	402	268	134 Min.

The two parties are thus made up of Ministerialists 402 (Conservatives 334; Liberal Unionists 68); Opposition 268 (Liberals 185, Nationalists 82, Socialists 1); the Labour Party being represented by 9 Liberals 1 Socialist, and 2 Nationalists.

The letters after the names are—*C* Conservative *U* Liberal-Unionist, *L* Liberal, *N* Nationalist, *S* Socialist, *Ind.* Independent, *Lab.* Labour, and *Temp.* Temperance. Former Members who lost their seats at the General Election have a § prefixed, 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 1900; 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 1900 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	5,287,285	10,681	681,182	9,461	764,196	7,419	6,732,619	10,049
Estmd. Population	32,091,907	64,832	4,313,993	59,916	4,515,471	43,840	40,921,371	61,077

At the time of going to press there were several vacancies, caused by the acceptance of office by new members of the Ministry.

* At the Dissolution (September 25, 1900) the figures were, MINISTERIALISTS 399; OPPOSITION 27; MINISTERIAL MAJORITY, 128.

Speaker, The Right Hon. William Court Gully, M.P. for the City of Carlisle £5,000.
 Chairman of Committees, Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M.P. for Penrith Div. of Cumberland, £2,500.
 Temporary Chairmen, John Edward Ellis; Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, q.c.; and Rt. Hon. Edmund R. Wodehouse.

England.

465 Members; 4,992,942

Electors.

ABERDEEN (London), 8,262
Wm. Frederic Lawrence, C. unop.
 ABINGDON DIV. (Berks), 8,698
Archib Kirkman Lloyd, q.c., C. unop.
 ACCINGTON DIV. (N. E. Lanc.), 14,221
Sir Joseph F. Leese, q.c., L. ... 6,585
E. Micholl, C. 5,993
J. Hemsall, Soc. 433
 ALDRINGHAM D. (Cheshire), 13,061
Coningsby R. Disraeli, C. ... 5,685
E. A. Alfred, L. 4,177
 ANDOVER DIV. (Hants), 9,383
Rt. Hon. Wm. W. Bramston
Beoch, C. unop.
 APPLBY DIV. (Wstmld.), 6,744
Richard Rigg, junior, B. L. ... 2,835
Sir Joseph Savory, Bt., C. 2,256
 ASHBURTON DIV. (Devon), 9,777
Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, L. 4,487
John Ashburner Nix, C. ... 3,716
 ASHFORD DIV. (Kent), 12,714
Lawrence Hardy, C. 5,898
B. Nicholson, U. 2,343
 ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 7,753
Herbert James Whiteley, C. 3,548
E. A. Parkyn, L. 2,400
J. Johnson, S. (Lab.) 737
 ASTON MANOR, 12,339
† Evelyn Cecil, C. unop.
 ATTERCLIFFE (Sheffield), 13,574
Ald. Batty Langley, L. unop.
 AYLESBURY DIV. (Bucks), 11,414
Hon. Lionel W. Rothschild, U. unop.
 BANBURY DIV. (Oxon), 7,853
Albert Brassey, C. 3,632
 Hon. Eustace E. T.-W.-
 Fiennes, L. 2,821
 BARKSTON ASH DIV. (Yorks,
 W. R.), 9,279
Colonel Robert Gunter, C. ... unop.
 BARNARD CASTLE DIVISION
 (Durham), 11,045
Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bt., L. 5,036
Maj. Hn. Wm. L. Vane, C. 3,545
 BAENSLEY DIV. (Yorks, W. R.),
 15,948
Joseph Walton, L. 7,549
A. W. Grosier, C. 4,355
 BARNSTAPLE DIV. (Devon), 11,916
Ernest Joseph Soares, L. 5,007
† Sir W. Cameron Gull, Bt., U. 4,660
 BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 7,755
Sir Chas. William Cayzer, C. unop.
 BASKINGTOE DIV. (Hants), 10,568
Arthur Freck, Jeffreys, C. unop.
 BABSLETT DIV. (Notts), 10,423
Rt. Hon. Sir F. G. Milner, Bt., C. unop.
 BATH (City of) (2), 7,300
Col. Hon. W. Murray, U. ... 3,485
Rt. Hon. E. R. Wodehouse, U. 3,439
D. C. Maclean, L. 2,605
 Alphaeus Cleo. Morton, L. 2,549
 BATTERSEA, 14,420
John Burns, L. (Lab., late S.) 5,860
R. C. Garton, C. 5,605

BEDFORD (Borough), 4,711
Charles Guy Pym, C. 2,115
P. Barlow, L. 1,848
 BEDFORDSHIRE: see Biggleswade,
 and Luton.
 BERKS: see Abingdon, Newbury,
 and Wokingham.
 BERMONDSEY (Southwark), 11,211
Hy. Jno. Cookayne Cust, C. 4,017
† John Williams Benn, L. ... 3,717
 BEWBEEK-UPON-TWEED DIV.
 (Northumberland), 9,303
Sir Edward Grey, Bt., L. unop.
 BETNAL GREEN (N.E.), 8,012
Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee
Bhonnagreg, K.C.I.E., C. 2,988
HARRY L. W. LAWSON, L. ... 2,609
 BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 8,123
Samuel Forde Rodley, C. 2,852
† Edward Hare Pickersill, L. 2,514
 BEWLEY DIV. (Worc.), 10,393
Alfred Baldwin, C. unop.
 BIGGLESWADE DIV. (Beds), 13,637
Lord Alwyne Compton, U. unop.
 BIRKENHEAD, 15,486
Sir Elliott Lees, Bart., C. ... unop.
 BIRMINGHAM (Central), 12,010
Ebeneser Parkes, U. unop.
 BIRMINGHAM (East), 13,070
Sir John Benjamin Stone, C. 4,989
G. V. Steevens, L. 2,835
 BIRMINGHAM (North), 9,930
John T. Middlemore, U. unop.
 BIRMINGHAM (South), 12,564
Rt. Hon. J. Powell Williams, U. unop.
 BIRMINGHAM (West), 13,035
Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamber-
lain, U. (Colonial Sec.) ... unop.
 BIRMINGHAM: see also Bordesley,
 and Edgbaston.
 BISHOP AUCKLAND DIVISION
 (Durham County), 11,341
James Mellor Paulton, L. ... 4,872
N. Hustler Hopkins, C. ... 3,641
 BLACKBURN (2), 19,456
Sir Wm. Hy. Hornby, Bt., C. 11,247
Sir Wm. Coddington, Bart., C. 9,415
P. Snowden, Soc. 7,066
 BLACKPOOL D. (N. Lanc.), 16,807
Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew W. Rid-
ley, Bart., C. unop.
 BODMIN DIV. (Cornwall), 10,025
Sir Lewis W. Molesworth, Bt., U. 4,280
T. Sharpe, L. 3,248
 BOLTON (2), 19,716
Herbert Shepherd Cross, U. unop.
George Harwood, L. unop.
 BOOTLE D. (S. W. Lanc.), 17,439
Col. Thos. Myles Sandys, C. unop.
 BORDELEY (Birmingham), 16,199
Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, U. unop.
 BOSTON, 3,448
William Garfit, C. 1,710
W. T. Simonds, L. 1,155
 BOSWORTH DIV. (Leic.), 11,721
Chas. B. Bright M'Laren, L. unop.
 BOW AND BROMLEY (Tower
 Hamlets), 11,278
Walter Murray Guthrie, C. 4,403
G. Lansbury, S. 2,558

BRADFORD (Central), 10,442
James Leslie Wanklyn, U. ... 4,634
A. Anderson, L. 4,007
 BRADFORD (East), 14,189
Capt. Hon. R. F. Greville, C. 6,121
W. E. B. Priestley, L. 5,514
 — Sheldon, Ind. 111
 BRADFORD (West), 12,340
Ernest F. S. Flower, C. 4,990
F. W. Jowett, Ind. (Lab.) ... 4,949
 BRENTFORD DIV. (Midx.), 12,469
James Bigwood, C. unop.
 BRIDGWATER D. (Somerset), 10,437
Edward James Stanley, C. unop.
 BRIGG DIV. (Lincoln), 10,713
Harold James Reckitt, L. ... 4,899
H. Peake, C. 4,077
 BRIGHTON (2), 18,634
Gerald W. Erskine Loder, C. 7,858
B. C. Vernon-Wentworth, C. 6,626
John Kensit, Ind. 4,693
 BRIGHTSIDE (Sheffield), 11,700
Jas. Fitzalan Hope, C. 4,992
Fred. B. Maddison, L. (Lab.) 4,023
 BRISTOL (East), 13,181
Chas. E. twd. Hy. Hobhouse, L. 4,979
R. A. Sanders, C. 3,848
 BRISTOL (North), 12,157
Sir Frederick Wills, Bart., U. 4,936
Sir Charles Smith, L. 4,182
 BRISTOL (South), 13,206
† Rt. Hon. Walter Hume
Long, C. 5,470
Howell Davies, L. 4,839
 BRISTOL (West), 8,466
Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Edward
Hicks-Beach, Bart., C. ... unop.
 BRIXTON (Lambeth), 10,665
Sir Robt. G. O. Mowbray, Bt., C. unop.
 BUCKINGHAM D. (Bucks), 11,685
Wm. Walter Carille, C. 5,101
H. Beaumont, L. 4,684
 BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: see Ayles-
 bury, Buckham, and Wyeombe.
 BUCKROSE D. (Yorks, E.R.), 9,652
Luke Whit, L. 4,083
† C. M. Meysey Thompson, U. 3,992
 BURNLEY, 14,393
William Mit h-ll, C. 6,774
† Hon. Philip J. Stanhope, L. 0,173
 BURNTON DIV. (Stafford), 10,852
Major Robert F. Ratcliff, U. 5,592
† J. E. Johnson-Ferguson, L. 3,421
 BURY (Lancashire), 8,581
James Kenyon, C. 4,132
George Toulmin, L. 3,283
 BURY ST. EDMUNDS, 2,581
Sir Ed. Walter Gresne, Bt., C. unop.
 CAMBERWELL (North), 12,397
Thomas Jas. Macnamara, L. 4,820
Joseph Robert Diggle, C. ... 3,485
 CAMBERWELL: see also Dulwich,
 and Peckham.
 CAMBORNE D. (Cornwall), 8,023
William Sproston Caine, L. ... 3,011
† Arthur Strauss, C. 2,993
 CAMBRIDGE (Borough), 8,186
Sir R. Uniacke-Penrose-Fitz-
gerald, Bart., C. unop.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE; see Chesterton, Newmarket, and Wisbech.
 CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (2), 6,886
Prof. Sir Richd. O. Jebb, C. unop.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, q.c. C.
 CANTERBURY (City), 3,955
John Henniker-Heaton, C. unop.
 CARLISLE (City), 7,218
Rt. Hon. William Court Gully,
q.c., L. (Speaker) unop.
 CHATHAM, 10,730
Ald. Sir H. Davies, K.C.M.G. C. unop.
 CHELMSFORD D. (Essex), 10,341
Major Fredo. Carne Rasch, C. 4,978
 H. C. S. Henry, L. 1,849
 CHELSEA, 12,736
Chas. Algernon Whitmore, C. 4,637
 J. Jeffery, L. 3,306
 CHELTENHAM, 7,584
Jas. Tynte Agg-Gardner, C. unop.
 CHERTSEY Div. (Surrey), 12,299
Hy. Currie Leigh-Bennett, C. 5,367
 H. H. Longman, L. 3,080
 CHESHIRE; see Altrincham, Crewe, Eddisbury., Hyde, Knutsfd., Macclesfield, Northwich, and Wirtal.
 CHESTER (City), 7,257
Robt. Armstrong Yerburgh, C. 3,303
 Howell Idris, L. 2,574
 CHESTER-LE-STREET DIVISION (Durham), 16,358
Sir James Joyce, Bart., L. 5,330
 Capt. Nicholson, C. 5,931
 CHESTERFIELD D. (Derby), 12,069
Thomas Bayley, L. 5,418
 Augustus Wm. Byron, U. 4,729
 CHESTERTON D. (Cambs), 10,554
Walter Raymond Greene, C. 4,190
 Hugh Edward Hoare, L. 3,961
 CHICHESTER D. (Sussex), 9,806
 Lord Edmund B. Talbot, C. unop.
 CHIPPENHAM DIV. (Wilts), 8,446
Sir John D. Poynder, Bt., C. 3,863
 John Thornton, L. 3,278
 CHORLEY D. (N. Lanc.), 12,283
 Lord Balcarres, C. unop.
 CHRISTCHURCH, 8,116
Major Kenneth Rbt. Balfour, C. 3,411
 Hon. T. Alnutt Brassey, L. 3,408
 CIRENCESTER DIV. (Glouc.) 9,487
 Hon. Allen Benj. Bathurst, C. unop.
 CLAPHAM, 16,572
Percy Melville Thornton, C. 7,504
 F. D. Perrott, L. 3,084
 CLERKENWELL (Finsbury, C.) 8,543
 Hon. Wm. F. B. Massey-
 Mainwaring, C. 2,872
 J. Benson, L. 2,523
 CLEVELAND D. (Yks. N.R.), 12,177
Alfred Edward Pease, L. unop.
 CLITHEROE D. (N.E. Lanc.), 18,584
Rt. Hon. Sir Ughtred J. Kay-
Shuttleworth, Bart., L. unop.
 COCKERMOUTH D. (Cumb.), 10,897
John Scourrah Randles, C. 4,276
 Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bt., L. 4,067
 COLCHESTER, 5,663
Sir Westman D. Pearson, Bt. L. 2,548
 Col. J. T. Holland, U. 2,274
 COLNE VALLEY D. (Yorks, W.R.),
 11,081
Sir James Kitson, Bt., L. 4,699
 W. G. Bagnall, C. 4,176

CORNWALL: ■ Bodmin, Cam-
 borne, Launceston, St. Austell,
 St. Ives, and Truro.
 COVENTRY (City), 12,145
Charles James Murray, C. 5,257
 L. Cowen, L. 4,187
 CREWE D. (Cheshire), 13,447
James Tomkinson, L. 6,120
 J. E. Reiss, U. 4,921
 CRICKLADE D. (N. Wilts), 12,441
Lord Edm. Fitzmaurice, L. 5,754
 Maj. E. St. C. Pemberton,
 B.E., C. 4,920
 CROYDON, 18,567
Rt. Hon. C. Thomson Ritchie, C. unop.
 CUMBERLAND: see Cockermouth,
 Egremont, Eskdale, & Penrith.
 DARLINGTON, 7,331
Herbert Pike Pease, U. unop.
 DARTFORD D. (N.W. Kent), 15,798
Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke, Bt., C. unop.
 DARWEN D. (N.E. Lanc.), 15,308
Ald. John Rutherford, C. 7,228
 *C. Philip Huntington, L. 6,758
 DEPTFORD, 15,000
Arthur Hy. Aylmer Morton, C. 6,236
 B. Jones, L. 3,806
 DERBY (Borough) (2), 18,270
Sir Thomas Roe, L. 7,917
 Richard Bell, L. (Lab.) 7,640
 Ald. Sir Hy. Howe Bem-
 rose, C. 7,389
 Geoffrey Drake, C. 6,776
 DERBYSH. (Mid. or Belper), 11,347
James Alfred Jacoby, L. ... 5,323
 Henry St. John Raikes, C. 4,094
 DERBYSHIRE (N.E., or Eckington),
 12,732
Thomas Dolling Bolton, L. ... 5,251
 Josiah Hugh, M.R.C.S. C. 4,983
 DERBYSH. (S., or Repton), 14,499
John Gretton, jun., C. 6,073
 H. H. Raphael, L. 5,707
 DERBYSH. (W., or Wirksworth),
 10,959
Victor C. W. Cavendish, U. unop.
 DERBYSHIRE: see also Chester-
 field, High Peak, and Ilkeston.
 DEVIZES Div. (E. Wilts), 8,807
Edward Alfred Goulding, C. 3,738
 F. E. N. Rogers, L. 3,111
 DEVONPORT (2), 8,351
Hudson E. Kearley, L. 3,626
 Edwd. John C. Morton, L. ... 3,538
 J. Lockie, C. 3,458
 F. McCormick Goodheart, C. 3,394
 DEVONSHIRE: see Ashburton,
 Barnstaple, Honiton, South
 Molton, Tavistock, Tiverton,
 Torquay, and Totnes.
 DEWSBURY, 13,295
Mark Oldroyd, L. 6,045
 F. St. John Morrow, C. ... 3,897
 DONCASTER Div. (Yorks, W.R.),
 16,276
Frederick William Fison, C. 6,512
 C. W. Black, L. 6,147
 Dorset (E., or Poole), 11,616
Hon. Humphrey N. Stuart, C. 4,776
 A. A. Allen, L. 4,680
 DORSET (N., or Shaftesbury), 6,318
John K. Wingfield-Digby, C. 3,705
 G. F. G. Issett Gordon, L. ... 3,165

DORSET (S., or Dorchester), 9,011
Col. Wm. Ernest Brymer, C. 3,884
 Capt. Alex. Leslie Renton, L. 3,519
 DORSET (W., or Bridport), 7,448
Col. Robert Williams, C. unop.
 DOVER, 5,938
Rt. Hon. Geo. Wyndham, C. unop.
 DROITWICH D. (M. Wore.), 10,175
Rd. Biddulph Martin, U. 4,020
 C. B. Harmsworth, L. 3,752
 DUDLEY, 15,859
Brooke Robinson, C. 6,461
 W. Belcher, L. (Lab.) 5,836
 DULWICH (Camberwell), 12,675
Sir J. Blundell Maple, Bart. C. unop.
 DURHAM (City), 2,607
Hon. Arth. R. D. Elliot, U. 1,250
 Sir Wm. N. M. Geary, Bt., L. 781
 DURHAM (Mid. or Brancepeth),
 12,816
John Wilson, L. (Lab.) 5,565
 C. E. Hunter, C. 4,105
 DURHAM (N.-W., or Lancaister),
 13,725
L. A. Atherley-Jones, q.c., L. 5,158
 James Joyce, C. 5,137
 DURHAM (S.-E., or N. Tees), 14,819
Hon. Fredk. W. Lambton, U. 6,168
 J. Richardson, L. 5,524
 DURHAM (County of): see also
 Barnard Castle, Bishop Auck-
 land, Chester-le-Street, Hough-
 ton-le-Spring, and Jarraw.
 EALING D. (Middlesex), 14,497
Rt. Hon. Ld. G. F. Hamilton, C. unop.
 E. GRINSTEAD D. (Sussex), 9,506
George J. Goschen, jun., C. 3,890
 Charles J. H. Corbett, L. 3,003
 EASTBOURNE Div. (Sussex), 11,248
Lindsay Hogg, C. 4,948
 Adm. Hon. Thos. Seymour
 Brand, L. 4,245
 ECCLES D. (S. E. Lanc.), 14,674
Octavius L. Leigh-Clare, C. 6,133
 J. P. Fry, L. 5,934
 ECCLESALL (Sheffield), 11,357
Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, C. 5,059
 E. Vaile, L. 3,230
 EDDISBURY D. (Chesh.), 10,584
Henry James Tollemache, C. unop.
 EDGBASTON (Birmingham), 12,015
Francis William Love, C. unop.
 EGREMONT D. (Cumbld.), 9,303
James Robert Bain, C. 3,917
 David Ainsworth, L. 3,377
 ELLAND D. (Yorks, W.R.), 13,146
Charles Phillips Trevelyan, L. 6,154
 Major Coates, C. 4,512
 ENFIELD D. (Middlesex), 17,044
Lt.-Col. Henry F. Bowles, C. 6,923
 C. Stewart Crole, C.I.E., L. ... 3,655
 EPPING Div. (Essex, W.), 10,129
Lt.-Col. Mark Lockwood, C. unop.
 EPSOM D. (Mid Surrey), 12,598
William Keswick, C. unop.
 ESKDALE D. (Cumbld.), 10,954
Claude Wm. Hy. Lowther, C. 4,052
 Robt. Andrews Allison, C. 3,349
 ESSEX (S.E., or Tilbury), 15,169
Lt.-Col. Edward Tufnell, C. 5,815
 R. Whitehead, L. 4,461

ESSEX: — also Chelmsford, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Romford, Saffron Walden, and Walthamstow.

EVERTON (Liverpool), 12,291

Sir J. Archibald Willox, *C. unop.*

EVESHAM D. (Worcester), 10,073

Lt.-Col. O. Wigram Long, *C. unop.*

EXCHANGE (Liverpool), 6,718

Charles M^r Arthur, *U.*..... 2,811

Frederick Verney, *L.*..... 1,514

EXETER (City), 8,708

Sir Edgar Vincent, *K.C.M.G. C.*, 4,001

Allan H. Bright, *L.*..... 3,388

EYE DIV. (Suffolk, N.E.), 10,162

Fras. Seymour Stevenson, *L.* 4,664

H. Harben, *C.*..... 2,947

FAREHAM DIV. (Hants, S.), 16,050

Capt. Arthur H. Lee, *B.A., C.* 7,375

R. T. Smith, *L.*..... 3,828

FAVERSHAM D. (Kent), 14,795

Capt. John Howard, *C.*..... unop.

FINSBURY (East), 5,678

Henry Chas. Richards, *Q.C., C.* 2,174

J. A. Baker, *L.*..... 1,827

FINSBURY: see also Clerkenwell and Holborn.

FOREST OF DEAN D. (Gl.), 9,993

Rt. Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke, *Bt., L.* 4,972

Henry Tertell, *Q.C., C.*..... 2,520

FROME DIV. (Somerset), 12,317

John Emmott Barlow, *L.*... 5,066

W. E. Hume-Williams, *C.* 4,788

FULHAM, 16,600

William Hayes Fisher, *C.*... 6,541

Edwin Andrew Cornwall, *L.* 4,247

GAINSBOROUGH DIV. (Linc.), 4,228

Hon. Seymour Ormsby-Gore, *Cl.* 6,661

Emerson Bainbridge, *L.*... 4,624

GATESHEAD, 16,635

William Allan, *L.*..... 6,657

John Sherburn, *M.B., U.*... 5,711

GLOUCESTER (City), 7,496

Russell Rea, *L.*..... 3,267

Pandeli Ralli, *U.*..... 3,044

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: see Cirencester, Forest of Dean, Stroud, Tewkesbury, and Thornbury.

GORTON D. (S. E. Lanc.), 14,511

Ernest Fredc. Geo. Hatch, *C.* 5,761

William Ward, *S. (Lab.)*... 5,241

GRANTHAM, 3,046

Arthur Priestley, *L.*..... 1,347

Hy. Yarde Buller Lopes, *C.* 1,309

GRAVESEND, 5,600

H. Gilbert G. Parker, *D.C.L., C.* 2,542

Hildebrand Harmsworth, *L.* 1,804

GREENWICH, 12,247

Lord Hugh Cecil, *C.*..... 5,454

R. S. Jackson, *L.*..... 3,484

GRIMSBY, GREAT, 13,292

George Doughty, *U.*..... unop.

GUILDFORD D. (Surrey), 12,477

Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, *C.* 5,816

A. W. Chapman, *L.*..... 3,609

HACKNEY (Central), 8,692

Augustus Henry Allhusen, *C.* 3,747

Sir Israel Hart, *L.*..... 2,243

HACKNEY (North), 11,747

Wm. Robt. Bousfield, *Q.C., C.* 5,005

H. W. W. Wilberforce, *L.* 2,437

HACKNEY (South), 13,145

Thos. Herbert Robertson, *C.* 4,714

Horatio Bottomley, *L.*..... 4,376

HAGGERSTON (Shoreditch), 6,781

Wm. R. Oremor, *L. (Lab.)*.. 2,290

John Lowles, *C.*..... 2,266

HALIFAX (2), 14,879

Sir Savile Crossley, *Bart., C.* 5,931

J. H. Whiteley, *L.*..... 5,543

Alfred Billson, *L.*..... 5,345

J. Parker, *(L.) Lab.*..... 3,276

HALLAM (Sheffield), 10,700

Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, *Q.C., C.*..... unop.

HALLAMSD. (Yks., W.R.), 15,610

Sir Fredk. T. Mappin, *Bt., L.* 6,588

Frank S. U. Hatchard, *C.* 4,938

HAMMERSMITH, 13,064

William James Bull, *C.*..... 5,458

M. E. Lange, *L.*..... 2,166

HAMPSHIRE (or Hants): see Andover, Basingstoke, Fareham, New Forest, Petersfield, and Wight (Isle of).

HAMPSTEAD, 9,837

Edward Brodie Hoare, *C.*..... unop.

HANDSWORTH DIV. (Staff.), 21,023

Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, *Bt., U.*

HANLEY, 15,983 [unop.]

Arthur Howard Heath, *C.*... 6,586

E. Edwards, *L.*..... 5,944

HARBOROUGH D. (Leic.), 16,128

John William Logan, *L.*... 7,269

C. H. Dixon, *C.*..... 5,946

HARROW DIV. (Midkx.), 20,067

Ireine Ed. Bainbridge Cox, *U. unop.*

HARTLEPOOLS, The, 12,849

Sir Christopher Furness, *L.* 6,491

Sir Thomas Richardson, *U.* 4,612

HARWICH DIV. (Essex), 12,185

James Round, *C.*..... unop.

HASTINGS, 8,142

Freem., Freeman-Thomas, *L.* 3,399

E. Boyle, *C.*..... 3,191

HENLEY DIV. (Oxon), 9,039

Robt. T. Hermon-Hodge, *C.* 3,622

Herbert Samuel, *L.*..... 3,450

HEREFORD (City), 3,529

Jno. Stanhope Arkwright, *C. unop.*

HEREFORDSHIRE: see Leominster, and Ross.

HERTFORD DIV. (Herts), 10,402

Abel Henry Smith, *C.*..... unop.

HERTFORDSHIRE (or Herts): see Hertford, Hitchin, St. Albans, and Watford.

HEXHAM D. (Northumb.), 10,310

Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, *L.* 4,197

Viscount Morpeth, *U.*..... 4,001

HEYWOOD D. (S. E. Lanc.), 10,222

Capt. George Kemp, *U.*..... 4,657

Edw. Hopkinson Holden, *L.* 4,431

HIGH PEAK D. (Derbysh.), 10,420

Oswald Partington, *L.*..... 4,591

S. Roberts, *C.*..... 4,432

HITCHIN DIV. (Herts), 9,275

Geo. Bickersteth Hudson, *C. unop.*

HOLBORN (Finsbury, W.), 10,903

James F. Remnant, *C.*..... unop.

HOLDERNESS D. (Yks., E. R.) 9,710

Arthur Stanley Wilson, *C.*... 4,597

A. J. Lawrie, *L.*..... 2,810

HOLMFIRTH D. (Yks. W.R.), 11,223

Henry Joseph Wilson, *L.*... 4,505

Major Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, *C.*..... 3,738

HONITON DIV. (Devon), 9,348

Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Kennaway, *Bt., C.*..... unop.

HORNCASTLE D. (Lincoln), 9,488

Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *C.* 4,392

Ald. Wallis, *L.*..... 2,962

HORNBY DIV. (Midkx.), 16,127

Chas. Barrington Balfour, *C. unop.*

HORSHAM DIV. (Sussex), 9,594

John Heywood Johnstone, *C. unop.*

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING DIV. (Durham), 14,317

Robert Cameron, *L.*..... 6,865

R. Ward Jackson, *C.*..... 4,917

HOWDENSHIRE DIV. (Yorks, E.R.), 9,467

Capt. W. H. Wilson-Todd, *C. unop.*

HOXTON (Shoreditch), 7,789

Hon. Claude Geo. Hay, *C.*... 2,866

James Stuart, *L.*..... 2,595

HUDDERSFIELD, 16,770

Sir Jas. T. Woodhouse, *L.*... 7,896

Col. Carlile, *C.*..... 6,831

HULL (Central), 10,378

Sir Henry S. King, *K.C.I.E., C.* 5,257

G. G. Greenwood, *L.*..... 2,465

HULL (East), 12,066

Joseph Thomas Firbank, *C.* 5,264

T. R. Ferens, *L.*..... 4,428

HULL (West), 16,757

Charles Henry Wilson, *L.*... 6,354

J. B. Willows, *C.*..... 4,419

HUNTINGDON D. (Hunts), 5,222

George Montagu, *C.*..... 2,118

C. R. Adeane, *L.*..... 1,838

HUNTINGDONSHIRE (or Hunts): see Huntingdon, and Ramsey.

HYDE DIV. (Cheshire), 10,485

Edward Chapman, *C.*..... 4,774

John Fowler Brunner, *L.*... 4,195

HYTHE, 5,502

Sir Edwd. A. Sassoon, *Bt., C. unop.*

ILKERTON DIV. (Derby), 14,519

Sir B. Walter Foster, *L.*... 6,633

Fitzherbert Wright, *C.*..... 5,638

INCE DIV. (S. W. Lanc.), 11,781

Col. H. B. -H. Blundell, *C.B., C. unop.*

IPSWICH (2), 10,646

Daniel Ford Goddard, *L.*... 4,577

Sir Chas. Dairymple, *Bt., C.* 4,527

N. F. Buxton, *L.*..... 4,283

J. F. P. Rawlinson, *C.*..... 4,207

ISLINGTON (East), 10,395

Benjamin Louis Cohen, *C.*... 4,205

A. M. Torrance, *L.*..... 2,586

ISLINGTON (North), 11,964

George C. Trout Bartley, *C.* 4,881

E. C. Rawlings, *L.*..... 2,567

ISLINGTON (South), 8,796

Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, *C.*... 3,881

J. A. Strahan, *L.*..... 1,665

ISLINGTON (West), 9,074

Thomas Lough, *L.*..... 3,178

F. H. Medhurst, *U.*..... 3,159

JARBOW DIV. (Durham), 15,739

Sir Chas. M. Palmer, *Bt., L. unop.*

KEIGHLEY D. (Yks., W.R.), 12,470

Ald. John Brigg, *L.*..... 5,432

Walter Bairstow, *C.*..... 4,792

KENDAL D. (Westmorland), 6,252

Major J. FitzRoy Bagot, *C. unop.*

KENNINGTON (Lambeth), 10,432

Frederick Lucas Cook, *C.*... 4,195

W. R. Essex, *L.*..... 2,329

KENSINGTON (North), 9,323	Walter Hazell, L..... 8,528	MANCHESTER (South), 11,788
Wm. E. Thompson Sharpe, C. 3,257	John R. Macdonald, Ind.	Hon. Wm. Robt. Wellesley
Rufus Isaacs, q. C., L. 2,547	(Lab.)..... 4,164	Peel, U. 5,122
KENSINGTON (South), 8,830	LEICESTERSHIRE: see Bosworth.	E. Holt, L. 3,850
Earl Percy, C. unop.	Harborough, Loughborough,	MANCHESTER (S. W.), 9,102
KENT (County of): see Ashford.	and Melton.	Wm. Johnson Galloway, C. 4,017
Dartford, Faversham, Medway,	LEIGH DIV. (S. W. Lanc.), 11,907	F. Brocklehurst, Ind. (Lab.) 2,398
St. Augustine's, Sevenoaks.	Charles Prestwich Scott, L.... 5,239	MANSFIELD DIV. (Notts), 14,455
Thanet (Isle of), & Tunbridge.	Wm. W. A. FitzGerald, C. 5,119	Arthur Basil Markham, L.... 6,495
KIDDERMINSTER, 4,289	LEOMINSTER D. (Hereford), 9,631	Col. Henry Eyre, c.B., C.... 4,127
Sir Aug. F. Godson, q. C., C. 1,950	LEWES DIV. (Sussex), 13,594	MARYLEBONE (East), 6,972
E. B. Barnard, L. 1,804	Sir Henry Fletcher, Bt., C. unop.	Edmund Boulnois, G. 3,106
KING'S LYNN, 3,209	LEWISHAM, 15,254	James P. R. Lyell, L. 1,126
Thos. Gibson Bowles, C. 1,499	John Penn, C. unop.	MARYLEBONE (West), 8,792
F. H. Booth, L. 1,332	LICHFIELD D. (Staffordsh.), 9,608	Sir Samuel E. Scott, Bart., C. 3,487
KINGSTON DIV. (Surrey), 15,139	Tho. Courtenay T. Warner, L. 4,300	Warren Hastings Sands, L. 1,532
Ald. Thomas Skeeves-Cox, C. unop.	Capt. W. B. Harrison, U. 3,485	MEDWAY DIV. (Kent), 13,985
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL: see Hull.	LIMEHOUSE (Tower H.), 6,835	Col. Chas. Edward Warde, C. unop.
KINGSWINFORD D. (Staff.), 12,365	Harry S. Samuel, C. 2,608	MELTON D. (Leicester), 13,470
Col. Wm. George Webb, C. unop.	W. Pearce, L. 2,070	Lord Cecil Manners, C. 5,585
KIBKDALE (Liverpool), 10,695	LINCOLN (City), 8,846	Arthur Wakerley, L. 5,193
David MacAeuer, C. 4,333	Charles Hilton Seely, U. 4,002	MIDDLESBROUGH, 17,307
R. R. Cherry, L. 1,738	C. Roberts, L. 3,935	Col. Saml. A. Sad'er, v.D., C. 6,760
KNUTSFORD D. (Cheshire), 10,119	LINCOLNSHIRE: see Brigg, Gains-	Joseph Havelock Wilson,
Hon. Alan de T. Egerton, C. unop.	borough, Horncastle, Louth,	L. (Lab.) 6,705
LAMBETH (North), 7,090	Sleaford, Spalding, & Stamford.	MIDDLESEX: see Brentford, Eal-
Frederick William Horner, C. 2,677	LIVERPOOL: see Abercromby,	ing, Enfield, Harrow, Hornsey,
Col. Ford, L. 1,795	Everton, Exchange, Kirkdale,	Tottenham, and Uxbridge.
LAMBETH: see also Brixton, Ken-	Scotland, Toxteth (E.), Toxteth	MIDDLETON D. (S. E. Lanc.), 13,707
nington, Norwood.	(W.), Walton, and West Derby.	Edw. Brocklehurst Fryden, C. 6,147
LANCASHIRE, North: see Black-	LONDON (City) (2), 33,364	Ald. James Duckworth, L. 6,011
pool, Chorley, Lancaster, and	Hon. Alban G. H. Gibbs, C. } unop.	MILE END (Tower Hamlets), 5,915
Lonsdale, North.	Sir Joseph C. Dimdale, C. }	Spencer Charrington, C. 2,440
LANCASHIRE, North-East: see	LONDON UNIVERSITY, 4,403	†Chas. Goddard Clarke, L. 1,280
Accrington, Clitheroe, Dar-	LOUGHBOROUGH D. (Leic.) 11,428	MONMOUTH DISTRICT, 9,335
wen, and Rossendale.	Mauric Levy, L. 4,897	Fredo. Rutherford Harris, C. 4,412
LANCASHIRE, South-East: see	Hussey Paake, U. 4,830	Albert Spicer, L. 3,720
Eccles, Gorton, Heywood, Mid-	LOUTH D. (Lincolnsh.), 9,621	MONMOUTHSHIRE (N.), 11,159
dleton, Prestwich, Radcliffe-	Robert William Perks, L. ... 4,188	D. F. Pennefather, C. 3,740
cum-Farnworth, Stretford,	Major E. Coote, C. 3,286	MONMOUTHSHIRE (S.), 14,303
and Westhoughton.	LOWESTOFT D. (Suffolk), 12,678	Col. Hon. Fredk. C. Moran, C. unop.
LANCASHIRE, South-West: see	Col. Fras. Alfred Lucas, C. 5,077	MONMOUTHSHIRE (W.), 11,150
Bootle, Ince, Leigh, Newton	Alderman Adams, L. 3,348	Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon-
Ormskirk, Southport, Widnes.	LEUDLOW D. (Herefordshire), 10,384	Harcourt, L. 5,976
LANCASTER D. (N. Lanc.), 12,334	Robert Jasper More, U. unop.	Ityd Gardner, C. 2,401
Norval Watson Helms, L. ... 5,113	LUTON DIV. (Beds), 13,317	MORLEY D. (Yorks, W.R.), 14,040
Col. Wm. Henry Foster, C. 5,069	Thomas Gair Ashton, L. ... 5,474	Alfred Eddison Hutton, L. ... 6,428
LAUNCESTON D. (Cornwall), 9,616	G. E. Elliott, U. 5,371	W. Boyd-Carpenter, C. ... 3,888
J. Fletcher Moulton, q. C., L. 3,831	LYNN REGIS: see King's Lynn.	MORPETH, 8,490
Foster Hugh E. Cunliffe, U. 2,731	MACOLESFIELD D. (Chesh.), 8,540	Thomas Burt, L. (Lab.)..... 3,117
LEAMINGTON: see Warwick and	Wm. Bromley-Davenport, C. unop.	Maltman Barry, C. 2,705
Leamington.	MAIDSTONE, 5,068	NEW FOREST D. (Hants), 10,495
LEEDS (Central), 9,820	John Barker, L. 2,201	Hon. John W. E. Douglas-
Rt. Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, C. 4,144	†Fiennes S. W. Cornwallis, C. 2,163	Scott-Montagu, C. unop.
†Sir Sam. Montagu, Bt. L. 3,042	MALDON DIV. (Essex), 10,018	NEWARK DIV. (Notts), 10,310
LEEDS (East), 9,335	Hon. Chas. Hedley Strutt, C. 4,649	Sir Charles Glynn Earle
Henry Strother Caviley, C. 3,453	J. M. Henderson, L. 3,301	Welby, Bart., C. unop.
J. Rochfort Maguire, L. ... 1,586	MANCHESTER (East), 12,727	NEWBURY DIV. (Berks), 10,595
W. P. Byles, L. (Lab.) ... 1,265	Rt. Hon. Arth. J. Balfour, C. 5,803	William Arthur Mount, C. ... unop.
LEEDS (North), 17,387	A. H. Scott, L. 3,350	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (2), 34,690
Rt. Hon. Wm. L. Jackson, C. 7,512	MANCHESTER (North), 10,770	Walter Richard Pummer, C. 15,097
J. C. Hamilton, L. 4,995	Charles Ernest Schwann, L. 4,258	George Renwick, C. 14,752
LEEDS (South), 13,442	J. Hicks, C. 4,323	Samuel Storey, L. 10,488
J. Lawson Walton, q. C., L. 4,952	MANCHESTER (N.-E.), 9,947	Captain Hon. Hedworth
Reginald Jas. Neville, C. 4,718	Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson,	Lambton, B.N., L. 10,453
LEEDS (West), 16,867	Bart., G.C.S.I., C. 4,316	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 9,095
Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone, L. 7,043	Augustine Birrell, q. C., L. 3,610	Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, C. 3,750
Col. T. W. Harding, U. ... 6,522	MANCHESTER (N.-W.), 11,721	William Allen, L. 3,568
LEEK DIV. (Staffordsh.), 11,006	Sir William Henry Houlds-	NEWINGTON (WEST), 8,491
Charles Bill, C. 4,800	worth, Bart., C. unop.	Capt. Cecil Wm. Norton, L. ... 3,559
Robert Pearce, L. 4,041		F. G. R. Seaver, C. 2,403
LEICESTER (Boro) (2), 24,962		NEWINGTON: see also Walworth.
Henry Broadhurst, L. (Lab.) 10,385		
Sir Jno. F. L. Rolleston, C. 9,066		

NEWMARKET DIV. (Cams.), 9,477	NOTTINGHAM (BORO') (W.), 14,873	PRESTWICH D. (S. E. Lanc.), 15,732
Harry L. B. M'Calmont, C. 4,295	James Henry Yocall, L. ... 6,023	Frederick Cawley, L. 7,127
C. D. Rose, L. 3,318	Sir Lepel Griffin, U. 5,639	Capt. H. H. Houldsworth, C. 6,406
NEWPORT D. (Shropshire), 10,625	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (or Notts):	PUSEY D. (Yorks, W. R.), 14,573
Col. Wm. Kenyon-Staney, C. unop.	see Bassetlaw, Mansfield,	+ George Whiteley, L. 5,973
NEWTON D. (S. W. Lanc.), 12,062	Newark, and Rushcliffe.	E. B. Faber, C. 5,424
Lt.-Col. Richd. Pilkington, C. unop.	NUNEATON DIV. (Warwick), 12,894	RADOLIFFE-CUM-FARNWORTH DIV.
NORFOLK (E., or N. Walsham),	Fras. Alex. Newdigate, C. ... 5,736	(S. E. Lanc.), 12,244
10,791	William Johnson, L. (Lab.) 4,432	Theodore Cooke Taylor, L. ... 5,497
Robert John Price, L. 4,563	OLDBURY: see Worcester, N.	J. C. Cross, C. 5,437
W. Frioieau, C. 3,733	OLDHAM (2), 29,253	RAMSEY DIV. (Hunts), 6,683
NORFOLK (M., or Dereham), 9,226	Alfred Emmott, L. 12,947	Hon. Ailwyn E. Fellows, C. 2,893
Frederick Wm. Wilson, L. ... 3,996	Winsor L. S. Churchill, C. 12,931	G. J. Phillips, L. 1,742
W. L. Boyle, U. 3,422	Walter Runciman, L. 12,709	READING, 10,152
NORFOLK (N., or Aylsham), 10,261	C. B. Crisp, C. 12,552	George William Palmer, L. 4,592
Sir William B. Gurdon,	ORMSKIRK D. (S. W. Lanc.), 11,032	Charles E. Keyser, C. 4,353
K. O. M. G., L. 4,490	Hon. Arthur Stanley, C. unop.	REIGATE DIV. (Surrey), 12,078
Major Follett, C. 3,493	OSGOLDCROSS D. (Yks. W. R.) 14,689	Hon. Henry Cubitt, C. unop.
NORFOLK (N. W., or Freebridge),	Sir John Austin, Bart., U. ... 5,609	RICHMOND D. (Yks., N. R.), 10,369
10,811	Vickerman Hentzell	John Hutton, C. 4,573
George White, L. 4,237	Rutherford, L. 3,025	G. Howard, L. 3,117
Sir William Hovell B. F.	OSWESTRY D. (Shropshire), 9,991	RIPON DIV. (Yorks, W. R.), 11,004
Folkes, C. 3,811	Stanley Leighton, C. unop.	Rt. Hon. J. Lloyd Wharton, C. unop.
NORFOLK (S., or Diss), 9,654	OTLEY DIV. (Yorks W. R.), 12,138	ROCHDALE, 12,968
Arthur W. Soames, L. 3,986	James Hastings Duncan, L. 5,327	Col. Clement M. Roys, C. ... 5,204
E. N. Mann, U. 3,566	Marmaduke A. Wyvill, C. 4,747	A. C. Harvey, L. 5,185
NORFOLK (S.-W., or Thetford),	OXFORD (City), 8,185	A. Clarke, S. (Lab.) 901
8,740	Viscount Valencia, C. unop.	ROCHESTER, 4,936
Thomas Leigh Hare, C. 3,702	OXFORD UNIVERSITY (2), 6,221	Viscount Cranborne, C. ... unop.
Ald. Richard Winfrey, L. ... 3,636	Rt. Hon. J. Gilbert Talbot, C.	ROMFORD DIV. (Essex), 29,316
NORMANTON D. (Yks., W. R.) 13,100	Sir William Reynell Anson, } unop.	Louis Sinclair, C. 10,450
Benjamin Pickard, L. (Lab.) 5,025	Bart., C. }	+ Hon. Lionel Holland, L. 7,388
C. Lister Kaye, C. 3,606	OXFORDSHIRE: see Banbury,	Ross Div. (Hereford), 10,439
NORTH LONSDALE (Div.)	Henley, and Woodstock.	Capt. Percy Archer Clive, U. unop.
(N. Lancashire), 9,537	PADDINGTON (North), 8,197	ROSSENDALE (N. E. Lanc.) 12,148
Richd. Freak. Cavendish, C. unop.	John Aird, C. 3,364	William Mather, L. unop.
NORTHAMPTON (BORO') (2), 12,180	E. W. Fordham, L. 1,518	ROTHERHAM D. (Yorks, W. R.),
John Greenwood Shipman,	PADDINGTON (South), 5,750	15,325
L.L.D., L. 5,437	Sir T. George Fardell, C. ... unop.	William Henry Holland, L. 6,926
Henry Labouchere, L. 5,281	PEGHAM (Camberwell), 11,835	R. H. Vernon-Wragge, U. 5,021
R. E. B. Orlebar, C. 4,480	Fredk. George Banbury, C. 4,433	ROTHERHITHE (Southwark), 9,559
H. E. Bandall, C. 4,124	Capt. F. Hemphill, L. 3,061	John Cumming Macdonald, C. 3,938
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (East, or	PENRITH D. (Cumberland), 8,896	T. Hart Davies, L. 2,356
Wellingborough), 14,865	Rt. Hon. James W. Lowther, C. unop.	RUGBY D. (Warwickshire), 10,284
Fras. Alston Channing, L. 7,003	PENRYN and FALMOUTH, 2,756	John Corrie Grant, L. 4,349
J. C. Denham-Parker, C. ... 5,563	Fredk. John Horniman, L. ... 1,184	F. E. Muntz, C. 4,150
NORTHAMPTONSH. (Mid), 12,175	N. L. Cohen, C. 1,164	RUSHOLIFFE D. (Notts), 14,906
Rt. Hon. Chas. R. Spencer, L. 5,399	PETERBOROUGH (City), 5,300	John Edward Ellis, L. 6,359
Sir James Pender, Bart., C. 4,609	Robert Purvis, U. 2,315	J. Robinson, C. 5,913
NORTHAMPTONSH. (N.), 10,209	Halley Stewart, L. 2,155	RUTLAND (County), 4,207
Col. Sackville George Stop-	PETERSFIELD D. (Hants), 8,761	George Henry Finch, C. unop.
ford-Sackville, C. 4,559	Wm. Graham Nicholson, C. unop.	RYE DIVISION (Sussex), 11,856
F. Barlow, L. 3,33	PLYMOUTH (2), 13,566	Col. Arthur M. Brookfield, C. 5,376
3 NORTHAMPTONSH. (South), 8,976	Henry Edward Duke, Q. C. C. 6,009	Charles Fredk. Hutchinson,
Hon. Edward A. Fitzroy, C. 4,174	Hon. Ivor C. Guest, C. 6,005	M. D., L. 2,887
A. Grove, L. 3,165	Sigismund Ferd. Mendl, L. 5,460	SAFFRON WALDEN D. (Essex), 8,556
NORTHUMBERLAND: see Berwick-	H. de R. Walker, L. 5,264	Hon. Armine Wodehouse, L. 3,247
upon-Tweed, Hexham, Tyne-	PONTEFRAC T, 3,004	Charles Wing Gray, C. 3,137
side, and Wansbeck.	Thomas Willans Nussey, L. 1,385	ST. ALBANS DIV. (Herts), 11,104
NORTHWICH D. (Chesh.), 12,067	Sir Fredk. Ripley, Bart., C. 1,269	Hon. Vicary Gibbs, C. unop.
Sir John T. Bruaner, Bt., L. 5,377	POPULAR (Tower Hamlets), 10,009	ST. AUGUSTINE'S D. (Kent), 14,211
C. L. Samson, C. 4,678	Sydney Charles Buxton, L. ... 3,992	Right Hon. Aretas Akers-
NORWICH (City) (2), 18,738	Wm. Pelham Bullivant, C. 2,840	Douglas, C. unop.
Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., C. } unop.	PORTSMOUTH (2), 26,668	ST. AUSTELL D. (Cornwall), 9,942
Sir Harry Bullard, C. (.....)	Jas. Hy. Alexr. Majendie, C. 10,818	Wm. Alex. M'Arthur, L. ... unop.
NORWOOD (Lambeth), 11,204	Reginald Jaffray Lucas, C. 10,303	ST. GEORGE, HANOVER Sq. 9,820
Charles Ernest Triton, C. ... unop.	Sir John Baker, L. 10,214	Col. Hon. Henage Legge, C. 3,852
NOTTINGHAM (BORO') (East), 12,109	T. Arthur Bramsden, L. 10,031	W. Everitt, L. 1,278
Edward Bond, C. 4,927	PRESTON (2), 16,867	ST. GEORGE (Tower Hamlets), 3,518
E. H. Fraser, L. 4,148	Rt. Hon. Robt. W. Hanbury, C. 8,944	Thomas Robert Dewar, C. ... 1,437
NOTTINGHAM (BORO') (S.), 12,442	Wm. E. M. Tomlinson, C. ... 8,067	Bertram S. Straus, L. 1,141
Ld. H. Cavendish-Bentinck, C. 5,298	Jas. Keir Hardie, S. (Lab.) 4,834	ST. HELENS, 10,763
H. Y. Stanger, L. 3,914		Henry Seton-Karr, C. 5,300
		C. A. V. Conybeare, L. 3,402

ST. IVES D. (Cornwall), 8,369	SOUTHPORT D. (S. W. Lanc.), 13,164	SUNDERLAND (2), 24,423
Edward Hain, U. unop.	Edw. Marshall-Hall, q.c., C. 5,522	Sir Wm. Theodore Doxford, O. 9,617
Sir Thos. PANCRAS (East), 7,248	§Sir Geo. Aug. Pilkington, L. 5,313	Jno. Stappilton G. Pemberton, C. 9,566
Sir Thomas Wrightson, Bt., O. 3,016	SOUTHWARK (West), 7,945	G. B. Hunter, L. 9,370
J. M. Asbury, L. 2,106	Richd. Knight Causton, L. 2,893	A. Wilkie, L. 8,842
ST. PANCRAS (North), 7,582	Sir Alfred Newton, Bart., C. 2,763	SURREY (County of) : see Chertsey, Epsom, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, and Wimbledon.
Edw. Robert Percy Moon, O. 3,056	SOUTHWARK : see also Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe.	SUSSEX (County of) : see Chichester, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Horsham, Lewes, and Bye.
W. Hyett Dickinson, L. 2,345	SOVEREY D. (Yorks. W.R.), 11,998	TAMWORTH D. (Warwick), 12,072
ST. PANCRAS (South), 5,894	Rt. Hon. John W. Mellor, q.c., L. 5,328	Philip Albert Muntz, C. unop.
Capt. Herbt. Merton Jessel, U. 2,273	J. C. Bailey, C. 4,067	TAUNTON, 3,272
N. P. Hamilton, L. 1,113	SPALDING DIV. (Lincoln), 12,550	Lt.-Col. Alfred Cholmeley Earle Welby, C. 1,387
ST. PANCRAS (West), 7,431	Horace Rendall Mansfield, L. 4,352	W. King, L. 1,024
Harry Robert Graham, O. 3,220	E. M. Pollock, L. 4,295	TAVISTOCK D. (Devon), 12,202
G. B. Benson, L. 1,553	SEEN VALLEY D. (Yorks. W. R.), 10,858	John Ward Spear, U. 4,746
SALFORD (North), 9,432	Thos. Palmer Whittaker, L. 5,068	Hon. John F. Wallop, L. 4,731
Fredk. Platt-Higgins, C. 4,370	W. Glossop, C. 3,653	TEWKESBURY D. (Glouc.), 12,301
J. E. Lawton, L. 3,497	STAFFORD (Borough), 3,534	Sir John E. Dorington, Bt., C. unop.
SALFORD (South), 9,109	Theodore F. Chas. E. Shaw, L. 1,533	THANET, ISLE OF, D. (Kent), 10,017
James Grimble Groves, C. 4,207	George Cawston, C. 1,528	Rt. Hon. James Louther, C. unop.
A. Mond, L. 2,980	STAFFORDSHIRE (N. W.), 14,526	THREE & MALTON DIVISION (Yorks. N. & W. R.), 12,353
SALFORD (West), 12,213	Col. James Heath, C. 6,205	John Grant Lawson, O. unop.
Lees Knowles, C. 5,503	J. Lovatt, L. 4,994	THORNBURY D. (Glouc.), 12,646
C. E. Mallett, L. 4,341	STAFFORDSHIRE (W.), 10,744	Chas. Edw. H. A. Colston, C. unop.
SALISBURY (City), 2,872	Alexander Henderson, U. unop.	TIVERTON D. (Devon), 9,057
Walter Palmer, C. 1,399	STAFFORDSHIRE : see also Burton, Handsworth, Kingswinford, Leek, and Lichfield.	Colonel Rt. Hon. Sir William Hood Wairond, Bart., C. unop.
F. Low, L. 1,160	STALYBRIDGE, 7,461	TONBRIDGE DIV. (Kent), 13,519
SCARBOROUGH, 5,730	Matthew White Ridley, J. 3,321	A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen, C. 5,579
Jos. Compton Rickett, L. 2,548	J. F. Cheetham, L. 3,240	Clifford Cory, L. 3,494
Sir Geo. R. Sitwell, Bt., C. 2,441	STAMFORD D. (Lincoln), 9,534	TORQUAY DIV. (Devon), 9,313
SCOTLAND (Liverpool), 5,859	William Younger, C. 4,292	Fras. Layland-Barratt, L. 4,205
Thos. Power O' Connor, N. 2,044	L. Haslam, L. 3,395	C. R. Rankin, C. 4,030
W. Rutherford, C. 1,484	STEPNEY (Tower Hamlets), 5,878	TOTNES DIV. (Devon), 9,678
SEVENOAKS D. (Kent), 14,861	May. William Eder Evans-Gordon, O. 2,783	Fras. Bingham Midamay, U. unop.
Henry William Forster, O. 6,604	§Wm. Chas. Steadman, L. (Lab.) 1,718	TOTTENHAM D. (Midxx.), 19,412
M. Richardson, L. 1,792	STOCKPORT (2), 12,386	Joseph Howard, O. 6,721
SHEFFIELD (Central), 9,821	Sir Joseph Leigh, L. 5,666	Rev. G. Hay Morgan, L. 4,009
Col. Sir H. Vincent, k.c.m.g., C. unop.	Beresford V. Melville, O. 5,377	TOWER HAMLETS : see Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar, St. George, Stepney, and Whitechapel.
SHEFFIELD : see also Attercliffe, Brightside, Ecclesall, & Hallam.	G. Green, L. 5,200	TOXTETH, EAST (L'pool), 9,295
SHIPLEY D. (Yorks. W. R.), 14,990	A. Hillier, C. 5,098	Augustus Fredk. Warr, C. unop.
Sir Fortescue Flannery, U. 6,284	STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 11,308	TOXTETH, WEST (L'pool), 8,614
P. Ilingworth, L. 6,223	Lt.-Col. Robert Ropner, C. 5,272	Robt. Paterson Houston, C. unop.
SHREDDITCH : Haggerston, and Hoxton.	Jonathan Samuel, L. 4,873	TRURO DIV. (Cornwall), 9,290
SHREWSBURY, 4,550	STOKE-UPON-TRENT, 13,074	Sir E. Durning-Lawrence, Bart., U. 3,869
Henry David Greene, q.c., C. unop.	Douglas Harry Coghill, C. 4,932	C. W. Thornton, L. 3,951
SHROPSHIRE : see Ludlow, Newport, Oswestry, & Wellington.	G. L. Baring, L. 4,732	TYNEMOUTH, 8,041
SKIPTON D. (Yorks. W. R.), 11,865	STOWMARKET DIV. (Suff.), 10,651	Frederick Leverton Harris, O. 3,501
F. Whiteley Thomson, L. 5,139	Ian Malcolm, C. 4,431	Francis D. Blake, L. 3,094
§Walter Morrison, U. 5,007	F. C. Horobin, L. 3,066	TYNESIDE D. (Northumb.), 18,460
SLEAFORD D. (Lincoln), 9,870	STRAND, 9,891	Hugh Crawford Smith, U. 7,993
Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, O. 4,228	Hon. Wm. Fredk. D. Smith, C. unop.	Joseph Albert Pease, L. 6,730
Chas. Emmanuel Reinhardt, M.D., L. 2,785	STRAFORD-ON-AVON DIVISION (Warwickshire), 10,050	UXBRIDGE D. (Midxx.), 13,701
SOMERSET (Eastern), 9,047	Col. Victor Milward, C. unop.	Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Bt., C. unop.
Henry Hobhouse, U. unop.	STRETFORD D. (S.E. Lanc.), 18,909	WAKEFIELD (City), 6,055
SOMERSET (Northern), 10,682	Sir John Wm. Maclure, Bt., C. 7,591	Viscount Milton, U. unop.
Evan Henry Llewellyn, C. 4,530	H. Nuttall, L. 4,938	WALSALL, 12,851
W. H. B. Hope, L. 4,014	STROUD DIV. (Glouc.), 10,474	Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Divett Hayter, Bart., L. 5,610
SOMERSET (S., or Yeovil), 9,462	Charles Peter Allen, L. 4,692	§Sydney Gedge, O. 5,285
Edward Strachey, L. 4,349	§Chas. Alfred Cripps, q.c., C. 4,379	WALTHAMSTOW D. (Essex), 24,187
W. J. Peak-Mason, C. 3,671	SUBURY DIV. (Suffolk), 10,234	Capt. D. J. Morgan, O. 9,807
SOMERSET : see also Bridgwater, Frome, Wellington, and Wells.	Sir Outhbert Quilter, Bart. U. unop.	§Samuel Woods, L. (Lab.).. 7,342
SOUTH MOLTON D. (Devon), 8,714	SUFFOLK (County of) : see Eye, Lowestoft, Stowmarket, Sudbury, and Woodbridge.	
George Lambert, L. unop.		
SOUTH SHIELDS, 16,033		
Wm. Snowden Robson, q.c., L. 7,417		
T. Readhead, C. 4,119		
SOUTHAMPTON (2), 16,505		
Tanquerville Chamberlayne, C. 6,888		
Sir John B. Simeon, Bt., U. 6,253		
§Sir F. H. Evans, k.c.m.g., L. 5,575		
C. G. Hyde, L. 4,651		

WALTON (Liverpool), 11,341
James Henry Stock, C. unop.
 WALWORTH (Newington), 7,770
James Bailey, C. 3,092
Russell Spokes, L. 2,233
 WANDSWORTH, 20,790
Henry Kimber, C. unop.
 WANSBECK D. (N^othumb.), 14,179
Charles Fenwick, L. (Lab.) 5,474
J. S. Appleby, C. 4,283
 WABBINGTON, 9,360
Robert Pierpoint, C. 4,468
A. H. Crosfield, L. 3,303
 WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, 5,920
Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, q.o.U. 2,785
H. J. Mackinder, L. 1,954
 WARWICKSHIRE: see Nuneaton, Bugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Tamworth.
 WATFORD DIV. (Herts), 13,450
Thomas Fredk. Halsey, C. unop.
 WEDNESBURY, 11,856
Walford Davis Green, C. ... 4,733
E. Horton, L. 4,558
 WELLINGTON D. (Salop), 8,427
Alex. Hargreaves Brown, U. 3,480
R. Varty, L. 2,318
 WELLINGTON D. (Somerset), 9,787
Sir Alex. F.-A.-Hood, Bt., C. unop.
 WELLS DIV. (Somerset), 11,137
Robert E. Dickinson, C. unop.
 WEST BROMWICH, 10,096
James Ernest Spencer, C. unop.
 WEST DERBY (L'pool), 11,799
Samuel Wasse Higginbottom, C. unop.
 WEST HAM (North), 15,844
Ernest Gray, C. 6,613
J. H. Bethell, L. 4,133
 WEST HAM (South), 19,631
Maj. George Edwd. Banes, C. 5,615
W. Thorne, L. (Lab.) 4,439
 WESTBURY DIV. (Wilts), 9,782
Jno. Michael F. Fuller, L. ... 4,520
Col. Rhd. G. W. Chaloner, C. 3,961
 WESTHOUGHTON DIVISION (S.E. Lancs.), 15,827
Lord Stanley, C. 7,989
Capt. Franklin Thomasson, L. 4,929
 WESTMINSTER (City), 7,367
William Lehmann Burdett-Coutts, C. 2,715
Montagu Smith, C. (Ind.) 439
 WESTMOBLAND: see Appleby, and Kendal.
 WHITBY D. (Yorks, N.R.), 10,740
Maj. Ernest Wm. Beckett, C. unop.
 WHITECHAPEL (Tower H.), 5,004
Stuart Montagu Samuel, L. 1,679
David Hope Kyd, C. 1,608
 WHITEHAVEN, 2,824.
Augustus Helder, C. 1,553
W. McGowan, L. 876
 WIDNES D. (S. W. Lancs.), 9,447
Col. Wm. Hall Walker, C. ... 4,716
M. C. MacInerney, L. 2,062
 WIGAN, 8,059
Sir Fras. Sharp Powell, Bt., C. 3,772
Col. W. Woods, L. 3,130
 WIGHT, I. of Div. (Hants), 14,494
Capt. John E. B. Seely, C. unop.

WILTON DIV. (Wilts), 8,205
James Archibld. Morrison, C. 3,733
J. N. White, L. 2,892
 WILTSHIRE (or Wilts): see Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Westbury, and Wilton.
 WIMBLEDON D. (Surrey), 19,059
Eric Charles Hambro, C. ... unop.
 WINCHESTER (City), 2,681
William Henry Myers, C. ... 1,342
Edward G. Hemmerde, L. 846
 WINDSOR, 3,125
Sir Fras. Tress Barry, Bt. C. unop.
 WIRRAL D. (Cheshire), 14,899
Joseph Hoult, C. 6,084
W. H. Lever, L. 5,079
 WISBECH D. (Camsb), 10,232
Hon. Arthur Geo. Brand, L. 4,007
Charles Tyrrell Giles, C. ... 3,846
 WOKINGHAM D. (Berks), 11,465
Comm. Oliver Young, R.N., C. unop.
 WOLVERHAMPTON (E.), 9,254
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, G.C.S.I., L. unop.
 WOLVERHAMPTON (S.), 9,414
Henry Norman, L. 3,701
W. Oulton, U. 3,532
 WOLVERHAMPTON (W.), 11,483
Sir Alfred Hickman, C. unop.
 WOODBRIDGE DIV. (Suff.), 12,077
Capt. Ernest G. Pretymann, C. 5,087
Felix T. Cobbold, L. 4,437
 WOODSTOCK D. (Oxford), 9,663
Geo. Herbert Morrell, C. ... unop.
 WOOLWICH, 14,592
Col. Edwin Hughes, C. unop.
 WORCESTER (City), 7,780
Hon. George H. Alsopp, C. unop.
 WORCESTERSHIRE (E.), 13,799
Jos. Austen Chamberlain, U. unop.
 WORCESTERSHIRE (N.), 12,726
John William Wilson, U. unop.
 WORCESTERSHIRE: see also Bewdley, Droitwich, and Evesham.
 WYCOMBE D. (Bucks), 13,064
William Henry Grenfell, C. 6,111
J. Thomas, L. 3,582
 YARMOUTH, GREAT, 8,499
Sir John Chas. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G., C. unop.
 YORK (City) (2), 12,582
John George Butcher, q.o.C. unop.
George Denison Faber, C. ... unop.
 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-goldcross, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Rotherham, Shipley, Skipton, Sowerby, and Spen Valley.

Deals.

30 Members; 294,343 Electors.
 ANGLESEY (County), 9,627
Ellis Jones Griffith, L. unop.
 ARFON DIV. (Carnarvon), 9,473
William Jones, L. unop.

BRACKNOCKSHIRE, 11,584
Charles Morley, L. unop.
 CARDIFF DISTRICT, 22,351
Sir Edward J. Reed, K.C.B.L. 9,342
Joseph Lawtence, C. 8,541
 CARDIGANSHIRE, 13,299
Matt. L. Vaughan-Davies, L. 4,568
John Charles Harford, C. 3,787
 CARMARTHEN DISTRICT, 5,557
Alfred Davies, L. 2,837
Sir John Jones Jenkins, U. 2,047
 CARMARTHENSHIRE (E.), 9,967
Abel Thomas, q.o.C., L. 4,337
Ernauld Edw. Richardson, C. 2,155
 CARMARTHENSHIRE (W.), 9,338
John Lloyd Morgan, L. unop.
 CARNABON DISTRICT, 5,202
David Lloyd-George, L. 2,412
Col. H. Platt, C. 2,116
 CARNARVONSHIRE: see Arfon, and Eifion.
 DENBIGH DISTRICT, 4,137
Hon. Geo. Thomas Kenyon, C. 1,862
Glen Edwards, L. 1,752
 DENBIGHSHIRE (East), 10,242
Samuel Moss, L. unop.
 DENBIGHSHIRE (West), 9,290
John Herbert Roberts, L. unop.
 EIFION DIV. (Carnarvon), 9,119
John Bryn Roberts, L. unop.
 FLINT DISTRICT, 3,581
John Herbert Lewis, L. 1,760
J. Lloyd Price, C. 1,413
 FLINTSHIRE, 10,774
Samuel Smith, L. 4,528
Col. Henry R.L. Howard, C. 3,922
 GLAMORGANSHIRE (E.), 15,315
Alfred Thomas, L. 6,994
Major Lindsay, C. 4,080
 GLAMORGANSHIRE (Mid), 13,666
Samuel Thomas Evans, L. ... 7,027
H. Phillips, C. 2,244
 GLAMORGANSHIRE (S.), 17,979
Maj. W. H. Wynnd' m'Quin, C. 6,841
W. Morgan, L. 6,322
 GLAMORGANSHIRE: See also Gower, and Rhondda.
 GOWER D. (Glamorgans, W.), 12,267
John Heron Thomas, L. 4,276
J. Hodge (Lab.) 3,853
 HAVERFORDWEST: see Pembroke.
 MERIONETHSHIRE, 9,437
Arthur Osmond Williams, L. unop.
 MERTHYR TYDFIL (2), 15,400
David Alfred Thomas, L. ... 8,598
Jas. Keir Hardie, Soc. (Lab.) 5,745
Wm. Pritchard Morgan, L. 4,004
 MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, 3,229
Col. Edward Bryce-Jones, C. 1,478
J. A. Bright, L. 1,309
 MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 7,915
Arth. C. Humphreys-Owen, L. 3,482
Robt. W. Williams-Wynn, C. 3,218
 PEMBROKE AND HAVERFORDWEST DISTRICT, 6,598
Lt.-Gen. John W. Laurie, C. 2,679
T. Terrell, L. 2,667
 PEMBROKESHIRE, 11,083
Jno. Wynford Phillips, L. unop.
 RADNORSHIRE, 5,219
Frank Edwards, L. 2,081
C. Llewellyn, C. 1,915
 RHONDDA D. (Glamorg.) 12,549
William Abraham, L. (Lab.) 8,383
R. Hughes, C. 1,874

SWANSEA DISTRICT, 11,056
Dav. Brynmor-Jones, q.c., L. unop.
 SWANSEA TOWN, 9,079
 † *Sir George Neumes, Bart., L. 4,318*
 † *Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, Bt., C. 3,203*

SCOTLAND.

72 Members; 681,132 Electors.

ABERDEEN CITY (N.), 10,047
Capt. Duncan Vernon Pirie, L. 4,238
R. Williams, U. 2,251

ABERDEEN CITY (S.), 11,283
Rt. Hon. James Bryce, L. ... 4,238
W. C. Smith, U. 3,830

ABERDEENSHIRE (East), 12,404
Archd. White Macdonochie, U. 4 173
 † *Thos. Ryburn Buchanan, L. 4,100*

ABERDEENSHIRE (West), 10,656
Dr. Robt. Farquharson, L. 4,352
Sir Arthur Hy. Grant, Bt., C. 3,213

ARGYLLSHIRE, 10,405
Donald Ninian Nicol, C. ... 3,834
J. S. Ainsworth, L. 3,234

AYR DISTRICT, 6,819
Charles Lindsay Orr-Ewing, C. 3,101
Col. E. C. Browne, L. 2,511

AYRSHIRE (North), 13,657
Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane, U. 5,985
A. Williamson, L. 4,791

AYRSHIRE (South), 15,941
Sir William Arrol, U. 6,615
A. Johnson-Ferguson, L. ... 5,753

BANFFSHIRE, 8,156
Alexander William Black, L. 2,768
G. Watt, U. 2,470

BERWICKSHIRE, 5,492
Harold John Tennant, L. ... 2,518
Lord Dunglass, C. 1,963

BLACKFRIARS & HUTCHESONTOWN
 (Glasgow), 10,304
Andrew Binar Law, U. 4,140
 † *And. Dryburgh Provand, L. 3,140*

BRIDGETON (Glasgow), 11,700
Chas. Scott Dickson, q.c., C. 5,032
Professor — Munison, L. ... 4,041

BUTESHIRE, 3,412
Rt. Hon. A. T. Murray, q.c., C. 1,241
N. Lamont, L. 1,046

CAITHNESS-SHIRE, 4,543
Leicester Harmsworth, L. ... 1,189
D. Benderson, C. 1,161

† *Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, L. 673*
F. C. Auld, L. 141

CAMLACHIE (Glasgow), 10,479
Alexander Cross, U. 4,345
A. E. Fletcher, L. (Lab.) ... 3,107

CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS-
 SHIRES, 7,609
Eugene Wason, L. 3,284
George Younger, U. 2,933

COLLEGE (Glasgow), 15,975
Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Bt., C. 6,629
R. Paterson, L. 5,160

DUMBATONSHIRE, 13,731
Alexander Wylie, C. 6,083
P. R. Buchanan, L. 5,393

DUMFRIES DISTRICT, 3,717
Sir Robert T. Reid, q.c.,
q.c.m.g., L. 1,847
William Murray, U. 1,300

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, 9,178
Wm. Jardine Maxwell, U. ... 4,124
 † *A. Robinson Soutar, L. ... 3,673*

DUNDEE (City) (2), 18,655
Edmund Robertson, q.c., L. ... 7,777
Sir John Leng, L. 7,650
A. D. Smith, C. 5,181
J. E. Graham, U. 5,152

EDINBURGH (City) (Central), 7,630
G-George MacKenzie Brown, L. 3,028
Dr. Colan Doyle, U. 2,459

EDINBURGH (City) (East), 11,025
George McCrae, L. 4,461
R. S. Brown, U. 3,170

EDINBURGH (City) (South), 14,794
Sir Andrew Noel Agnew,
Bt., U. 5,766
 † *Arthur Dewar, L. 5,635*

EDINBURGH (City) (West), 8,926
Sir Lewis M'Ever, Bart., U. 4,180
E. Adam, L. 2,655

EDINBURGH (8,509) AND ST. AN-
 DREWS (1,478) UNIVERSITIES, 9,987
Sir Jno. Batty Tulce, m.d., C. unop.

EDINBURGHSHIRE (Midlothian),
 13,991
The Master of Elibank, L. ... 5,804
Lt.-Col. Hon. North de Coigny
Dalrymple-Hamilton, C. 5,490

ELGIN DISTRICT, 4,535
Alexander Asher, q.c., L. ... 1,744
J. Moffatt, U. 1,187

ELGIN & NAIRN SHIRES, 5,974
Hn. John Edward Gordon, C. 2,334
A. Williamson, L. 2,159

FALKIRK DISTRICT, 10,388
John Wilson, U. 4,222
Murray MacDonald, L. ... 4,022

FIFESHIRE (East), 9,505
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, q.c., L. 4,141
A. H. Briggs-Constable, U. 2,710

FIFESHIRE (West), 11,206
John Deans Hope, L. 4,352
G. W. Ralston, U. 2,374

FORFARSHIRE, 12,313
Capt. John Sinclair, L. 4,952
Hon. C. Maule Ramsay, U. 4,714

GLASGOW (Central), 15,181
John Geo. Alex. Baird, C. ... unop.
 † See also Blackfriars and Hutch-
 esontn, Bridgeton, Camlachie, Col-
 lege, St. Rollox, and Tradeston.

GLASGOW (5,655) AND ABERDEEN
 (3,742) UNIVERSITIES, 9,397
Rt. Hon. J. A. Campbell, C. unop.

GOVAN DIV. (Lanark), 14,807
Robert Hunter Craig, L. ... 5,714
R. Duncan, C. 5,580

GREENOCK, 7,590
James Reid, U. 3,165
J. Maconic, L. 2,886

HADDINGTONSHIRE, 6,484
Rd. Burdon Huldane, q.c. L. 2,668
J. Kerr, U. 2,293

HAWICK DISTRICT, 5,869
Thomas Shaw, q.c., L. 2,611
John Sanderson, C. 2,386

INVERNESS DISTRICT, 4,085
Sir Robt. B. Finlay, q.c., U. 1,829
J. A. Duncan, L. 1,469

INVERNESS-SHIRE, 9,061
John Alexander Dewar, L. ... 3,168
The Mackintosh of Mackin-
tosh, C. 2,867

KILMARNOCK DISTRICT, 13,621
Col. J. McAusland Denny, C. 6,076
A. R. Rainy, L. 5,692
 KINCAIDINESHIRE, 6,410
John Wm. Crombie, L. ... 3,092
James Mowat, U. 1,536

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 6,872
James Henry Dalziel, L. ... 3,354
M. R. Nairn, C. 2,013

KIRKCOUBRIGHTSHIRE, 5,846
Sir M. J. M'Taggart-Stewart, Bt.,
C. 2,781
R. H. Cox, L. 2,181

LANARKSHIRE (Mid), 12,958
James Caldwell, L. 5,267
Charles K. Mackenzie, C. ... 5,975

LANARKSHIRE (N. East), 16,001
John Colville, L. 7,120
Sir Wm. H. Rattigan, U. ... 5,597

LANARKSHIRE (N. West), 13,558
Charles Mackinnon Douglas, L. 5,505
L. Edmunds, U. 5,214

LANARKSHIRE (South), 9,134
Hn. James Hy. Cecil Hozier, C. 3,968
W. Menzies, L. 3,516
 † See also Govan, and Partick.

LEITH DISTRICT, 15,484
R. C. Munro-Ferguson, L. ... 6,043
E. T. Salveson, U. 5,226

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 8,450
Alexander Ure, q.c., L. 3,827
D. Dundas, C. 3,034

LOTHIANS: East, see Had-
 dington; Mid, see Edin-
 burghshire; West, see
 Linlithgowshire.

MONTROSE DISTRICT, 8,881
Rt. Hon. John Morley, L. ... 3,960
John B. Don, U. 2,390

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,420
James Cathcart Watson, U. 2,057
 † *Sir Leonard Lyell, Bart., L. 2,017*

PAISLEY, 10,758
Sir William Dunn, Bart., L. 4,532
Capt. G. C. Swinton, C. ... 3,474

PARTICK D. (Lanark), 15,921
James Parker Smith, U. 6,950
R. Lambie, L. 4,717

PREBBLES & SELKIRK SHIRES, 3,623
Sir Walter Thorburn, U. ... 1,598
E. P. Tennant, L. 1,387

PERTH (City), 4,873
Robert Wallace, q.c., L. 2,171
William Whitelaw, C. 1,827

PERTHSHIRE (East), 7,463
Sir John G. S. Kinloch, Bt., L. 3,185
J. Graham Stewart, C. 2,143

PERTHSHIRE (West), 8,078
John Strogan, U. 3,593
C. S. Parker, L. 2,913

RENFREWSHIRE (East), 12,464
Michael H. Shaw-Stewart, C. unop.

RENFREWSHIRE (West), 9,861
Charles Bine Renshaw, C. ... 4,323
Sir Thos. Glen-Coats, Bt., L. 4,053

ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRE, 7,909
Jas. Galloway Weir, L. 3,554
J. E. Fletcher, C. 1,651

ROXBURGHSHIRE, 5,931
Earl of Dalkeith, C. 2,682
Sir John Jardine, K.O.C.I.E., L. 2,323

ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 2,951
Hy. Torrens Anstruther, U. 1,148
J. Annand, L. 1,094

ST. BOLLOX (Glasgow), 16,896
John Wilson, U. 6,232
J. McKinnon Wood, L. 6,049

STIRLING DISTRICT, 6,422
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, o.c.B., L. 2,715
Lt.-Cl. Oliver Thos. Duke, U. 2,835

STIRLINGSHIRE, 16,179
James M'Killop, C. 6,323
Sir G. Roberts-Oa, L. 6,023

SUTHERLAND, 2,589
F. S. Leveson-Gower, U. 1,224
John M'Leod, L. 752

TRADESTON (Glasgow), 9,671
Archd. Cameron Corbett, U. 4,389
W. Maxwell L. 2,735

WICK DISTRICT, 2,746
Arthur Egnolt, C. 1,154
Thos. G. H. Hedderwick, L. 1,041

WIGTOWNSHIRE, 5,515
Rt. Hon. Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt., C. unop.

Ireland.

103 Members; 764,196 Electors

ANTRIM (East), 8,836
Col. Jas. M. M'Callmont, C. 3,582
Dr. J. King Kerr, C. (Ind.) 2,653

ANTRIM (Mid), 8,219
Hon. R. Torrens O'Neill, C. unop.

ANTRIM (North), 8,600
William Moore, Junr. q.c., U. unop.

ANTRIM (South), 10,331
Wm. G. E. Macarvey, C. 3,674
S. Lowther, C. 3,081

ARMAGH (Mid), 7,363
Jno. Brownlee Lonsdale, C. unop.

ARMAGH (North), 10,014
Col. Rt. Hon. Edward James Saunderson, C. 3,579
James Oit (Ind.) 2,468

ARMAGH (South), 7,152
John Campbell, N. 1,645
Dr. O'Neil, N. 1,261

BELFAST (East), 14,565
Gustavus Wilhelm Wolff, C. unop.

BELFAST (North), 10,117
Sir Jas. Hornor Haslett, C. 4,172
T. Harrison, N. 1,855

BELFAST (South), 8,441
William Johnston, C. unop.

BELFAST (West), 9,553
Hugh O. Arnold-Forster, U. unop.

BIRE DIV. (King's Co.), 4,792
Michael Kelly, N. (Ind.) 2,636
Bernard C. Molloy, N. 1,181

CAELOW (County), 8,132
John Hammond, N. unop.

CAVAN (East), 9,372
Samuel Young, N. unop.

CAVAN (West), 9,944
Thomas McGovern, N. unop.

CLARE (East), 12,028
Wm. H. K. Redmond, N. unop.

CLARE (West), 10,683
Maj. J. Eustace Jameson, N. unop.

COLLEGE GREEN (Dublin), 10,223
Jos. ph P. Nannetti, N. (Lab.) 2,467
James Laurence Carew, N. 2,173

CONNEMARA D. (Galway); 8,423
William O'Malley, N. unop

CORK (City) (2), 13,153
William O'Brien, N. 5,817
Jas. F. Xavier O'Brien, N. 5,513
Ald. Jeremiah C. Blake, N. 2,235
Maurice Healy, N. 1,985

CORK (County) (East), 6,990
Anth. J. C. Donelan, N. unop

CORK (County) (Mid), 7,822
Dr. Chas. K. D. Tanner, N. unop

CORK (County) (North), 7,463
J. Christopher Flynn, N. unop

CORK (County) (N. East), 7,393
William Abraham, N. unop

CORK (County) (South), 7,611
Edward Barry, N. unop

CORK (County) (S. East), 8,339
+ Eugene Grean, N. (Lab.) 2,03
M. Hickey, N. 1,502

CORK (County) (West), 6,683
James Gilhooly, N. unop

DERRY (North), 10,843
Rt. Hon. John Atkinson, q.c., C. unop.

DERRY (South), 9,189
John Gordon, q.c., U. unop

DONEGAL (East), 7,950
Edward MacPadden, N. 3,113
J. F. Cooke, C. 2,660

DONEGAL (North), 8,095
William O'Doherty, N. 2,562
+ Arthur O'Connell, q.c., N. 1,612

DONEGAL (South), 8,370
J. G. Swift MacNeill, q.c. N. unop.

DONEGAL (West), 9,475
James Boyle, N. unop.

DOWN (East), 8,489
Jame Alex. Rentoul, q.c., C. unop.

DOWN (North), 9,886
Thom. s. Ormer Corbett, C. 4,493
Col. Sha. man Crawford, C. 3,230

DOWN (South), 8,914
Michael McCarton, N. unop.

DOWN (West), 8,815
Capt. Arthur Hill, C. unop

DUBLIN CITY: see College Green
 Dublin Harbour, St. Stephen's Green, and St. Patrick's.

DUBLIN (County) (North), 12,423
John Joseph Clancy, N. unop.

DUBLIN (County) (South), 10,762
John Joseph M. O'Connell, N. 3,628
† Lt. Hon. Horace C. Pinckett, C. 2,824
F. E. Ball, C. 1,532

DUBLIN HAR. (Dublin City), 9,532
Timothy C. Harrington, N. unop.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY (2), 4,669
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, q.c., C. unop.
Rt. Hon. Wm. E. H. Lecky, U. unop.

FERMANAGH (North), 5,242
Edwd. Mervyn Archdale, U. unop.

FERMANAGH (South), 5,622
Jeremiah Jordan, N. 2,735
T. S. Battersby, U. 1982

GALWAY (City), 2,209
Hon. Martin H. F. Morris, C. 883
Edmund Leamy, N. 765

GALWAY (County) (East), 8,936
John Roche, N. unop.

GALWAY (County) (North), 10,475
Col. John Philip Nolan, N. unop.

GALWAY (County) (South), 8,148
William John Duffy, N. unop.
 GALWAY Co.: see also Connemara.

KERRY (East), 6,005
John Murphy, N. unop.

KERRY (North), 5,675
Mich. Jos. Flavin, N. unop.

KERRY (South), 5,753
John Pius Boland, N. unop.

KERRY (West), 5,245
Thomas O'Donnell, N. 2,464
J. Julian, N. 1,065

KILDARE (North), 6,511
Edmund Leamy, N. 1,461
Chas. John Engledow, N. 1,233

KILDARE (South), 7,573
Matthew Joseph Minch, N. unop.

KILKENNY (City), 2,556
Patrick O'Brien, N. unop.

KILKENNY (County) (N.), 6,170
Patrick M'Dermott, N. unop.

KILKENNY (County) (S.), 5,141
James O'Mara, N. unop
 King's Co.: see Birr, & Tullamore.

LEITRIM (North), 7,670
Patrick A. M'Hugh, N. 4,025
C. J. Singleton C. 383

LEITRIM (South), 8,242
Jasper Tully, N. unop.

LIXER DIV. (Queen's Co.), 6,231
Dr. Mark A. MacDonnell, N. unop.

LIMERICK (City), 5,297
Ald. Michael Joyce, N. 2,521
F. E. Kearney, N. (Ind.) 474

LIMERICK (County) (East), 8,422
William Landon, N. unop.

LIMERICK (County) (West), 8,851
Patrick J. O'Shaughnessy, N. unop.

LONDONDERRY (City), 5,056
Marquess of Hamilton, C. 2,351
Colt Moore, N. 2,294

LONDONDERRY Co.: see Derry N. & S.

LONGFORD (North), 4,395
+ James Patrick Farrell, N. unop.

LONGFORD (South), 4,212
[Hon.] D. Edward Blake, N. unop.

LOUTH (North), 5,853
Timothy M. Healy, N. 1,604
H. Burke, N. 1,285

LOUTH (South), 5,480
+ Joseph Nolan, N. 1,233
Richard M'Ghee, N. 934

MAYO (East), 8,225
John Dillon, N. unop.

MAYO (North), 7,686
Conor O'Kelly, N. 2,504
W. M. Murphy, N. 1,116

MAYO (South), 9,055
John O'Donnell, N...... unop.
MAYO (West), 9,436
Robert Ambrose, N...... unop.
MEATH (North), 6,064
Patrick Whyte, N...... 1,453
James Gibney, N...... 1,316
MEATH (South), 6,362
James Lawrence Carew, N. unop.
MONAGHAN (North), 7,014
Daniel MacAleese, N...... unop.
MONAGHAN (South), 6,705
James Daly, N...... unop.
NEWBY, 1,789
Patrk. Geo. H. Carvill, N...... unop.
OSSORY D. (Queen's Co.), 6,521
William Delany, N...... unop.
QUEEN'S COUNTY: see Leix, and Ossory.
ROSCOMMON (North), 8,995
James J. O'Kelly, N...... unop.
ROSCOMMON (South), 8,980
John Patrick Hayden, N.... unop.
ST. PATRICK'S (Dub. City), 9,492
William Field, N...... unop.
ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN (Dublin City), 8,714
James McCann, N...... 3,429
¶ Jas. H.M. Campbell, q.c., N. 2,873

SLIGO (North), 8,629
William M'Killop, N...... unop.
SLIGO (South), 7,670
John O'Dowd, N...... unop.
TIPPERARY (East), 6,366
Thomas Joseph Condon, N.... unop.
TIPPERARY (Mid), 6,776
Kendal Edmund O'Brien, N. 2,316
Florence O'Driscoll, N...... 587
TIPPERARY (North), 6,226
Patrick Jos. O'Brien, N.... unop.
TIPPERARY (South), 5,695
John Cullinan, N...... unop.
TULLAMORE D. (King's Co.), 4,939
Edmund Haviland Burke, N. unop.
TYRONE (East), 6,760
Patrick Chas. Doogan, N.... 3,126
Col. J. L. Sandwith, C...... 3,050
TYRONE (Mid), 7,560
George Murnaghan, N...... unop.
TYRONE (North), 6,168
Rt. Hon. Serjeant Charles Hare Hemphill, q.c., L.... 2,86
D. J. Wilson, C...... 2,814

TYRONE (South), 6,220
Thos. Wallace Russell, U.... 2,499
Edward Charles Thompson, M.B., N...... 2,409
Major R. D. Howard, C.... 303
WATERFORD (City), 3,941
John Edward Redmond, N. unop.
WATERFORD (County) (E.), 4,922
Patrick Jos. Power, N...... unop.
WATERFORD (County) (West), 5,067
James John Shee, N...... unop.
WESTMEATH (North), 6,200
Patrick James Kennedy, N. 1,763
Lawrence Ginnell, N...... 1,418
WESTMEATH (South), 6,600
Donal Sullivan, N...... unop.
WEXFORD (North), 9,183
+ Sir. T.H.G. Esmonde, Bt., N. 2,823
¶ Thomas Joseph Healy, N. 1,153
J. B. Falconer, U...... 786
WEXFORD (South), 8,927
Peter F'rench, N...... unop.
WICKLOW (East), 4,827
Denis Joseph Cogan, N...... unop.
WICKLOW (West), 4,671
James O'Connor, N...... unop.

THE BALANCE OF PARTIES SINCE THE REFORM BILL OF 1832.

Year.	Ministry.	Opposition.	Majority.
1833	480 <i>Whigs.</i>	173 <i>Cons.</i>	307 <i>Whigs</i>
1835	380 "	273 "	107 "
1837	352 "	301 "	51 "
1841	367 <i>Cons.</i>	286 <i>Whigs.</i>	81 <i>Cons.</i>
1847	327 <i>Whigs.</i>	326 <i>Cons.</i>	1 <i>Whig.</i>
1852	333 <i>Lib.</i>	320 "	13 <i>Lib.</i>
1857	366 "	287 "	79 "
1859	348 "	305 "	43 "
1865	361 "	294 "	67 "
1868	393 "	265 "	128 "
1874	349 <i>Cons.</i>	303 { 247 <i>Lib.</i> 56 <i>Nat.</i>	46 <i>Cons</i>
1880	357 <i>Lib.</i>	295 { 233 <i>Cons.</i> 62 <i>Nat.</i>	62 <i>Lib</i>
1885	413 { 331 <i>Lib.</i> 82 <i>Nat.</i>	247 <i>Cons.</i>	166 <i>Lib. & N.</i>
1886	395 { 314 <i>Cons.</i> 81 <i>L. U.</i>	272 { 188 <i>Lib.</i> 84 <i>Nat.</i>	123 <i>Cons.</i>
1892	354 { 273 <i>Lib.</i> 72 <i>A.-P.</i> 9 <i>P.</i>	315 { 268 <i>Cons.</i> 47 <i>L. U.</i>	Lib.
1895	411 { 340 <i>Cons.</i> 71 <i>U.</i>	259 { 177 <i>Lib.</i> 70 <i>A.-P.</i> 12 <i>P.</i>	152 <i>Un.</i>
1900	403 { 331 <i>Cons.</i> 68 <i>U.</i>	268 { 186 <i>Lib.</i> 82 <i>N.</i>	134 <i>Un.</i>

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. Powle.
1673. *Edwd. 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 Redesdale).	
1802. Charles Abbot (created Lord Colchester).	
1817. Charles M. Sutton (cr. Visct. Canterbury).	
1835. James Abercromby (cr. Lord Dunfermline).	
1839. James Shaw-Lefevre (cr. Visct. Eversley).	
1857. J. Fvelyn Denison (cr. Visct. Ossington).	
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (cr. Visct. Hampden).	
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, 1691. ‡ Created Viscount Sidmouth.

New Members are distinguished thus *; those representing new constituencies thus †.

- Abraham, William (L) Rhonda
 Abraham, W. (N) Cork, N.-E.
 *Agnew, Sir A. (N), Bt. (U) Edinburgh, S.
 Aird, John (C) ... Paddington, N
 Allan, William (L) Gateshead
 *Allen, Charles P. (L) ... Stroud
 †Allhusen, Aug. H. (C) Hackney, N
 Alsopp, Hn. Geo. H. (C) Worcester
 Ambrose, Robert (N) Mayo, W.
 Anson, Sir W. R., Bt. (C) Ox. Un.
 Anstruther, H. T. (U) ... Andrews
 Archdale, E. M. (C) Fernanagh, N.
 *Arkwright, Jno. S. (C) Hereford
 Arrol, Sir Wm. (U) Ayrshire, S.
 Asher, Alex., q.c. (L) Elgin Dist.
 Ashton, Thos. Gair (L) ... Luton
 Asquith, Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry
 q.c. (L) Eife, E.
 Atkinson, Rt. Hn. J. (C) Derry, N.
 Austin, Sir J., Bt. (U) Osgoldcross
 Bagot, Maj. Joscelne F. (C) Kendal
 Bailey, James (C) ... Walworth
 *Bain, Jas. Robert (C) Egremont
 Baird, John G. A. (C) Glasg., Cent.
 Balcarres, Lord (C) ... Chorley
 Baldwin, Alfred (C) ... Beadley
 Balfour, Rt. Hon. Arthur James
 (C) Manchester, E.
 *Balfour, Charles B. (C) Horne
 Balfour, Rt. Hon. G. W. (C) Leeds,
 Cent.
 *Balfour, Maj. Kenneth R. (C)
 (Historical)
 Banbury, Fredk. Geo. (C) Peckham
 Banes, Maj. G. E. (C) West Ham, E.
 Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry
 Campbell, -g.o.b. (L) Stirling Dist.
 *Barker, John (L) Maidst. N.
 Barlow, John Emmott (L) Frome
 *Barratt, F. Layland (L) Forquay
 Barry, Edwd. (C) Cork County, S.
 Barry, Sir Frs T., Bt. (C) Windsor
 Bartlett, Sir Ellis Ashmead (C)
 Ecclesall, Sheffield
 Bartley, Geo. C. T. (C) Islington, N.
 Bathurst, Hon. A. B. (C) Cirencester
 Bayley, Thomas (L) Chesterfield
 Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael E.
 Hicks-, Bart. (C) ... Bristol, W.
 Beach, Rt. Hon. W. W. B. (C)
 Andover
 Beaumont, W. C. B. (L) ... Heatham
 Beckett, Mj. Ernest W. (C) Whitby
 *Bell, Richd. (Ind. Lab.) ... Derby
 Bennett, H. C. Leigh- (C) Chertsey
 Bentinck, Ld. H. (C) Nottingham, S.
 Bhowanagree, Sir Mancherjee M.
 K.C.I.E. (C) Bethnal Gr. N. E.
 *Bignold, A. (C) ... Wick Dist.
 Bigwood, James (C) ... Brentford
 Bil, Charles (C) ... Leek
 *Black, Alex. W. (L) Banffshire
 Blake, [Hn] E. (N) ... Llanfair, S.
 Blundell, Col. H. B. H. (C) ... Ince
 *Boland, John P. (N) ... Kerry, S.
 Bolton, Thos. D. (L) Derbyshire, N. E.
 Bond, Edwd. (C) Nottingham, E.
 Boscawen, A. S. T. Griffith (C)
 Tunbridge
 Boulnois, Ed. (C) Marylebone, E.
 Bousfield, W. R. (C) Hackney, N.
 Bowles, Lt.-Col. H. F. (C) Enfield
 Bowles, T. Gibson (C) King's Lynn
 *Boyle, G. James (N) Donegal, W.
 Brand, Hon. A. G. (L) ... Wisbech
 Brassey, Albert (C) ... Banbury
 Brigg, John (L) ... Keighley
 Broadhurst, Henry (L) Leicester
 Brodrick, Rt. Hon. William St.
 John (C) Guildford
 Brookfield, A. Montague (C) Ry-
 Brown, A. H. (U) Wellington, Salop.
 *Brown, Geo. M. (L) Edinb. Cent.
 Brunner, Sir J. T. (L) Northwich
 Bryce, Rt. Hn. Jas. (L) Aberdeen, S.
 Brymer, Wm. Ernest (C) Dorset, S.
 *Bull, W. J. (C) Hammer, N. W.
 Bullard, Sir Harry (C) Norwich
 *Burke, E. H. (N) ... Tullamore
 Burns, John (L) ... Battersea
 Burt, Thomas (L) ... Morpeth
 Butcher, John G., q.c. (C) York City
 Buxton, Sydney Chas. (L) Poplar
 *Caine, Wm. Sprouston (L) Camborne
 Caldwell, James (L) Lanark, Mid.
 Cameron, R. (L) Houghton-le-Sp.
 Campbell, Rt. Hon. James Alex.
 (C) Glasgow & Aberdeen Univ.
 *Campbell, J. (N) ... Armagh, S.
 Carew, J. L. (N) ... Meath, S.
 Carlile, Wm. W. (C) Buckingham
 Carson, Rt. Hn. Sir E., q.c. (C)
 Dublin University.
 Carvill, Patrick G. H. (N) Newry
 Causton, Rd. K. (L) Southwark, W.
 'Cautley', Hy. S. (C) Leeds, N.
 Cavendish, Rd. F. (U) N. Lonsdale
 Cavendish, V. C. W. (U) Derby, W.
 Cayley, Fredk. (L) ... Prestwick
 Cayzer, Sir C. W. (C) Barrow-in-
 Furness
 Cecil, Evelyn (C) ... Aston Manor
 Cecil, Lord Hugh (C) Greenwich
 Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Joseph
 (U) Birmingham, W.
 Chamberlain, A. (U) Worcester, E.
 Chamberlayne, T. (C) Southampton
 Channing, F. A. (L) Northants, E.
 Chaplin, Rt. Hn. Hy. (C) Slaford
 *Chapman, Edwd. (C) ... Hude
 Charrington, Spencer (C) Mile End
 *Churchill, W. S. (C) Oldham
 Clancy, J. J. (N) ... Dublin, N.
 Clare, Octavius Leigh (C) Eccles
 *Clive, Capt. P. A. (U) Ross Herefd
 Cochrane, Hon. T. (U) Ayrshire, N.
 Coddington, Sir W. Bt. (C) Blekbrn.
 *Cogan, D. J. (N) Wicklow, E.
 *Coghill, D. H. (C) Stoke-on-Trent
 Cohen, Benj. Louis (C) Islington, E.
 Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse (U) Br-
 dastley, Birmingham
 Colomb, Sir J. C. R. (C) Yarmouth
 Colston, Chas. Ed. (C) Thornbury
 Colville, John (L) ... Lanark, N. E.
 Compton, Lord A. F. (U) Big-
 gleswade
 Condon, T. J. (N) ... Tipperary, E.
 Cook, F. Luca* (C) ... Kennington
 Corbett, A. C. (C) Pradston, Glasg.
 *Corbett, T. L. (N) ... Down, N.
 Coutts, W. Burdett- (C) Westminster
 Cox, Irwin E. B. (C) ... Harrow
 Cox, Thos. Skewes- (C) Kingston
 Craig, R. H. (L) ... Govan
 Cranborne, Viscount (C) Rochester
 †Crean, E. (N) ... Cork, S. E.
 *Cremer, W. R. (L) ... Hogg-rston
 *Crombie, J. W. (L) Kincardinesh.
 Cross, Alex. (U) Tamlachie, Glasg.
 Cross, Herbt. Shepherd (C) Bolton
 *Crossley, Sir S. (U) ... Halifax
 Cubitt, Hon. Henry (C) Reigate
 *Cullinan, J. (N) ... Tipperary, S.
 *Cust, H. J. C. (C) ... Berrinosey
 Dalkeith, Earl of (C) Roxburgh
 Dalrymple, Sir Charles (C) Ipswich
 Daly, James (N) ... Monaghan, S.
 Dalziel, Jas. H. (L) Kirkcaldy Dist.
 Davenport, W. B. (C) Macclesfield
 *Davies, A. (L) Carmarthen Dist.
 Davies, Sir H. D. (C) ... Chatham
 Davies, M. V. (L) ... Cardiganshire
 *Delany, Wm. (N) ... Ossory
 Denny, J. M. (C) Kilmarnock Dist.
 *Dewar, J. A. (L) Inverness-shire
 *Dewar, T. R. (C) St. Georges, T. H.
 Dickinson, R. E. (C) ... Wells
 *Dickson, C. S., q.c. (C) Bridgeton,
 Glasgow
 Digby, John Kenelm Digby
 Wingfield- (C) Dorset, N.
 Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Went-
 worth (L) Forest of Dean
 Dillon, John (N) ... Mayo, E.
 *Dimsdale, Sir J. C. (C) London
 Disraeli, Coningsby (C) Altrincham
 Donelan, A. J. (N) ... Cork Co., E.
 Doug. in, P. C. (N) ... Tyrone, E.
 Dorington, Sir J. E. (C) Tewkesbury
 Doughty, George (U) Gt. Grimsby
 Douglas, Rt. Hon. Aretas Akers-
 (C) St. Augustine's, Kent
 Douglas, C. M. (L) Lanark, N. W.
 Duxford, Sir W. T. (C) Sunderland
 *Duffy, Wm. John (N) Galway, S.
 *Duke, H. E., q.c. (C) Plymouth
 *Duncan, J. H. (L) ... Otley
 Dunn, Sir William, Bt. (L) Paisley
 Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart-
 (C) Dartford
 *Edwards, F. (L) ... Radnorshire
 Egerton, Hn. A. de T. (C) Knutsford
 Elibank, Master (L) Edinburgh.
 Elliot, Hon. Arthur (U) Durham
 Ellis, John Edward (L) Rushcliffe
 Emmott, Alfred (L) ... Oldham
 *Esmonde, Sir T. (N) Wexford, N.
 Evans, S. T. (L) Glamorgan, Mid.
 Ewing, Chas. L. Orr-, (C) Ayr D.
 Faber, Geo. D. (A) ... York
 Farwell, Sir G. T. (C) Paddington, S.
 *Farquharson, R. (L) Aberdashi-, W.
 †Farrell, Jas. P. (N) Longford, N.
 *Fellows, Hon. A. E. (C) Ramsey
 Fenwick, Charles (L) Wansbeck
 Ferguson, R. C. Munro- (L) Leith
 Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir James,
 Bt., g.o.s.t. (C) Manchester, N. E.
 †Ffrench, Peter (N) Wexford, S.
 Field, Wm. (N) St. Patrick's, Dublin
 *Fielden, E. B. (C) ... Middleton
 Finch, George Henry (C) Rutland
 Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne,
 q.c. (U) ... Inverness D.

Firbank, Jos. Thomas (C) Hull, E.
 Fisher, William Hayes (C) Fulham
 Fison, Fredk. Wm. (C) Doncaster
 Fitzgerald, Sir Robert Uniacke-
 Penrose, Bt. (C) ... Cambridge
 Fitzmaurice, Ld. E. (L) Oricklade
 Fitzroy, Hon. E. A. (C)
Northants. S.
 Flannery, Sir F. (U) ... Shipley
 Flavin, M. J. (N) ... Kerry, N.
 Fletcher, Sir Henry, Bt. (C) Leves
 Flower, Ern. F. S. (C) Bradford, W.
 Flynn, J. Chrstr. (N) ... Cork, N.
 Forster, Henry Wm. (C) Sevenoaks
 Forster, H. W. Arnold- (U) Bel-
 fast, W.
 Foster, Sir B. Walter (L) Alveston
 Foster, Sir M. () Lond n Uro
 Fowler, Right Hon. Sir Henry
 Hartley (L) Woburnhampton, E.
 *Fuller, J. M. (L) Westbury
 *Furness Sir C..Bt. (L) Hartlepool
 Galloway, W. J. (C) Acheson, S. W.
 *Gardner J. T. Agg. (C)
Cheltenham
 Garfit, William (C) ... Boston
 George, D. Lloyd- (L) Carnvorn D.
 Gibbs, Hon. A. G. H. (C) London
 Gibbs, Hon. Vicary (C) St. Albans
 Gilhooly, James (N) ... Cork, W.
 Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Herbert
 John (L) ... Leeds, W.
 Goddard, Daniel F. (L) Ipswich
 Godson, Sir A. F. (C) Kilderminster
 *Gordon, J. (U) ... Derry, S.
 Gordon, Hn. J. E. (C) Elgin & Nairn
 *Gordon, Maj. W. E. - (C) Stepney
 *Gore, Hon. S. Ormsby- (C)
Gainsboro'
 Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir J. (C) Camb. Univ.
 Goschen, G. J., (C) ... E. Grinstead
 Goulding, Edw. A., (C) Devises
 *Gower, F. S. Leveson- (T)
Sutherland
 Graham, H. R. (C) St. Pancras, W.
 *Grant, J. C. (L) ... Rugby
 Gray, Ernest (C) West Ham, N.
 Green, Walford D. (C) Wedn'sb'y
 *Greene, Sir E. W., Bt. (C) Bury
St. Edmund
 Greene, H. D., q.o. (C) Shrewsbury
 Greene, Walter R. (C) Chesterton
 *Grenell, W. H. (C) ... Wyamb.
 Gretton, J. A., Jun. (C) Derbysh. S.
 Greville, Capt. Hon. Ronald
 Henry Fulke (C) Bradford, L.
 Grey, Sir E. Bt. (L) Berwick-in-T.
 Griffith, Ellis (L) ... Angleson
 *Groves, J. G. (U) ... Salfin. d. S.
 Guest, Hon. I. C. () Pymouth
 Gully, Rt. Hon. William Court.
 q.o. (Speaker) (L) ... Jarvis
 Gunter, Col. Robt. (C) Barkston Ash
 Gurdon, Sir Wm. B. (L) Norfolk, N.
 Guthrie, W. M. (C) Bow & Bromley
 *Hain, Edward (C) ... St. Ives
 Haldane, R. B. (L) Haddington.
 *Hall, E. Marshall, q.o. (C) South-
 port
 Halsey, Thomas Frdk. (C) Watford
 *Hambro, E. C. (C) ... Wimbledon
 Hamilton, Rt. Hn. Lord Geo. (C)
Ealing
 *Hamilton, Marquess of (O)
 Londonderry

Hammond, John (N) ... Carlow
 Hanbury, Rt. Hn. R. W. (C) Preston
 Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
 Vern., q.o. (L) Mornmouthsh., W.
 *Hardie, J. Keir- (Lab) Merthyr
 Hardy, Lawrence (C) ... Ashford
 Hare, Thos. L. (C) Norfolk, S. W.
 *Harmsworth, R. L. (L) Caithness
 Harrington, Tim'thy (N) Dublin E.
 *Harris, F. Rutherford (C) Mon-
 mouth Dist.
 *Harris L. (C) ... Tynewyth
 Hartland, Sir F. Dixon- (C)
Uzbridge
 Harwood, George, (L) ... Bolton
 *Haslam, Sir A. S. (O) Newcastle-
 under-Lyme
 Haslett, Sir James (C) Belfast, N.
 Hatch, Ernest F. G. (C) Gorton
 *Hay, Hon. C. J. () ... Alecto
 Hayden, Jnn. P., (P) Roscommon, S.
 Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
 (L) Ashburton
 *Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bt (L)
Walsal
 Healy, Timothy M. (N) ... Louth, N.
 *Heath, A. H. (C) ... Hanley
 Heath, Jas. (C) Staffordshire, N. W.
 Heaton, J. Henniker- (C) Canterb'y
 Helder, Augustus (C) Whitehaven
 *Helme, N. W. (L) ... Lanaste.
 Hemphill, Rt. Hon. Charles
 Hare. q.o. (L) ... Tyronn, N.
 Henderson, Alexr. (U) Staff. W.
 Hickman, Sir Alfred (C) Wolver-
 hampton, W.
 *Higginbottom, S. W. (U) West
 Derby
 Higgins, F. Platt- (C) Salford, N.
 Hill, Capt. Arthur (C) Down, W.
 Hoare, E. Brodie (C) Hampstead
 Hoare, Sir Samuel, Bt. (C) Norwich
 *Hobhouse, C. E. L. Bristol, E.
 Hobhouse, Henry (U) Somerset, E.
 Hodge, R. T. Hermon- (C) Henly
 Hogg L. (C) ... Easthoun
 Holland, W. H. (L) Rotherham
 Hoold, Sir Alexander Fuller-
 Acland- (C) Wellington, Som.
 *Hope, J. F. (C) ... Brightside
 Hope, J. D. (L) ... Fife, W.
 Hornby, Sir Wm. Henry, Bt (C).
Blackburn
 Horniman, F. J. (L) ... Penryn &
 Falmouth
 *Horner, F. (C) ... Lambton, N.
 Houldsworth, Sir William Henry,
 Bart. (O) Manchester, N. W.
 *Houlst, Joseph () ... Wirral
 Houston, H. P. (C) ... Thatch, W.
 *Howard, John (C) ... Flaversham
 Howard, Joseph (C) ... Tintinhem
 Hozier, Hon. J. H. C. (C) Lamark, S.
 Hudson, G. Bickersteth (C) Litouin
 Hughes, Col. Edwin (C) Wolswich
 Hutton, Alfred Eddison (L) Morley
 Hutton, John (C) Richmond, Yks.
 Jackson, Rt. Hn. W. L. (C) Leeds, N.
 Jacoby, James A. (L) Derbyshire, M.
 Jameson, Maj. J. E., (N) Clare, W.
 Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse (C)
Cambridge University
 Jeffreys, Arthur F. (C) Basingstoke
 Jessel, Capt. H. M. (U) St. Pan-
 cras, S.

Johnston, William (C) Belfast, S.
 Johnstone, John H. (C) Horsham
 Joicey, Sir Jas. (L) Chester-le-Street
 Jones, D. B., q.o. (L) Swansea D.
 Jones, William (L) ... Arfon D.
 Jones, L. Atherley- (C) Durham,
 N. W.
 Jones, E. Pryce- (C) Mtgomyry D.
 Jordan, J. (A) ... Fermanagh, S.
 *Joyce, M. (N) ... Limerick
 Karr, Hy. Seton- (C) ... St. Helens
 Kearley, Hudson E. (L) Devonport
 Kemp, George (U) ... Heywood
 Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John
 Henry, Bart. (C) ... Honiton
 *Kennedy, P. J. (N) Westmeath, N.
 *Kenyon, Hon. G. T. (C) Denbigh
 Dist.
 Kenyon, James (C) ... Bury, Lanc.
 Keswick, Wm. (C) ... Epsom
 Kimber, Henry (C) Wandswoth
 King, Sir H. S. (C) Hwl, Central
 Kinloch, Sir J. G. S., Bt. (L) Perth, E.
 Kitson, Sir Jas., Bt. (L) Colne Valley
 Knowles, Lees (C) ... Salford, W.
 Labouchere, H. (L) Northampton
 Lambert, George (L) South Molton
 *Lambton, Hon. F. W. (U)
 Durham, S. E.
 Langley, B. (L) Attercliffe, Sheff' d.
 Laurie, Gen. J. W. (C) Pembroke D.
 *Law, A. B. (U) ... Blackfriars,
 Glasgow
 Lawrence, Sir E. Durning- (C)
 Truro
 Lawrence, William Frederick (C)
 Abercromby, Liverpool
 Lawson, J. G. (C) Thirk & Malton
 *Leamy, E. (N) ... Kildare, N.
 Lecky, Rt. Hon. William Edw.
 Hartpole (C) Dublin University
 *Lee, Lt.-Col. A. H. (C) Fareham
 Lees, Sir Elliott, Bt. (C) Birkenhead
 Leese, Sir J. F., q.o. (L) Accrington
 *Legge, Col. Hon. H. (C) ... St.
 George's, Harover Sq.
 *Leigh, Sir Joseph (L) Stockport
 Leighton, Stanley (O) ... Oswestry
 Leng, Sir John (L) ... Dundee
 Lewis, M. (L) ... Lou horough
 Lewis, John Herbt. (L) Flint Dist.
 Llewellyn, E. H. (C) Somerset, N.
 Lockwood, Lt.-Col. M. (C) Epping
 Loder, Gerald W. E. (C) Brighton
 Logan, John Wm. (L) Harborough
 Long, Lt.-Col. C. W. (C) Evesham
 *Long, Rt. Hn. Walter Bume (C)
 Bristol, S.
 Lonsdale, J. B. (C) Armagh, Mid
 Lough, Thomas (L) Islington, W.
 Lowe, Francis Wm. (C) Ebbwston
 *Lowther, Claude Wm. Hy. (C)
 Ebbw Vale
 Lowther, Rt. Hn. J. (C) ... of Tunes
 Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. Wm. (C)
 Penrith.
 Loyd, Archie K., q.o. (C) Abingdon
 *Lucas, R. J. () ... Portsmouth
 *Lucas, Col. F. () ... Lowestoft
 *Lundon, W. (N) ... Limerick, E.
 Lyttelton, Hn. A. (U) Warwick & L.
 MacAleese, D. (N) Monaghan, N.
 M'Callmont, Harry (C) Neumarket
 M'Callmont, Col. J. (C) Antrim, E.
 M'Cartan, Michael (N) ... Down, S.

- M'Arthur, J. (C) *Exchange, L'pool*
 M'Arthur, Wm. A. (L) *St. Austell*
 McCann, Jas. (N) *St. Stephen's G'n.*
 Macartney, William Grey Ellison-
 (C) *Antrim, S.*
 *McCrae, George (L) *Edinburgh, E.*
 M'Dermott, Patk. (N) *Kilk'ny, N.*
 Macdonna, John C. (C) *Rotherhithe*
 Macdonnell, Dr. Mrk. A. (N) *Leia*
 *McFadden, E. (N) ... *Donegal, E.*
 *McGovern, T. (N) ... *Cavan, W.*
 M'Hugh, Patk. A. (N) *Leitrim, N.*
 MacIver, D. (C) *Kirkcaldy, L'pool*
 M'Iver, Sir L., Bt. (U) *Edin'gh, W.*
 M'Kenns, Regd. (L) *Monmouth, N.*
 M'Killop, Jas. (C) ... *Stirlingshir.*
 M'Killop, Wm. (N) ... *Sligo, N.*
 M'Laren, C. B. B., q. c. (L) *Bosworth*
 Maclure, Sir J. W., Bt. (C) *Stratford*
 *Macnamara, J. T. (L)
 Chamberwell, N.
 MacNeill, John George Swift, q. c.
 Donegal, S.
 *Maconochie, A. W. (U)
 Ab'erdeenshir.
 Mainwaring, Hon. William F. B.
 Massey- (C) ... Clerkenwell
 *Majendie, J. H. A. (C) *Portsmouth*
 Malcoln, Ian (C) ... *Stowmarket*
 *Manners, Lord Cecil (C) ... *Milton*
 *Mansfield, H. (L) ... *Spalding*
 Maple, Sir J. B., Bt. (C) ... *Dulwich*
 Mappin, Sir F. T. (L) *Hallamshir.*
 *Markham, A. B. (L) ... *Man'sf'rd*
 Martin, R. Biddulph (U) *Droitwich*
 Mather, W. (L) ... *Rossendale*
 Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert
 Eu-tace, Bart. (C) *Wigtonsh.*
 Maxwell, Sir John M. Stirling-
 Bart. (C) ... *College, Glasgow*
 *Maxwell, W. J. (U) *Dumfries-shire*
 Mellor, Rt. Hon. J. W. (L) *Sowerby*
 Melville, B. V. (C) ... *Stockport*
 Middlemore, J. T. (U) *B'ham, N.*
 Mildmay, Francis B. (U) *Totnes*
 Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fred. G. (C)
 Bassellau
 Milton, Viscount (U) ... *Wakefield*
 Milward, Col. Victor (C)
 Stratford-on-Avon
 Minch, Matt. J. (N) ... *Kildare, S.*
 *Mitchell, W. (C) ... *Burnley*
 *Molesworth, Sir L. W., Bt.,
 (U) *Badmin*
 *Montagu, George (C) *Hunts, E.*
 Montagu, Hon. J. W. E. Douglas-
 Scott- (C) ... *New Forest*
 Moon, E. R. P. (C) *St. Pancras, N.*
 *Mooney, J. J. (N) ... *Dublin, S.*
 Moore, Wm., q. c. (U) *Antrim, N.*
 More, Robert Jasper (U) *Ludlow*
 *Morgan, D. J. (C) *Walthamstow*
 Morgan, Hn. F. C. (C) *Monmouth, S.*
 Morgan, J. Ll. (L) *Carmarthen, W.*
 Morley, Chas. (L) *Brecknockshire*
 Morley, Rt. Hon. John (L)
 Montrose District
 Morrell, Geo. H. (C) ... *Woodstock*
 Morris, Hon. M. (C) *Galway City*
 *Morrison, J. A. (U) ... *Wilton*
 Morton, Arthur H. A. (C) *Deptford*
 Morton, Edwd. J. C. (L) *Devonport*
 Moss, Samuel (L) *Denbighshire, E.*
 Moulton, J. F., q. c. (L) *Lanncoston*
 *Mount, Wm. Arthur (C) *Newbury*
 Mowbray, Sir R. G. Bt. (C) *Bristol*
 Muntz, P. Albert (C) *Tamworth*
 Murnaghan, Geo. (L) *Tyone, M.*
 *Murphy, J. (N) ... *Kerry, E.*
 Murray, Rt. Hon. Andrew
 Graham, q. c., (C) ... *Bute*
 *Murray, Hon. A. O. (L) *Midlothian*
 Murray, Chas. Jas. (C) *Coventry*
 Murray, Col. C. Wyndham (C)
 Bath
 Myers, Wm. Henry (C) *Winchester*
 *Nannetti, J. P. (N) *College Green*
 Newdigate, Fras. A. (C) *Numeaon*
 *Newnes, Sir G., Bt. (L) *Swansea*
 Nicholson, W. G. (C) ... *Petersfield*
 Nicol, Donald N. (C) *Argyllshire*
 *Nolan, Col. Jno. P. (N)
 Galway, N.
 *Nolan, Joseph (N) ... *Louth, S.*
 Norman, H. (L) *Wolverhampton, S.*
 Norton, Cecil W. (L) *Newington, S.*
 Nussey, T. Willans (L) *Pontefract*
 O'Brien, J. F. X. (N) ... *Cork City*
 O'Brien, K. E. (N) *Tipperary, Mid*
 O'Brien, Patk. (N) *Kilkenny City*
 O'Brien, P. J. (V) *Tipperary, N.*
 *O'Brien, Wm. (N) ... *Cork City*
 O'Connor, Jas. (N) *Wicklow, W.*
 O'Connor, Thomas Power (N),
 Scotland, Liverpool
 *O'Doherty, W. (N) *Donegal, N.*
 *O'Donnell, John (N) ... *Moy, N.*
 *O'Donnell, T. (N) ... *Kerry, W.*
 *O'Dowd, J. (N) ... *Sligo, N.*
 O'Kelly, Cornelius (N) *Mayo, N.*
 O'Kelly, J. J. (N) *Roscommon, N.*
 Oldroyd, Mark (L) ... *Denbury*
 O'Malley, Wm. (N) ... *Connemara*
 *O'Mara, James (N) *Kilkenny, S.*
 O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (C) *Antrim, Mid*
 *O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (N)
 Limerick, W.
 Owen, Arthur Charles Hum-
 phreys- (L) ... *Montgomeryshir.*
 Palmer, Sir Chas. M., Bt. (L) *Jarrow*
 Palmer, Geo. Wm. (L) ... *Reading*
 *Palmer, Walter (C) ... *Salisbury*
 *Parker, H. G. G. (C) *Gravesend*
 Parkes, E. (U) ... *Birmingham, C.*
 *Partington, O. (L) ... *High Peak.*
 Paulton, Jas. M. (L) *Bp. Auckland*
 Pearson, Sir W. D. (L) *Coolchester*
 Pease, Alfd. E. (L) *Olevaland, Yks.*
 Pease, H. Pike (U) ... *Darlington*
 Pease, Sir J. W. (L) *Barnard Castle*
 Peel, Hon. W. R. W. (U)
 Manchester, S.
 *Pemberton, J. S. G. (C) *Sunderland*
 Penn, John (C) ... *Lewisham*
 Percy, Earl (C) ... *Kensington, S.*
 Perks, Robert W. (L) *Louth, Linc*
 Philipps, J. W. (L) *Pembroke-shir.*
 Pickard, Benjamin (L) *Norramton*
 Pierpont, Robert (C) *Warrington*
 Pilkington, Col. R. (C) ... *Newton*
 Pirie, Capt. D. V. (L) *Aberdeen, N.*
 *Plummer, W. R. (C)
 Newcastle-on-Tyn-
 Powell, Sir Francis S. (C) *Wigan*
 Power, Pat. J. (N) ... *Waterford, E.*
 Poynder, Sir J. Dickson- (C)
 Chippenhams
 Pretyma, Capt. Ernest G. (C)
 Woodbridge
 Price, Robert John (L) *Norfolk, E.*
 Priestley, A. (L) ... *Grantham*
 Purvis, Robt. (U) ... *Peterborough*
 Pym, Chas. Gwy (C) ... *Bedford*
 Quilter, Sir Cuthbert, Bart. (U)
 Sudbury
 Quin, Major Windham Henry
 Wyndham- (C) *Glamorgan, S.*
 *Randles, J. S. (C) ... *Cockermouth*
 Rankin, Sir J., Bt. (C) *Leominster*
 *Rasch, Maj. F. C. (C) *Chelmsford*
 *Ratcliff, R. F. (U) ... *Burton*
 *Rea, R. (L) ... *Gloucester*
 Reckitt, Harold James (L) *Brigg*
 *Reddy, M. (N) ... *Birr*
 Redmond, J. E. (N) *Waterford City*
 Redmond, Wm. H. K. (N) *Clare, E.*
 *Reed, Sir E. J. (L) ... *Carariff*
 *Reid, J. (C) ... *Greenock*
 Reid, Sir E. T., q. c. (L) *Dumfries D.*
 Remnant, J. F. (C) ... *Holborn*
 Renshaw, Chas. B. (C) *Renfrew, W.*
 Rentoul, Jas. A., q. c. (C) *Down, E.*
 *Renwick, G. (C) *Newcastle-on-T.*
 Richards, H. C., q. c. (C) *Finsbury, E.*
 Rickett, J. C. (L) ... *Scarborough*
 *Ridley, S. F. (C) *Behn. I. G'n., S. W.*
 Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew
 White, Bt. (C) ... *Blackpool*
 *Ridley, M. White (C) *Stalybridge*
 *Rigg, R. (L) ... *Appleby*
 Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T. (C) *Croydon*
 Roberts, J. Bryn (L) *Eiton, Carn.*
 Roberts, Jno. H. (L) *Denbigh, W.*
 Robertson, Edmd., q. c. (C) *Dundee*
 Robertson, T. H. (C) *Hackney, S.*
 Robinson, Brooke (C) ... *Dudley*
 Robson, W. S., q. c. (L) *S. Shields*
 Roche, John (N) ... *Galway, E.*
 *Roe, Sir Thos. (L) ... *Derby*
 *Rolleston, Sir J. (C) ... *Leicester*
 Rollit, Sir Alb. K. (C) *Islington, S.*
 *Ropner, Col. R. (C) *Stockton-on-T.*
 Rothschild, Hn. L. W. (U) *Aylesbury*
 Round, James (C) ... *Harwich*
 Royds, Col. C. M. (C) ... *Rochdale*
 Russell, Thomas W. (U) *Tyrene, S.*
 Rutherford, John (C) ... *Darwen*
 *Sackville, S. G. S. (C) *Northants, N.*
 *Sadler, Col. S. A. (C) *Middlebrough*
 *Samuel, Harry S. (C) *Linchouse*
 *Samuel, Stuart M. (L) *W'recht.*
 Sandys, Col. T. M. (C) ... *Bootle*
 Sassoon, Sir E. A. (C) ... *Hythe*
 Sanderson, Col. Rt. Hon. Edwd.
 James (C) ... *Armagh, N.*
 Schwann, C. E. (L) *Manchester, N.*
 Scott, Chas. P. (L) ... *Leigh*
 Scott, Sir Samuel E., Bart. (C)
 Marylebone, W.
 Seely, Charles H. (U) ... *Lincoln*
 Seely, Capt. J. E. B. (U) *I. of Wight*
 Sharpe, W. E. T. (C) *Kensington, N.*
 Shaw, Theo. F. C. E. (L) *Stafford*
 Shaw, Thos., q. c. (L) *Hawick Dist.*
 Shee, N. K. (N) *Co. Waterford, W.*
 *Shipman, J. G. (L) *Northampton*
 Shuttleworth, Rt. Hon. Sir Ugh-
 tred Jas. Kay- Bart. (L) *Clitheroe*
 Simeon, Sir J. S. (U) *Southampton*
 Smeour, Capt. J. (L) *Forfarshire*
 Sinclair, Louis (C) ... *Romford.*
 Stanley, Col. William Kenyon- (C)
 Newport, Salop
 *Smith, Abel Henry (C) *Hertford*
 *Smith, H. C. (U) ... *Tyneside*

Smith, Jas. Parker (U) ... Partick	Todd, Capt. W. H. Wilson- (C) * White, Luke (L) Buckrose
Smith, Samuel (L) Flintshire	Howdenshire
Smith, Hon. Wm. F. D. (C) Strand	Tollemache, Hy. J. (C) Edtishshire
Soames, A. W. (L) ... Norfolk, S.	Tomkinson, James (L) ... Crews
*Soares, E. J. (L) Barnstaple	Tomlinson, W. E. M. (C) Preston
*Spear, John W. (U) ... Tavistock	*Trevelyan, Chas. P. (L) Elland
*Spencer, Rt. Hon. C. R. (L) Northants, Mid.	Tritton, Chas. Ernest (C) Norwood
Spencer, Jas. E. (C) West Bromwich	*Tunnell, L.-Col. E. (C) Essex, S. E.
Stanley, Lord. (C) ... Westhoughton	*Tuke, Sir J. B. (U) Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities
Stanley, Hon. A. (C) ... Ormskirk	Tully, Jasper (A-P) ... Leitrim, S.
Stanley, Edw. Jas. (C) Bridgewater	Ure, Alex., q.c. (L) Lanthighowshire
Stevenson, Fras. Seymour (L) Eyr-	Valentia, Visct. (C) ... Oxford City
Stewart, Sir M. J. (C) Kirkcudbright	*Vincent, Sir E., K.C.M.G. (C) Exeter
Stewart, M. H. Shaw- (C) Renfrew, E.	Vincent, Col. Sir H. (C) Sheffield
Stock, Jas. H. (C) Walton, L'pool.	*Walker, Col. W. H. (C) Widnes
Stone, Sir J. B. (C) Birmingham, E.	Wallace, Robt., q.c. (L) Perth City
Strachey, Edward (L) Somerset, S.	Walrod, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Bt. (C) Tiverton
*Stroyan, I. (U) ... Perthshire, W.	Walton, John L., q.c. (L) Leeds, S.
*Strutt, Hon. Chas. H. (C) Maldon	Walton, Joseph (L) Barnsley
Sturt, Hon. Hn. N. (C) Dorset, S.	Wanklyn, James (U) Bradford, C.
E. Sullivan, D. (D) ... Westmeath, S.	Warde, Colonel C. E. (C) Medway
S. Talbot, Lord E. B. (C) Chichester	Warner, P. C. Theydon (L) Lichfield
Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G. (C) Oxford Pn.	Warr, Aug. F. (C) ... E. Toxteth
Tanner, Dr. Charles K. D. (A-P) Cork, Mic	Wason, E. (L) O'Connell's, & C.
*Taylor, T. C. (L) Radcliffe	Wason, John C. (U) Orkney & S.
Tenant, Harold J. (L) Bewicksh.	*Webb, Col. W. G. (C) Kingswinford
Thomas, A. q.c. (L) Garmarthen, E.	Weir, J. G. (L) Ross & Cromarty
Thomas, Alfred (L) Glamorgan, E.	Weiby, Lt.-Col. A. C. Earle- (C) Tawnton
Thomas, Dvd. A. (L) Menhyr Tydfi.	*Welby, Sir C. G. Earle, Bart., (C) Newark
*Thomas, John A. (L) Gower	Wentworth, Bruce Canning Vernon (C) Brighton
*Thomas F. Freeman (C) Hastings	Wharton, Rt. Hon. J. Ll. (C) Ripon
Thompson, Sir Hen. Meysey- (U) Handsworth	*White, Patrick (N) ... Meath, N.
*Thomson, F. W. (L) ... Skipton	*White, G. (L) ... Norfolk, N. W.
Thorburn, Sir W. (U) Peebles & S.	
Thornton, P. Melville (C) Clapham	

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.

DEPUTY SPEAKER AND CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—Rt. Hon. Jas. Wm. Lowther, m.p., £2,500.

Private Secretary, Edward Gully, £500.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMEN—John Edward Ellis; Rt. Hon. Charles B. Stuart-Wortley, q.c.; and Rt. Hon. Edmund R. Wodehouse.

<i>Clerk of the House of Commons</i> , Archibald J. S. Milman, c.B., Palace of Westminster	£2,000
<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , Francis B. G. Jenkinson, c.B.	£1,500
<i>Second do.</i> , A. W. Nicholson	£1,000
<i>Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees</i> , Wm. Gibbons	£1,000
<i>Principal Clerk of Committees</i> , Reginald Dickinson	£1,000
<i>Clerk of the Journals</i> , W. H. Ley	£1,250
<i>Principal Clerk Private Bill Office</i> , John Henry William Somerset	£1,000
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , F. G. St. Geo. Tupper; H. C. Tower; C. V. Frere; L. T. Le Marchant; G. C. Giffard; Sir E. H. Doyle, Bart.	£550 to £800
<i>Assistant Clerks</i> , S. L. Simeon; A. I. Dasant; E. C. Howe-Browne; H. West; H. A. Ferguson-Davie; A. H. Ellis; P. W. Bull; F. R. Williams-Wynn; William E. Grey; F. C. Holland; J. W. G. Bond; T. L. Webster	each £300 to £600
<i>Junior Clerks</i> , H. C. Dawkins; A. F. B. Williams; R. P. Colomb; B. H. Fell; R. E. Childers;	

T. Scott Porter; F. C. Bramwell; W. T. Legge; C. R. Turner; W. K. Gibbons; A. E. A. W. Smyth	each £100 to £250
<i>Clerk in Charge of Accounts</i> , C. L. Lockton	£400
<i>Office Clerk in Committee Office</i> , T. F. Mitchell	
<i>Vote Office—Chief Clerk</i> , H. A. Milner Killick	£650
<i>Assistant Clerk</i> , P. E. Smith	£350; H. O. Maine
<i>Journal Office, Clerk</i> , A. A. Taylor	£210
<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Henry David Erskine	£1,200
<i>Deputy Serjeant</i> , Francis R. Gosset	£800
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Walter H. Erskine	£650
<i>Chaplain</i> , Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce, D.D.	£400
<i>Counsel to Speaker</i> , Hon. Edw. C. Leigh, q.c.	£1,800
<i>Referee of Private Bills</i> , A. Bonham-Carter, c.B.	£1,000
<i>Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer</i> , Charles Walter Campion	£400
<i>Librarian</i> , R. C. Walpole	£1,000
<i>Assistant do.</i> , E. G. Harvey	£500
<i>Library Clerks</i> , J. C. Crimp, Wm. Stewart.	
<i>Shorthand Writer</i> , W. H. Gurney-Salter.	

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£33,485.

SPEAKER—The Lord Chancellor (Earl of Halsbury), £4,000, who also receives £6,000 as a Judge.

DEPUTY SPEAKERS, the Earl of Morley, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., the Earl De Montalt.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—The Earl of Morley, £2,500.

Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Edmund Hall Alderson, £500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Hy. J. L. Graham, C.B. £2,000
Deputy do. (Clerk Assist.), Hon. Edward Pierson
Thesiger, C.B. £1,500
Reading Clerk (vacant) £900
Counsel to Chairman of Committees, Albert Gray
£1,500
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Public Bills, H. C. Malkin,
£1,200
Principal Clerk and Taxing Officer, Private Bill
Office, R. W. Monro £1,200
Do. attending the Table, Alfred Harrison ... £950
Principal Clerk and Taxing Officer, Judicial Depo-
ment, E. F. Taylor £1,150
Clerk of the Journals, W. Austen-Leigh... £900
Prin. Clerk, Private Committees, J. F. Symons Jeune,
£850

Other Clerks, F. Skene; W. H. H. Gordon; C. L.
Anstruther; Hon. A. McDonnell; A. H. Robin-
son; H. P. St. John; V. M. Biddulph; Hon. E. A.
Stonor; H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam; J. B.
Hotham. £100 to £600
Accountant and Receiver of Fees, G. Fulkes £600
Librarian, S. Arthur Strong £1,000
Assist. Librarian, A. H. M. Butler £350
Examiners to Standing Orders, Charles Walter
Campion, £800; J. F. Symons Jeune, £300.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, General Sir
Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, G.C.B. £1,000
Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Cham-
berlain, Capt. T. D. Butler £500
Serjeant-at-Arms, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur E. A.
Ellis, K.C.V.O. £1,000

PARLIAMENTS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Assembled.		Dissolved.		Duration.		Assembled.		Dissolved.		Duration.	
				Yrs. M. D.						Yrs. M. D.	
1	Nov. 15, 1837	June 23, 1841	3	7	9	9	March 5, 1874	March 23, 1880	6	0	19
2	Aug. 19, 1841	July 23, 1847	5	11	5	10	April 29, 1880	Nov. 18, 1885	5	6	20
3	Nov. 18, 1847	July 1, 1852	4	7	14	11	Jan. 12, 1885	June 25, 1886	5	5	15
4	Nov. 4, 1852	March 1, 1857	4	4	18	12	Aug. 5, 1886	June 28, 1892	5	10	24
5	April 1, 1857	April 23, 1859	1	11	23	13	Aug. 4, 1892	July 8, 1895	3	11	5
6	May 31, 1859	July 6, 1865	6	1	6	14	Aug. 12, 1895	Sept. 25, 1900	5	1	14
7	Feb. 1, 1866	Nov. 11, 1868	2	9	19	15	Dec. 3, 1900	Elected Sept. and Oct. 1900.			
8	Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 25, 1874	5	1	17						

Coinage, 1880—1899.

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE MONEYS ISSUED 1880—1899, FROM THE LONDON AND AUSTRALIAN MINTS.

Year.	GOLD.			Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	London Mint.	Australian Mints.	Total.			
1880	£4,150,000	£4,551,800	£8,701,800	£709,093	£28,470	£9,439,363
1881	None	3,730,800	3,736,800	729,597	23,405	4,464,802
1882	None	3,443,000	3,443,000	573,809	39,855	4,456,654
1883	1,403,700	3,268,000	4,671,700	1,220,343	49,720	5,941,768
1884	2,324,000	4,561,000	6,885,000	681,663	65,315	7,632,198
1885	2,973,500	4,458,000	7,431,500	624,523	56,840	8,112,863
1886	None	4,628,000	4,628,500	430,798	42,610	5,101,998
1887	1,998,700	4,956,800	6,865,500	909,768	57,680	7,832,948
1888	2,033,000	5,017,000	7,050,000	799,646	41,345	7,890,991
1889	7,500,800	6,026,000	13,526,800	2,178,888	66,950	15,772,638
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	7,213,900	12,892,000	942,856	33,485	13,888,341
1895	3,811,200	6,923,900	10,735,100	1,196,168	40,995	11,962,253
1896	4,808,900	7,110,400	11,919,300	1,235,161	122,860	13,277,321
1897	1,783,300	7,662,600	9,440,900	982,001	107,230	10,530,131
1898	5,780,600	8,117,100	13,887,700	1,312,306	84,555	15,284,561
1899	9,010,900	9,642,800	18,653,700	1,616,246	139,065	20,409,011

Note.—Since 1871, inclusive, the designs adopted for gold coins have been identically the same in the three Mints of London, Sydney, and Melbourne. They are distinguishable, however, in that the Australian coins bear minute "Mint Marks," the letter S being borne by Sydney coins and M by those issued from Melbourne. A Mint was erected in 1898 at Perth, Western Australia, which now issues gold coins bearing the letter P as a "Mint Mark."

<i>Prime Minister</i>	1st MINISTRY (1885-86) Marquess of Salisbury ..	2ND MINISTRY (1886-92) Marquess of Salisbury...	3RD MINISTRY (1895). Marquess of Salisbury. Earl of Halsbury. Duke of Devonshire. Viscount Cross Marquess of Salisbury.
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i> ..	Lord Halsbury	Lord Halsbury	Earl of Halsbury.
<i>Lord President of Council</i> ..	Viscount Cranbrook....	Viscount Cranbrook	Duke of Devonshire.
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i>	Earl of Harrowby	Earl Cadogan	Viscount Cross Marquess of Salisbury.
<i>Chancellor of Exchequer</i> ..	Sir M. E. H.-Beach, Bt.	{ <i>Ld. R. Churchill, dec</i> } { <i>G. J. Goschen</i>	Sir M. E. H.-Beach, Bt.
<i>Sec. of State—Home</i>	Sir R. A. Cross	Henry Matthews, q.o. { <i>Earl of Iddesleigh, dc</i> } { <i>Marqss of Salisbury</i> }	Sir M. White Ridley. Marquess of Salisbury Marquess of Lansdowne
<i>Do. Foreign</i> ..	Marquess of Salisbury..	{ <i>Hon. E. Stanhope, dc</i> } { <i>Lord Knutsford</i>	Joseph Chamberlain.
<i>Do. Colonies</i> ..	Hon. Sir F. A. Stanley..	{ <i>W. H. Smith, dec</i> } { <i>Hn. E. Stanhope, dec.</i> }	Marquess of Lansdowne. Hon. St. John Brodrick.
<i>Do. War</i>	W. H. Smith, <i>dec</i>	Viscount Cross	Lord Geo. Hamilton.
<i>Do. India</i>	Lord R. Churchill, <i>dec</i> ..	(Not in the Cabinet).....	Ld. Balfour of Burleigh. { <i>G. J. Goschen.</i> }
<i>Secretary for Scotland</i> ..	Duke of Richmond	Lord Geo. Hamilton....	{ Earl of Selborne.
<i>1st Ld. of the Admiralty</i> ..	Lord Geo. Hamilton	{ <i>Marqss. of Salisbury</i> } { <i>W. H. Smith, dec.</i> } { <i>A. J. Balfour</i>	A. J. Balfour.
<i>1st Ld. of the Treasury</i> ..	Earl of Iddesleigh, <i>dec</i> ..	(Not in the Cabinet).....	Earl Cadogan.
<i>Ld. Lieut. of Ireland</i>	Earl of Carnarvon, <i>dec</i> ..	Lord Ashbourne	Lord Ashbourne.
<i>1st Chancellor do.</i>	Lord Ashbourne	{ <i>Sir M. E. H.-Beach, Bt.</i> }	{ Not in the Cabinet. }
<i>Chief Secretary do.</i>	(Not in the Cabinet).....	{ <i>Ld. Stanley of Preston</i> }	{ <i>C. T. Ritchie.</i> }
<i>President B. of Trade</i>	Hon. E. Stanhope, <i>dec</i> ..	{ <i>Sir M. E. H.-Beach Bt</i> }	{ <i>G. W. Balfour</i> }
<i>Chancr. D. of Lancaster</i> ..	(Not in the Cabinet).....	Duke of Rutland	Lord James of Hereford.
<i>Pres. Local Gov. Bd.</i>	(Not in the Cabinet).....	C. T. Ritchie	{ <i>H. Curwin.</i> }
<i>Pres. Bd. of Agriculture</i> ..	(Office non-existent.)	Henry Chaplin	{ <i>W. H. Long.</i> }
<i>Works and Public Bldgs.</i> ..	(Not in the Cabinet).....	(Not in the Cabinet)	{ <i>W. H. Long.</i> }
<i>Postmaster-General</i>	Lord J. J. R. Manners.	(Not in the Cabinet)...	{ <i>R. W. Hanbury.</i> }
			{ <i>A. Akers-Douglas.</i> }
			{ <i>Not in the Cabinet.</i> }
			{ <i>Marq. of Londonderry.</i> }

THE ABOVE FORMED AND FORM CABINET.

<i>Postmaster-General</i>	(In the Cabinet).....	{ <i>H. C. Raikes, dec.</i> } { <i>Sir J. Fergusson, Bt.</i> }	{ <i>Duke of Norfolk.</i> }
<i>V.-P. of Council</i>	Sir H. T. Holland, Bt...	Sir W. H. Dyke, Bt....	{ (In the Cabinet
<i>Works and Public Bldgs.</i> ..	Hon. D. R. Plunket, q.o. { <i>Sir C. Dalrymple</i> }	Hon. D. R. Plunket, q.o. Hon. S. Herbert	Sir J. E. Gorst. (In the Cabinet).
<i>Jun. Lords of the Treasury</i>	{ <i>Hon. Sidney Herbert</i> }	Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt..	H. T. Anstruther.
<i>Financial Sec. to Treasury</i>	{ <i>Sir W. H. Walrond</i> }	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt..	W. Hayes Fisher.
<i>Patr. Sec. to the Treasury</i> ..	{ <i>Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt.</i> }	{ <i>W. L. Jackson</i>	Hon. Ailwyn Fellows.
<i>Paymaster-General</i>	{ <i>W. L. Jackson</i>	{ <i>Sir J. E. Gorst, q.o.</i> } { <i>A. Akers-Douglas</i>	{ <i>R. W. Hanbury.</i> }
<i>Civil Lords of the Admiralty</i> }	A. Akers-Douglas	Sir E. A.-Bartlett	{ <i>Austen Chamberlain.</i> }
<i>Sec. to the Admiralty</i>	Earl Beauchamp, <i>dec.</i> ..	Lord Windsor	{ <i>Sir W. H. Walrond.</i> }
<i>Parly. Sec. Home Office</i> ..	E. Ashmead-Bartlett ..	Sir E. A.-Bartlett	{ <i>Earl of Hometown.</i> }
<i>Do. Foreign Office</i>	C. T. Ritchie	A. B. Forwood	{ <i>Duke of Marlborough.</i> }
<i>Do. Colonial Office</i>	C. B. Stuart-Wortley ..	C. B. Stuart-Wortley, q.o.	{ <i>Austen Chamberlain.</i> }
<i>Do. India Office</i>	Hon. R. Bourke	J. W. Lowther	{ <i>Capt. E. G. Pretyman.</i> }
<i>Do. War Office</i>	Earl of Dunraven	Baron H. De Worms ...	{ <i>W. G. E. Masartney.</i> }
<i>Do. Board of Trade</i> ..	Lord Harris	Hon. G. N. Curzon ..	{ <i>H. O. Arnold Forster.</i> }
<i>Do. Local Gov. Bd.</i> ..	Viscount Bury	Earl Brownlow	{ <i>Jesse Collings.</i> }
<i>Financial Sec. War Office</i> ..	Baron H De Worms ..	Ld. Balfour of Burleigh	{ <i>Hon. G. N. Curzon.</i> }
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Earl Brownlow	W. H. Long	{ <i>Hon. St. J. Brodrick.</i> }
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Hon. H. S. Northcote ..	Hon. St. J. Brodrick	{ <i>Viscount Cranborne.</i> }
	Sir R. E. Webster.....	Sir R. E Webster	{ <i>Earl of Selborne.</i> }
	Sir J. E. Gorst	Sir E. Clarke	{ <i>Earl of Onslow.</i> }
			{ <i>Earl of O.</i> }
			{ <i>Earl of Hardwicke.</i> }
			{ <i>Hon. St. J. Brodrick.</i> }
			{ <i>J. Wynham.</i> }
			{ <i>Lord Raglan.</i> }
			{ <i>Earl of Dudley.</i> }
			{ <i>T. W. Russell.</i> }
			{ <i>J. Grant Lawson.</i> }
			{ <i>J. P. Williams.</i> }
			{ <i>Lord Stanley.</i> }
			{ <i>Sir R. E. Webster.</i> }
			{ <i>Sir R. B. Finlay.</i> }
			{ <i>Sir R. E. Finlay.</i> }
			{ <i>Sir E. H. Carson.</i> }

For Government Offices in Edinburgh and Dublin, see pp. 331 to 341.

[The sums mentioned represent the net totals allowed for in the Estimates for the Financial

Year 1900-1901.]

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W.—£267,100.

LOADS COMMISSIONERS—

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Selborne (*First Lord*)

£4,550

Private Sec. (vacant)

Assist. do., W. G. Greene, C.B.; O. A. R. Murray;

G. J. Goschen, Junior, M.P.

Admiral Lord Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B. ... £1,500*

Rear-Adm. Archibald L. Douglas..... £1,200*

Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., F.E. (*Convr.*) £1,700*

Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. £1,200*

Civil Lord, Captain E. G. Pretymann, M.P. £1,000

† *Private Secretary*, Robert G. Hayes..... £50

Parliamentary and Financial Sec., H. O. Arnold-

Forster, M.P. £2,000

† *Private Secretary*, William J. Evans..... £150

Assistant do., George Kemp, M.P. unsp.

Permanent Sec., Sir Evan MacGregor, K.C.B. £2,000

† *Private Secretary*, Sidney R. Marriott..... £50

Assistant Sec., Hen. J. Van Sittart Neale, C.B. £1,200

Hydrographer, Rear-Adm. Sir William J. L.

Wharton, K.C.B., F.R.S. £1,000

Director of Transports, Rear-Adm. Bouverie F.

Clark £1,200

Director of Victualling, H. F. R. Yorke, C.B.

£1,000 to £1,200

Director of Naval Construction, Sir William H.

White, K.C.B., SC.D., LL.D., F.R.S. £2,500

Engin.-in-Chief, Sir A. John Durston, K.C.B. £1,800

Director of Dockyards, Sir J. Williamson ... £2,000

Director of Stores, Gordon W. Miller £1,000 to £1,200

Storekeeper of Naval Ordnance, Col. Thales

Pease, C.B. £1,450

Director of Ordnance, Rear-Adm. Edmund F.

Jeffreys £1,000

Account.-General, Richard D. Awdry, C.B. £1,500

Director of Contracts, Tatham Gwyn £1,200

Medical Director-General, Sir Henry Norbury, M.D.,

K.C.B., R.N. £1,300

Director of Works, Lt.-Col. E. Raban, R.E. £1,350*

Civil Engineer in Chief, Works Loan, Major H. Pil-

kington, C.B., R.E. £2,000

Dir. of Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. Regd.

N. Custance, C.M.G. £1,500

(Also see NAVAL SERVICE, page 221.)

AGRICULTURE, DEPT. OF,

4 Whitehall Place; 3 St. James's Square—

£86,028.

President, Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P. ... £2,000

Private Secretary, F. A. Fulford £300

Assist. *Priv. Sec.*, G. Montagu, M.P., and Abel

Henry Smith, M.P. unsp.

Secretary, Thomas Henry Elliott, C.B. £1,500

Private Secretary, Thomas F. Husband £100

Assistant Secretaries, Major P. G. Cragie,

Major John T. Tennant, C.B. £800 to £1,000

Director Land Divis. & Agricultural Adviser, Sir

Jacob Wilson, Knt. £1,500

Legal Adviser, James Wm. Clark . £800 to £1,000

Assist. *Legal Adviser*, Fras. A. Jones £500 to £600

Assist. *Commissioner and Inspector*, George Pem-

berton Leach £500 to £600

Chief Agr. Analyst, Prof. T. E. Thorpe, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Ch. Veter. Off., A. C. Cope, M.R.C.V.S. £300 to £1,000

Assistant do., J. McL. McCall, M.B. £600 to £800

Superintending Inspectors, E. G. Haygarth-Brown;

Major H. Landon and Capt. G. B. MacIlwaine,

R.N. £500 to £600

Inspectors, A. E. Brooke-Hunt; F. W. Carter;
Capt. W. H. Chamberlain, R.N.; Maj. E. H.
St. L. Clarke; J. Cornelius; F. H. Davenport;
W. S. Douglas; F. A. Fulford; A. Goddard;
E. T. Kenyon; Capt. G. R. Spencer £300 to £400
Veterinary Inspector at Ports, W. W. Smart,
M.R.C.V.S.

Asst. do., A. May, M.R.C.V.S.; W. Vessey, M.R.C.V.S.

Chief Clerks, A. W. Anstruther; John Robert

Moore £400 to £750

Heads of Branches, Col. G. H. Bolland, R.E.; E. F.

Crawford; J. Graham; S. Tomkins £400 to £600

1st Class Clerk, George Herbert Taylor £350 to £500

Assistants to Heads of Branches, J. N. Carey; B. C.

Goulden; R. H. Hooker; Thos. F. Husband; G.

W. Lloyd; R. H. Rew; A. G. L. Rogers £150 to £350

2nd Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), H. P. Attwater;

W. Dishman; A. J. Rumbold; D. J. Tansley

£250 to £350

Accountant, W. T. Taylor £400 to £500

Cashier, J. Evans £250 to £350

Supp. Surveyor, (vacant)..... £500 to £600

Examiners, C. H. J. Clayton; J. Henderson; W.

Webb..... £200 to £300

Assistant Surveyor, T. W. Pearson £270

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col. D. A. Johnston, R.E.

Executive Officer, Lt.-Col. R. C. Hellard, R.E.

Assistant ditto,

Publication Branch, Col. E. R. Hussey, R.E.

Engraving Branch, Capt. P. T. Denis de Vitre, R.E.

Revision Branch, Stores, Building and Trigonometrical

Division, Capt. Hon. W. M. Thompson, R.E.;

Lt. H. Cripps, R.E.

Survey Divisions.

Officers: (Gt. Britain)

R.E., Bedford; Capt. C. C. Perceval, Carlisle;

Capt. G. F. A. Whitlock, R.E., Chester; Capt.

R. J. B. Mair R.E., Redland, Bristol; Capt. F.

J. Day, R.E., Olifton; Capt. W. T. Digby, R.E.,

Derby; Capt. S. F. Williams, R.E., Edinburgh;

Capt. A. C. Painter, R.E., Redhill, Surrey;

York.

Officers: (Ireland) Maj. C. E. Haines, R.E., Capt.

W. H. Rotheram, R.E., Dublin; Lieut. G. S.

Knox, R.E., Ennis, co. Clare; Major R. A. P.

O'Shee, R.E., Cork.

ARMS, COLLEGE OF, or HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

Earl Marshal's Sec., Henry Edwd. Wilberforce.

Registrar, Edward Bellasis, Lancaster Herald.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Sir Albert Wm. Woods, K.C.B., K.O.M.G.,

F.S.A.

Clarencieux, George Edward Cokayne, M.A., F.S.A.

Norroy, William Henry Weldon, F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.

Chester, Henry Murray Lane.

Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.

York, Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Somerset, Henry Farnham Burke, F.S.A.

Richmond, Charles Harold Athill, F.S.A.

Windsor, Wm. Alex. Lindsay, Q.C., M.A., F.S.A.

Surrey Extraordinary, Charles Alban Buckler.

Maltrovers Extr., Jos. J. Howard, LL.D., F.S.A.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Rouge Croix, George Wm. Marshall, LL.D., F.S.A.

Bluemantle, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee.

Rouge Dragon, Everard Green, F.S.A.

Portcullis, Thomas Morgan Joseph-Watkin.

* In addition to professional pay.

† The allowances made to those gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries as clerks in the various offices.

Scotland, Lyon Court. (See p. 331.)
 Ireland, Office of Arms. (See p. 338.)

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS for England and Wales (including Endowed Schools Dept.), Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.—£39,936
Chief Commissioner, C. H. Alderson, C.B. ...£2,000
Private Sec., A. K. Kennedy-Purvis£100
2nd Commissioner, Sir George Young, Bart. £1,500
3rd Commissioner, D. R. Fearon, C.B.£1,200
4th Commissioner, A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P. *unp.*
Secretary, R. Durnford£1,100
Assistant Secs., W. C. Lefroy, T. Allchin.....£900
Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, W. T. Warry; W. C. Lefroy; T. Allchin.

Assist. Commrs., C. Archer Cook, £900; G. S. D. Murray; T. Allchin; H. W. T. Bowyear
 £700 to £800
Do. (under Endowed Schools Acts), W. C. Lefroy; A. F. Leach; A. C. Eddis; R. E. Mitcheson
 £700 to £800
Do. (temp. employ.), A. Cardew; G. W. Wallace; L. A. Selby-Bigge; W. A. Wigram; A. C. Kay; G. B. M. Coore.
Principal Clerks, W. T. Warry; F. T. C. Henry; John H. Allen; H. P. Morris.....each £800
Account., *Off. Trustees' Dep.*, J. Messenger...£700
Asst. do., C. T. Radcliffe£300 to £400
1st Class Clerks, J. W. Owsley; G. B. Bone; Chas. G. Drinan. E. Gilbert£400 to £550
2nd Class Clerks, W. Endersby; A. K. Kennedy-Purvis; H. Hodgkin; T. E. Wells; G. C. Bower; C. F. Ritchie; H. J. Simmonds; E. Macpherson.....£300 to £400
Recorder of Unreported Charities, W. W. Folkard, £360
Clerk in charge, Endowed Schools Dept., H. Kingdon£375
Lib. and Clk. to Sec., J. J. B. Petherbridge.
2nd Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), J. Ford; F. F. Davy; A. L. Guest; J. W. Joyce; C. Cooper; A. Boutwood£250 to £350

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

■ Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.—£43,774
 (Office hours 10 to 5.)

1st Commissioner, Wm. J. Courthope, C.B. ...£1,500
2nd Do., Lord Francis Hervey£1,200
Sec. and Registrar, J. S. Lockhart£900
Senior Clks., J. Hennell; R. Howlett, E. A. Collier; F. W. Jennings; S. Cassan Paul.
Senior Examiner, J. Bonar, LL.D.

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing St., S.W.—£55,250.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.£5,000
Priv. Sec.,£300
Assist. do., G. E. A. Grindle £100; G. Craig Sellar, Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P. (parliamentary); Earl of Westmeath.....*unp.*

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Montagu F. Ommalley, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Priv. Sec., J. F. N. Green£1,500
Parliamentary, Earl of Onslow£1,500
Private Secretary, W. D. Ellis.....£1,500
Assist. Und.-Sec., Frederick Graham, C.B. ...£1,200
Do., " Charles Prestwood Lucas. £1,200
Do., " (Legal) Hugh B. Cox£1,000
Do., " Reginald L. Antrobus, C.B. £1,000
Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael & St. George, Sir Robt. George Wyndham Herbert, G.C.B.
Chief Clerk, Sir W. A. Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.....£1,000

Principal Clerks, Arthur A. Pearson; Francis Richard Round, C.M.G.; Hartmann Wolfgang Just, C.M.G.; John Anderson, C.M.G.; Wm. Hepworth Mercer; Charles Alex. Harris, C.M.G. £850 to £1,000

Legal Assistant, H. F. Wilson£750
1st Class Clerks, Geo. Wm. Johnson; Sydney Olivier, C.M.G.; H. J. Read; Charles Strachey; H. C. M. Lambert; A. E. Collins £600 to £800
2nd Class Clerks, W. D. Ellis; G. E. A. Grindle; J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten; J. F. Perry; E. H. Marsh; C. T. Davis; F. G. A. Butler; E. A. Robinson; A. Fiddian; H. E. Dale; W. B. Darnley; P. N. Ezechiel; R. Geikie; G. G. Robinson.....£200 to £500
Clerk for Legal Instruments, F. O. Adrian £550 to £600
Accountant, A. H. H. Engelbach.....£500 to £600
Asst. do., W. H. Eggett£300 to £450
Supt. of Library, C. Atchley£300 to £450
Do., Registry, W. F. Westbrooke£300 to £450
Do., Printing, E. D. Rockett.....£300 to £400
Supt. of Copying, S. J. Meaney.....£200 to £300
Medical Adviser, Patrick Manson, M.D., C.M.G.

Emigrants' Information Office.—£1,500.

31 Broadway, S.W.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)
Chief Clerk, John Pulker.
Editor of Publications, Walter B. Paton, M.A.

COLONIES, CROWN AGENTS FOR THE

Downing St., S.W., & Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.
Crown Agents, E. E. Blake; Maj. M. A. Cameron, B.E., C.M.G.; W. H. Mercer.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. W. Leonard.
Asst. Accountant, E. G. Antrobus.
Registrar, T. S. Dunn.
Chief Cashier, L. Adams.
Engineering Assistant, A. M. Heath, A.M.I.C.E.
Head of Works Branch, W. H. Lancaster.
Head of General Stores Branch, J. G. Leslie.
Head of Shipping Branch, N. Hardingham.
Head of Correspondence Branch, G. Hodgson.
Head of Appointments Branch, H. Martin.
Principal Lady Clerk, Miss J. Woodd.

AGENTS FOR—

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Central Africa Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Newfoundland, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, St. Helena, St. Kitts Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, Somali Coast Protectorate, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and Native States of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak and Selangor), Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Island, Uganda, Virgin Islands, and also for The Uganda Railway and The West African Frontier Force.

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Earl of Ducie.
Keeper of Privy Seal, Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Attorney-Gen., Charles Alfred Cripps, Q.C.
Rec.-Gen., Col. Sir R. N. FitzH. Kingscott, K.C.B.
Auditor, Lesley Charles Probyn.
Sec. & Keeper of Records, Maurice Holzmann, C.B.
Solicitor, Thornhill B. Heathcote.
Assistant Secretary, J. C. Pearce.
Clerk Accountant and Dep. Receiver, A. E. Gillett.
Land Stewards, A. M. Webster; Wm. Proudfoot.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT, E.C.

(Estimate for United Kingdom, £838,500.)

(Superintending Establishment, £58,350.)

(Port Establishments, £619,627.)

Chairman, George L. Ryder, C.B.	£3,000
Private Secs., H. V. Reade; A. E. Montague	
Dep. Chairman, John Arrow Kempe, C.B.	£1,500
Commissioner, Thomas J. Pittar, C.B.	£1,200

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Secretary, Robert Henderson	£1,200
Assist. Secretary, John Gatley	£850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, Victor Maslin; Albert D. Greig; Alfred L. Hardy	£550 to £800
Principal Clerk of Old Establishment, Alfred H. Courroux	£700
Assist. to Committee Clerks, H. V. Reade; Edwin E. Stonham	£420 to £500
Clerks, 1st Class, A. S. Cranbrook; F. Monk; W. E. Young; W. H. Ingmire	£320 to £400
Clerks, 2nd Class, Upper Section, Robert E. B. Saunders; Charles Atkinson; A. E. Montague; E. Ford; A. J. Dyke; J. L. Mackie	£200 to £300

Medical Insp., Thos. H. Dickson, M.B.	£800
---------------------------------------	------

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor, Charles John Follett, C.B., B.O.L.	£2,000
Assistant Solicitor, Charles E. Thynne	£800
Clerk, James Macklin	£350 to £450

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Surveyors-General, Jas. C. Thompson; J. Fleming; R. Robson	£800 to £1,000
Principal Clerk, Edward Bradbury	£420 to £500
Clerks, 1st Class, A. H. Knight; E. A. Harris	£320 to £400

ACCOUNTANT AND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Cont.-Gen., J. W. de Grave	£1,000
Assistant, G. M. Tait	£700 to £800
Principal Clerks, Geo. W. Bennett; Charles H. Norman; C. N. Potter	£520 to £620
Upper Div. Clerks, John R. Blackford; Alfred Brabner; James Burton; Geo. C. Calvert; Frederick Dyason; John W. Ellison; Daniel Ground; Isaac L. Meyers; Wm. J. Reid	(3 to £480) £100 to £430

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal, Alfred J. Wood	£800 to £900
Deputy do., John Denney	£650 to £750
Principal Clerk, old establishment, R. Gibbins	£520 to £620
Senior Clerks, J. Channon; J. R. Wildman; J. B. Boyle; S. Bozman; A. Hamilton	£400 to £500
Upper Div. Clerk, old establishment, John W. Flower	£100 to £430
Clerks, C. L. Jones; P. Lynch; E. Marshall; J. C. O'Reilly; W. C. Tope	£230 to £400

LONG ROOM, PORT OF LONDON.

Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping, William Muir	£1,000
Asst. Collector, C. J. Stebbing	£600 to £700
Principal Clerks, R. Mayhew; G. J. Kent; A. S. Roofe; J. K. Williams; G. M. Jenkins	£400 to £620
Upper Div. Clerks, W. F. Adams; J. Hopson; J. H. Jeffery; F. W. Miller; G. Munnion; J. M. Newman	(3 to £450) £100 to £430
Clerks 1st Class, F. H. Havell; A. H. Le Chêne; T. E. Salmon; J. O'Sullivan; G. Stevenson; L. H. Snow	£320 to £400
2nd Div. Clerks employed in Outdoor Department, Edwin A. West; C. K. Gascoigne; Thomas Iveney	£70 to £350

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT, PORT OF LONDON.

Inspectors, G. Excell; W. H. Sentance; W. Parker; J. C. Elliott; A. Skelton	£600 to £650 (1 to £750)
Assistant Inspector, Thos. Smith	£490 to £550
1st Class Surveyors, J. Cross; C. A. Pyne; T. Rochford; W. C. Samuel; E. T. W. Semmens; J. Sell; H. Surman; J. O. Maclean; W. Jebb	£490 to £550
2nd Class, J. Cleugh; J. Flint; F. G. Heath; W. F. Hubbard; S. Longman; A. McArthur; P. A. Rogan; J. T. Summerfield; M. Yeomans; A. E. Rolt; W. H. Rowling; A. R. Ledger; J. Carthy; S. Murphy; T. Williams; R. W. Joyner; J. Maxwell	£430 to £480
3rd Class, A. B. Chaloner; R. W. Gold; J. P. Harding; C. F. Jones; A. McAr; A. Matthew; A. Richardson; Wm. T. Swanson; W. Gibson; M. Matthews; F. W. Scott; J. T. Shenton; C. J. Hassell; A. O'Reilly; M. J. Sheridan	£350 to £420
Preventive Surveyor, James Titterton	£350 to £420

DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF.

Temporal Chancellor, Thomas Milvain, q.c.
Attorney-General, John Forbes, q.c.
Solicitor-General, Edward Lindal 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.

Hours 10 to 5.

Ecclesiastical Commissrs., The two Archbishops; the 32 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Home Secretary; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; Two Judges of the Admiralty Division; The Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Earls Stanhope, Brownlow, Egerton of Tatton, and Cawdor; Viscount Halifax; Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, q.c, M.P., and J. G. Talbot, M.P.; Sir Thos. Salt, Bt.; Lees Knowles, M.P.; and Hy. Hobhouse, M.P.	
Church Estates Commissrs., Earl Stanhope	£1,200
Lees Knowles, M.P.	unp.
Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, q.c., M.P.	£1,000
Auditor, Francis Phillips	£500
Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors, Alfred de Bock Porter, C.B.	£1,700
Private Secretary, S. E. Downing	£100
Assistant Secretary and Assist. Financial Adviser, Robert C. Selfe	£800 to £1,000
Accountant, Edgar Blois Lawton	£700 to £800
Asst. Steward of Manors & Registrar, F. A. Manley	£600 to £800
Principal Clerk, J. F. Pelham	£700
Assistant Accountant, J. A. Archer	£550 to £650
1st Class Clerks, Senior Div., J. W. Challis; J. L. Diplock; J. C. Pearse; G. Dickens; G. J. White	£500 to £600
1st Class Clerks, Junior Div., T. Holford; J. Pope; H. H. Holford; G. C. Harpout; H. S. Goodhart; A. Sturgeon; R. F. Measor; C. Hogg	£350 to £500
Legal Assistant (Manors), Hugh de Bock Porter	£300 to £500
Junior do., E. A. Mears	£250 to £400

Junior Clerks, G. H. Wheeler; F. Brereton; J. Kershaw; H. A. Gregg; G. A. Andrews; S. S. Bristor; S. E. Downing; A. E. Palmer; J. H. Wisdom; W. Telfer; J. D. Howatson; C. M. T. Irving; F. C. Marillier; E. J. Davies; S. Mills; R. W. Fowell; F. H. Glaister; F. Walmesley; A. N. Allan; J. W. Lintott; W. H. Mouncey; E. H. B. Phillips; S. J. Cunningham; J. J. A. Dwyer; W. Green; J. S. West; £70 to £350

Solicitors, White, Borrett & Co., 6 Whitehall Pl.; Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 8 Whitehall Pl. *Architects*, Christian, & Caros 8A Whitehall Place. *Surveyors*, Messrs. Clutton, 9 Whitehall Place; Smiths, Gore, Ingram & Norton, 7 Whitehall Place.

EDUCATION.

Vote for Education, Science, and Art, for the United Kingdom, £12,563,455.

Cost of Administration, England and Wales, £138,119; Inspection, do., £253,543; Elementary Schools, do., £8,511,170; Training Colleges, &c., do., £210,242. Education, Ireland, £1,292,069; Do., Scotland, £1,329,318.

Board of Education, Whitehall and South Kensington, S.W.—£81,880

Members, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (*President*); The Secretaries of State; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst Q.C., M.P. (*Vice-President*).....£2,000

Private Sec., R. L. Morant.....£150

Private Sec to President, T. R. Walrond.....£150

Assist. do., H. E. Gorst.....unp.

Secretary, Sir George Wm. Kekewich, K.C.B. £1,800

Private Sec., H. W. Orange.....£150

Assistant do., W. H. Bray.....£100

WHITEHALL BRANCH—

Principal Assistant Secretary, J. White.....£1,300

Assistant Secretaries, C. M. Cowie; H. F. Pooley; H. W. Hoare; W. I. Ritchie; H. M. Lindsell; J. R. Dasent, C.B.....£850 to £1,200

Senior Examiners, R. M. Tabor; H. W. Simpkinson, C.B.; J. W. Mackail; C. L. Kingsford; F. H. Trench; T. R. Walrond.....£650 to £800

Junior do., 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, H. St. J. Thackeray; W. F. Sedgwick; H. J. Mordaunt; A. H. Wood; W. D. Bushell; W. R. Davies; R. Balfour; E. H. Pelham; A. C. Curtis; R. E. S. Hart

Assistant Examiner, Drawing, J. A. D. Campbell.....£550

Advising Counsel, Henry Martin Lindsell.....£200

Consulting Architect, E. R. Robson, F.S.A.....£850

Examinations Clerk, T. Lyle.....£400 to £550

1st Class Clerks, J. H. Levy; H. J. Gibbs; F. D. Fairman; J. R. Norton; G. M. Norris; A. M. Gilbert; W. G. Masham; A. R. Brewer; J. R. Smith; A. H. Reid; W. Collins; A. Bakewell; J. W. Edwards; A. J. Jennings; W. Pethybridge; W. Slater.....£360 to £500

2nd Class Clerks (holding Staff Appointments), E. Williams; T. Ground; E. E. Trathan

.....£360 to £400

Permanent Staff Clerks, W. R. J. Maclean; A. J. Gibbs; G. R. Newson; W. H. Bray; A. Atwill; W. A. Sarjeant; F. Bromwich; J. T. Ball.....£350 to £400

Additional Staff Clerks, W. K. Roads; H. J. Ayliffe;

H. J. Stich; G. F. Farmer; J. H. Iloit; F. G. Martyn; F. W. C. T. Jaffray; A. T. Shorey; A. Woodgate; J. W. Garden; A. W. King; W. Wright; T. W. W. Whetnall; W. J. Moulton; F. G. Emler; W. E. Shoemack; A. T. Dingle; J. Rickard; F. Barber; W. W. Poole; E. Kirk; W. J. Kemp; G. F. Gribbin; W. Lowry; W. A. Harvey.....£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.—£263,543.

Smior Chief Inspector, T. King.....£1,100

Chief Inspectors, W. Scott Coward; Rev. F. F. Cornish; Rev. C. D. DuPort; T. W. Danby; W. P. Turnbull; A. Rankine; A. G. Legard; T. S. Aldis; W. E. Currey; J. A. Willis; J. G. FitzMaurice.....£700 and £900

Inspectors, Rev. C. Francis Routledge; Rev. H. G. Alington; Rev. F. Wilkinson; E. W. Colt; M. J. Barrington-Ward; F. W. H. Myers; J. P. Balmer; J. C. Ley; J. H. Wylie; E. M. Kenney-Herbert; W. H. Brewer; E. M. Sneyd-Kynnersley; H. W. Claughton; H. F. Dibben; G. H. Gordon; E. A. Helps; E. G. A. Holmes; T. Morgan-Owen; A. J. Swinburne; S. G. Tremeneere; W. B. S. Yarde; J. C. Colvill; A. P. Graves; R. S. Stevelly; E. H. Burrows; O. Airy; T. W. Greene; E. N. Wix; T. S. Gleadowe; H. E. B. Harrison; E. S. Mostyn Pryce; H. Cowie; R. M. Fowler; A. B. Fisher; F. B. De Sausmarez; C. H. B. Elliott; F. A. S. Freeland; W. Edwards; M. Pole; H. P. Henderson; J. Bancroft; G. Gardner; T. G. Rooper; E. L. Phelps; E. M. Field; W. C. G. Milman; R. D. M. Oliver; C. W. M. Hitchins; J. H. Davies; R. Holt-White; J. Wilson; F. B. Lott; C. T. Whitwell; 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; A. Eichholz; B. S. Cornish; H. R. Mines; G. A. Turner; J. F. Leaf; E. C. Streatfeild; B. G. Usher; H. J. Boyd-Carpenter; E. Wynn-Williams; G. R. R. Routh; F. H. B. Dale.....£400 to £800

Sub-Inspectors (1st class), William Taylor; T. Healing; C. Bilton; J. Hunter; E. Challens; A. Sharpe; J. Sparks; W. Morris; R. Barnes; W. H. Anstead; E. H. Short; R. Knight; J. R. Jarman; E. Ensor; W. T. Meggs; W. Martin; J. W. Brigg; H. Brown; T. M. Morgan; T. Glover; A. Owen; C. Lewis; T. Eley; 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; J. Waite; T. Howlett; T. Hallam; S. Bush; H. Taylor; W. Mulhall; F. W. Parkes; C. Beck; R. Gregson; G. Wade; J. Stacey; G. Hayward; J. S. Foister; W. P. Beach; G. H. Palmer.....£300 to £500

Sub-Inspectors (Manual Instruction), R. Keate; P. L. Gray; S. Carrodus; C. E. Neville.....£300 to £500

Sub-Inspectors (Drawing), H. Tunaley; E. G. Baker; Capt. F. D. Walker; A. W. Geffcken; C. W. S. Hudson; A. Taylor; J. C. Saltmarsh.....£300 to £500

Sub-Inspectors (Women), Miss R. A. Munday; Miss K. Bathurst; Miss C. L. Callis; Miss K. M. Heale; Miss E. M. Deverell £150 to £300
Inspector of Music, Sir John Stainer, MUS.D.
Assistant do., William Gray M'Naught, MUS.D.
Directress of Needlework, The Hon. Mrs. R. E. Colborne £300
Inspectress, Cooking and Laundry Work Miss H. M. Deane £200 to £300
Director, Special Enquiries, M. E. Sadler, M.A. £650 to £800
Assistant do., [Vacant] £300 to £500

SECONDARY BRANCH.

South Kensington, S. W., £60.481.

Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir William de Wiveleslie Abney, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. £1,300
Private Secretary to do., A. E. Cooper ... £100
Assistant Secretaries, F. R. Fowke; A. S. Cole; Hon. W. N. Bruce; G. R. Redgrave
£850 to £1,000

Senior Examiners, J. Bailey; H. A. Bowler; R. L. Morant £650 to £800
Junior Examiners, E. E. Freehill; F. D. Acland; H. Graves; J. L. Casson £250 to £600
Chief Clerk, Edward Belshaw £550 to £650
Senior Staff Clerks, A. F. E. Torrens; M. Webb; A. E. Garrard; H. W. Etheridge £360 to £500
Junior Staff Clerks, L. Finding; E. Wilkinson; A. E. Cooper; T. Wright; A. Burch
£300 to £400

Clerk of Higher Div., A. E. Thomas £150 to £500
Second Division Clerks, Higher Grade, W. Burt; W. H. R. Dahm; F. J. Hodgkinson; A. Maslen; G. Stringer £250 to £350
Do., holding staff posts, F. H. Bate; T. Davies; C. K. Eley; J. F. Hubert; H. A. Josland; W. W. Kennerley; A. J. Pitman; G. B. Stubbs £250 to £350
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Edward Harris
£550 to £650

Assistant to ditto, C. McEnroe £400 to £525
Storekeeper, J. Saltmarsh £350 to £550
Deputy do., J. W. Emler £300 to £350

Inspection.

Senior Chief Insp., G. R. Redgrave.
Chief Inspectors, C. A. Buckmaster, M.A.; H. H. Hoffert, D.S.C.; S. J. Cartledge; F. Pullinger, B.S.C. £800 to £900
Inspectors, E. J. Ball, PH.D.; S. F. Duffon, D.S.C.; D. E. Jones, B.S.C.; H. W. T. Wager; Hugh Gordon, M.A.; W. B. D. Edwards; A. E. Tutton, B.S.C., F.R.S.; G. Fletcher; R. Blair; W. R. Swain, B.S.C.; A. Duffon, B.S.C.; W. B. Harda, B.A.; J. P. Laws, F.I.C.; H. Allport; C. D. FitzRoy
£400 to £800

Junior Inspectors, J. Brill, M.A.; M. A. Fenton, M.A.; J. W. Hartley, M.A.; B. B. Skirrow, M.A.; F. W. Westaway; Miss L. E. Walter; G. A. Baxandall; J. M. Crofts; A. R. Guest; A. Harris; H. A. Hinton; J. Lattimer; J. Leicester (temp.); L. S. Lloyd; C. J. M. Parkinson; W. Pullinger; W. J. G. Winn
£300 to £500 and £200 to £400
Occasional Inspectors for Art, Eyre Crowe, A.R.A.; T. Erat Harrison; F. B. Barwell.

Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

See SCOTTISH SECTION, p. 332.

Royal College of Science, London, £18,338.
Dean and Professor of Geology, John Wesley Judd, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000
Assist. Professor, C. G. Cullis, D.S.C. £400
Mechanics & Math., J. Perry, M.E., D.S.C., F.R.S. £800
Assistant Professor, A. R. Willis, M.A., D.S.C. £400

Instructors, P. T. Wrigley, M.A.; J. Harrison, M.INST.M.E. each £300
Physics, A. W. Rücker, D.S.C., SEC. F.R.S. £800
Assistant Professor, W. Watson, B.S.C. £400
Astronomical Physics, Sir J. Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., F.R.S. £800
Chemistry, W. A. Tilden, D.S.C., F.R.S. £800
Assist. Professor, W. P. Wynne, D.S.C., F.R.S. £400
Zoology, G. B. Howes, LL.D., F.R.S. £600
Botany, J. B. Farmer, M.A. £600
Metallurgy, Sir W. Chandler Roberts-Austen, K.C.B., F.R.S. £300
Instructor, Assaying, A. Stansfield, D.S.C. £300
Mining, C. Le Neve Foster, D.S.C., F.R.S. £300
Instructor, Mine Surveying, L. H. Cooke ... £300
Registrar and Supt. of Discipline, F. Fladgate
£350 to £450

Clerk and Librarian, A. Tillott £70 to £250

Royal College of Art.

COUNCIL.

Painting and Life, Sir W. B. Richmond, K.C.B., B.A.
Architecture, T. G. Jackson, B.A.
Sculpture and Modelling, E. Onslow Ford, B.A.
Design, Walter Crane, A.R.W.S.
Headmaster, A. Spencer £800
Deputy Do., G. Morton £300 to £350
Design (vacant) £500
Painting and Drawing (vacant) £300 to £500
Modelling and Relief Work, E. Lanteri £500
Architecture, A. B. Pite, A.R.I.B.A. £500
Registrar, J. A. Grant £350 to £450

Victoria and Albert and Bethnal Green

Museums.—£59,359.

(Purchases, &c., £13,060.)

Director of Science Museum, Maj.-Gen. Edward Robt. Festing, C.B., F.R.S. (late R.E.) £700 to £900
Director of Art Museum, Caspar Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., F.S.A. £700 to £900
Assistant Director, A. B. Skinner, B.A., F.S.A. £600 to £700

Keepers, H. M. Cundall, F.S.A.; W. W. Watts, F.S.A., £520 to £650; G. H. Palmer, B.A.; A. F. Kendrick, B.A. £410 to £500
Assist. Keepers, T. A. Lehfeldt; T. F. Parkinson (in Charge of Bethnal Green Museum); S. Wood, B.S.C.; C. H. Wyde, M.R.A.S.; R. F. Martin; L. W. Fulcher, B.S.C.; E. F. Strange, £300 to £500; T. C. Grove; H. W. Dickinson; P. G. Trendell £100 to £400
Second Division Clerk (Higher Grade), H. Tipper
£250 to £350

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director-Gen., Sir Arch. Geikie, D.C.L., F.R.S. £800
Director for Gt. Britain (vacant) £520 to £700
SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—£9,762.
District Surveyor, H. B. Woodward, F.R.S. £420 to £500

Geologists, R. H. Tiddeman, M.A.; B. S. N. Wilkinson; C. Fox-Strangways; J. J. H. Teall, M.A., F.R.S.; W. A. E. Ussher; A. C. G. Cameron; Clement Reid, F.R.S.; Aubrey Strahan, M.A. £275 to £400
Assant. Geologists, J. H. Blake; C. E. Hawkins. £127 to £255
Faunologist and Curator of Fossils, E. T. Newton, F.R.S. £500

SURVEY OF SCOTLAND. (See p. 332.)

SURVEY OF IRELAND. (See p. 339.)

Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn St., £3,867
Dir. of Museum, Sir Arch. Geikie, D.O.L., F.R.S. £300
Curator and Librarian, F. W. Rudler £500
Assistant to Curator, A. Pringle, B.S.C. £250

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Somerset House, W.C.—£62,691.

- Comptroller and Auditor-General*, Douglas Close Richmond £2,000
Private Secretary, James S. Francis £150
Assist. Comptroller & Auditor, Francis Phillips £1,500
Chief Clerk, William Owen £1,000
Legal Adviser, John Monsey Collyer.

DIRECTING BRANCH.

- Principal Clerks*, Richard Lennox Woods; John Bromley; Henry Aloysius Stacke; J. C. King; Clarence H. Archibald £775 to £900
1st Class Clerks, R. A. Hoblyn; A. C. M. M. Crichton; H. C. Purkis; T. J. Purchas; M. W. Whitmore; R. E. Yerburgh £620 to £750
2nd Class Clerks (1st Section), 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; Thomas Orr £200 to £400

EXAMINING BRANCH.

- Examiners (1st Sect.)*, Francis C. J. W. Dillon; Arthur Hy. 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; Alfred Hawkes; Patrick J. D. Corbet; W. M. Taylor; F. W. Adams; C. M. Neale; W. W. Hunter; C. G. Poole £215 to £430
Examiners (2nd Sect.), A. Paterson; J. S. Lee; T. J. Bradley; C. H. Stoodley; C. W. Richardson £100 to £400
Staff Clerks, M. S. Kelly; C. Monk; T. D. Rees; W. E. Jeffery £100 to £350
There are also 123 2nd Div. Clerks ... £70 to £350

Colonial Audit Branch.

- Superintendent*, J. W. Gullick £600 to £900
Asst. Supt., A. E. Stephenson £400 to £550
Clerks in charge of Accounts, C. P. Isaac; F. L. Francis £150 to £300

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing St., S.W.—£75,501
 [Office hours 12 to 6.]

- Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Lansdowne, k.g. £5,000
Private Sec., Hon. Eric Barrington, c.b. £300
Assist. do., Ronald J. Hamilton unpaid
Précis Writer, Henry St. George Foley £300

UNDER SECRETARIES.

- Permanent*, Sir Thos. H. Sanderson, g.c.B. £2,000
Private Sec., William George Tyrrell £150
Parliamentary, Viscount Cranborne, m.p. £1,500
Private Sec., Robert D. Norton £150
Asst. Under Secs., Hon. F. L. Bertie £1,500
 Hon. Francis Hyde Villiers, c.B. £1,200
 Sir Martin Gosselin, k.c.m.g. £1,000 to £1,200
Superintendent of African Protectorates, Sir C. Ll. Hill, k.c.m.g., c.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Legal Adviser, Wm. Edward Davidson, c.B., q.c. £1,200

- Senior Clerks*, Sir Henry G. Bergne, k.c.m.g. (£1,200); Hon. Eric Barrington, c.B.; Wm. Acland Cockerell; Francis Alexander Campbell; Arthur Lakeron; Charles Augustus Hopwood, c.B.; Harry Farnall, c.m.g.; William Chauncy Cartwright, c.m.g. each £900 to £1,000
Assist. Clerks, Richard P. Maxwell; Walter L. F. G. Langley, c.B.; Wm. A. Law; Edwd. A. W. Clarke; G. F. Fairholme; Eyre A. Crowe; Ph. Alphonso Somers-Cocks £700 to £800
Junior Clerks (1st Class), H. St. G. Foley; Louis du Pan Mallett; William Geo. Tyrrell; Edw. R. E. Vicars; Robt. D. Norton; Beilby F. Alston; Lord Clandeboye; J. A. C. Tilley; Harry B. Brooke; Hon. W. A. F. Erskine; Gerald S. Spicer; Charles S. Somers-Cocks; Ronald J. Hamilton; Wm. Edmund O'Reilly; Hon. Francis O. Lindley; G. R. Clerk; M. A. Robertson; R. A. C. Sperling; E. G. Lister; R. H. Greg £200 to £600
Junior Clerks (2nd Class), V. A. Wellesley; C. H. Montgomery; Hon. J. E. Drummond; R. V. Harcourt £100 to £200
Chief Clerk, Financial Dept., W. C. Cartwright, c.m.g. £900 to 1,000
Assistant, Financial Dept., E. B. Newman £850
Clerks in Financial Dept., 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.*, R. W. Brant £550 to £650
Clerks in Librarian's Department, G. J. de Bernhardt; Nicholas A. Ball; G. E. P. Hertslet £100 to £500
Treaty Dept., Ch. Boyd Robertson £700 to £1,000
Assistant in do., W. R. D. Mayoock £550 to £650
Clerks in do., R. Follett Syngé, c.m.g.; E. G. Wetherall £100 to £500
Oriental Translator, Charles Wells £175
Second Division Clerks, E. J. Cooper; W. L. Berrow; John Gritton (*Higher Grade*); F. H. White; Harry L. Sherwood; Hugh Ritchie; Frank Gritton; O. V. Blake; H. W. McQuown; G. Badrick; E. Parkes; H. A. Slade; W. H. Robinson; P. C. Rice; D. A. Leak; W. E. Fuller; C. S. Nicoll; H. O. Baker; H. S. Martin; J. H. Mears; B. Westell; L. G. Brown; W. Weighell; J. W. Field; R. C. Dickie £70 to £350

- Queen's Foreign Service Messengers*, Capt. P. H. M. Wynter; Harry A. Taylor; J. Hicks Graves; F. E. Raikes each £400
Do., Guy Ewen; Capt. H. K. Stewart; A. J. Mouteney-Jephson; A. Herbert; Hon. Frederick G. Curzon each £250
Home Service Messengers, Murdoch Mackenzie; Robert King Hall; William Boyle; Edmund W. Newberry, each £200. *2nd Class*: J. Wilson; E. G. Pearson; A. E. Morbey; J. C. Veasey each £150

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY

- Central Office, 28 Abingdon Street, S.W.—£7,397
Chief Registrar, E. W. Brabrook, c.B., f.s.a. £1,500
Assist. Registrar, J. D. Stuart Sim £800
Chief Clerk, G. Brown £400 to £500
Statistical Clerk, W. H. Teazer £300 to £400
Actuarial Clerk, A. M. Levoaux £200 to £400
Tempy. Staff Officer, J. T. Knecht £250

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

- Somerset House, W.C.—£40,702.
Registrar-General, Reginald MacLeod, c.B. £1,200
Chief Clerk, Noel A. Humphreys £900
Sup. of Statistics, J. F. W. Tatham, m.A., m.D. £900
Do. Accounts & Stores, R. Thompson £740
Do. of Records, J. C. B. Ellis £700

Assist. Superintendents, G. W. Searle, £570; A. J. Mundy £530
 Inspectors of Registration, G. Micklewood £500;
 J. H. Shoveller £446
 Senior Clerks, T. H. Mayhew; A. C. Waters; H. B. H. Tytheridge; E. Bacon £350 to £500

Census Office, Millbank, S. W.

Secretary, A. J. Mundy.

Asst. Sec., A. Bellingham.

OFFICE, Whitehall, S. W.—£146,407.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs,
 Rt. Hon. Charles Thomson Ritchie, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., J. A. Longley £300

Asst. do., J. Pedder (£100); Matthew White
 Ridley; and Capt. T. F. Bagot, M.P. unsp

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Kenelm Edward Digby, K.C.B. £2,000

Private Secretary, G. A. Aitken £150

Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., Robert F. Reynard £150

Assistant Under Secretaries, Hy. Hardinge S.
 Cunynghame, C.B. (Legal) £1,200 to £1,500;

Chas. Stewart Murdoch, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Clerks, Charles E. Troup, C.B.; Harry B.
 Simpson; Wm. P. Byrne £900 to £1,000

Senior Clerks, Charles Deffell; F. J. Dryhurst;
 Malcolm Delevigne £700 to £800

Junior Clerks, Robert F. Reynard; G. A. Aitken;
 A. J. Eagleston; J. Pedder; C. Lubbock; W.
 Wheeler; M. L. Waller; F. L. D. Elliott £200 to £500

Clerk of Accounts, George H. Tripp £400 to £700

Assistant Clerk of Accounts, S. M. Grünwald £310 to £400

Clerk for Statist. Retns., W. J. Farrant £350 to £500

Superintendent of Registry, E. E. B. Boehmer £333 to £600

Assist. do., C. A. Bradford £280 to £350

Clerk for Mining Statistics, W. W. Ware £250 to £350

Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade), Gordon A.
 Lewis; A. H. Eggett; W. C. Platt; and T. P.
 Ryan £250 to £350

Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories,
 W. Peacock £250

Clerk in Charge of Factory Statistical Branch, L. W.
 Thomas £230

Second Assistant Superintendent of the Registry, A.
 Locke £220

Consulting Surveyor (Temporary), H. T. Steward.

Official Analysts, Thomas Stevenson, M.D., and
 Arthur Pearson Luff, M.D.

Factory Department, Home Office.—£65,687.

H.M.'s Ch. Insp., Arth. Whitelegge, M.D. £1,200

Deputy Ch. Insp., Edward Gould, W'hall;

H.M.'s Superintending Inspectors, W. D. Cramp,
 W'hall; R. W. Cooke-Taylor, Glasgow; W. A.
 Beaumont, Leeds; J. A. Redgrave, Birmingham;

H. S. Richmond, Manchester £550 to £700

Medical Inspr., T. M. Legge, M.D. £600 to £800

H.M.'s Inspectors (1st Class), G. I. L. Blenkinsop,
 Whitehall; Capt. H. W. Kindersley,
 Edinburgh; A. G. K. Woodgate, Whitehall;

C. C. W. Hoare, Whitehall; J. S. Maitland,
 Bristol; Commander H. P. Smith, R.N.,
 Sheffield; Capt. James F. Bevan, Southampton;

S. H. Knyvett, Birmingham; Major Eugène M.
 Roe, Manchester; Arthur Powis Vaughan, White-
 hall; J. D. Prior, Huddersfield, £410 to £550;

J. A. Hine, Leeds; W. Williams, Blackburn;

H.M. Robinson, Glasgow; Aug. Lewis, Swansea,
 2nd Class; R. P. Arnold, Worcester; G. B. Snape,
 Belfast; J. Pearson, Lincoln; J. T. Birtwistle,
 Blackburn; Rowland Tinker, Manchester; G.
 Sedgwick, Leicester; C. W. Shaw, Whitehall;

Jas. Hen. Walmsley, Stoke-on-Trent; D. Walmsley,
 Manchester; J. E. Ashworth, Wolverhampton; R.
 Johnson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Joseph Law, Preston;
 R. E. Graves, Liverpool; Jas. Hen. Rogers, Derby;
 Gerald Bellhouse, Dublin; O. A. Shinner, Nor-
 wich; C. F. Wright, Northampton; C. R. Pendock,
 Whitehall; J. Jackson, Wolverhampton; H. J.
 Wilson, Dundee; K. H. Garvie, Halifax; W. H.
 Seal, Bradford; J. M. Arbuckle, Ayr; G. A.
 Taylor, Burnley; F. J. Parkes, Nottingham; J. E.
 Harston, Whitehall; J. Dodgson, Manchester;
 T. O. Edwards, Swansea; J. H. Crabtree, Man-
 chester; J. Hilditch, Wrexham; T. C. Butler,
 Whitehall; S. Shuter, Bristol £300 to £400

Junior Inspectors, A. Platt, Manchester; A. New-
 lands, Aberdeen; Eliot F. May, Bristol; John
 Law, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Harry Verney, Leeds;

W. S. Smith, Manchester; S. Erant, Liverpool;

J. H. Nicholl, Dublin; W. Buchan, Glasgow;

W. F. Ireland, Whitehall; E. V. Clark, Wolver-
 hampton; James Kellett, Liverpool; A. Wolfe,
 Birmingham; W. J. Bremner-Davis, Whitehall;

H. J. Peacock, Bradford; W. J. Neely, Leeds;

H. C. D. Fearon, Whitehall; W. Lauder, Glasgow;

Thos. Taylor, Sheffield; A. F. Dunolly, Hudders-
 field; D. D. Kirkwood, Belfast; E. S. Wilson,
 Southampton; L. P. Evans, Birmingham; T.
 Brown, Glasgow; W. H. Beverley, Manchester;

J. Owner, Whitehall; H. E. Brothers, Birmingham;

D. F. Young, Belfast; R. Fatock, Manchester;

J. H. Warren, Sheffield; J. L. Edwards, Swansea;

C. F. R. Johnston, Whitehall; E. F. Boggis-
 Rolfe, Leeds; E. A. Werner, Stoke-on-Trent;

E. L. Allhusen, Whitehall; H. W. Younger,
 Whitehall; F. E. Seymour, Whitehall £200 to £300

H.M. Inspector under Clause 40 of the Factory &
 Workshop Act, 1895, T. Birtwistle, Accrington £400

Assistants, H. Taylor, Huddersfield; E. J. Holmes,
 Accrington; J. T. Ashton, Oldham. £150 to £250

H.M.'s Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M.
 Anderson, Whitehall; H.M. Lady Inspectors, Miss
 M. M. Paterson, Glasgow; Miss L. A. E. Deane,
 Whitehall; Miss R. E. Squire, Whitehall; Miss
 Anna Tracey, Whitehall; Miss E. Sadler, White-
 hall; Miss M. M. Vines, Whitehall. £200 to £300

Engineering Adviser, E. H. Osborn, Manchester.

Inspectors.

Of Explosives, Home Office.—£4,477.

Insp. (Chief), Capt. J. H. Thomson, late R.A. £800 to £1,000

Inspectors, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, R.A.;

Capt. M. B. Lloyd, R.A.; Capt. A. P. H. Des-
 borough, R.A. £500 to £800

Chemical Adviser, Dr. Dupré, F.R.S.

Inspectors of Mines.—£33,292.

Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Inspectors, Frank Newby Wardell, Wath, Rother-
 ham, £1,000; Henry Hall, Rainhill, Lancs.; W. B.
 Scott, Handsworth, Birmingham, £900; J. M. Robal-
 son, Athole Gardens, Glasgow, £800; J. S. Martin,
 Durham Park, Bristol; J. T. Robson, Swansea, £500;

A. H. Stokes, Greenhill, Derby; J. B. Atkinson, 10
 Foremount Terrace, Glasgow; W. N. Atkinson,
 Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent; J. L. Hedley, Devon-
 shire Ter., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Gerrard, Worsley,
 Manchester; R. D. Bain, Durham. £600 to £800

Assistant Inspectors, W. H. Pickering, Wolver-
 hampton; R. McLaren, Uddington, Glasgow;

W. H. Hepplewhite, St. Anne's Hill, Notting-
 ham; Jas. Mellors, Outwood, Wakefield; J.
 Plummer, Bishop Auckland; G. F. Bell, New-
 castle-on-Tyne; F. A. Gray, Neath; Hugh John-
 stone, 77 Montgomerie Street, Glasgow; W. Saint,
 Higher Broughton, Manchester; W. Walker, Dur-

ham; Thos. H. Mottram, 3 *Beaully Terrace, Kelvin-side, N. Glasgow*; H. K. Makepeace, *Stoke-on-Trent*; Henry R. Hewitt, *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. R. Wilson, 1 *St. Mary's Road, Leeds*; George B. Harrison, *Swinnton, Manchester*; George F. Adams, *Cardiff*; Wm. Leck, *Oleator 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, *Llanudno* £90
 Assistant Inspectors, G. J. Williams, *Coed Menai*;
 Owen E. Jones, 5 *Spring Gdns., Hoole, Chester*.
 £300 to £400

Under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D., D.P.H. £400

Under Cruelty to Animals Act.—£575.

Inspector, Geo. D. Thame, junr., M.B.C.S. £335
 Assistant do., Sir J. A. Russell, LL.D. £210

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

Inspectors County & Boro' Constabulary.—£3,125.

Hon. Charles G. Legge; Sir Herbert George Denman Croft, Bart.; Capt. H. D. Terry
 £750 to £350

Reformatory and Industrial Schools,

Great Scotland Yard, S.W.—£218,923.

Inspector, J. G. Legge £800 to £1,000
 Assist. Inspectors, T. D. M. T. Robertson; Hon. N. C. Walsh; and J. L. Heath (also *Chief Clerk*) £400 to £600

Sub-Inspectors, T. J. M. More, £250 to £400;
 Lieut.-Col. C. Cunningham (temporary) .. £300

PRISON COMMISSION, Home Office, S.W.

—£618,954.

Chairman, Evelyn John Ruggles-Brise, C.B. £1,300
 Private Secretary, I. Turvey £100

Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, R. S. Mitford, £1,100; Lt.-Col. M. Clare Garsia; H. B. Donkin, M.D. £1,000

Sec. & Insp., Major E. G. Clayton, R.E. £700 to £800
 Surveyor, Lt.-Col. A. Beamish, R.E. £650 to £900

Chief of Accounts, C. Crickmay £550 to £650
 Comptroller of Prison Industries, James Duncan
 £700 to £800

Insp., Capt. W. V. Harris; Capt. L. P. Penne-
 thorne; Maj. W. N. Darnell; Herbert Smalley,
 M.D. (Medical Insp.) £700 to £800

Assistant Surveyor, U. J. Wright £300 to £400
 1st Class Clerks, C. S. Joseph; W. B. Penny; T.
 R. Whiteley; H. H. Cribb; I. Turvey
 £350 to £500

2nd Class Clerks, H. E. Williams; C. H. Arnold;
 H. R. Bennett; J. N. Cole; J. Dawe; J. J.
 Griffith; W. Hoskins; J. Juleff; S. H. Roberts;
 F. J. Rhodes; E. Brine; W. S. Westland, £70
 to £370; F. J. Price; C. Hall; A. T. Turpin;
 C. M. Overton; W. J. Pond; J. B. Scriven;
 W. H. T. Walker £70 to £300

MILITARY PRISON DEPARTMENT, Home Office, S.W.

Inspector-General, Colonel M. Clare Garsia.
 Inspectors, Major E. G. Clayton; Capt. W. F. V.
 Harris; Capt. L. P. Penne-
 thorne; Major W.
 N. Darnell.

Aldershot Prison—Governor, Major R. A. Hender-
 son; Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. W. F. Rutledge.
Colchester Prison—Governor, Capt. E. W. H. Money.
Gosport Prison—Governor, Capt. G. S. Haines;
 Medical Officer, Capt. E. Chandler.

Kendal Prison—Governor, Major C. D. Johnstone.
York Prison—Chief Warden in Charge, A. Mason.

Cork Prison—Governor, Major R. W. Andrews;
 Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. U. A. Jennings.

Dublin Prison—Governor, Major G. A. P. Evans.
 Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. N. Alcock.

Malta Prison—Governor, Major C. R. Oswald-
 Brown.

Chief Warders in Charge: *Stirling*, J. Martin;
Barbados, J. B. Arnott; *Bermuda*, T. Curran;
Cairo, W. H. Thacker; *Gibraltar*, J. Reynolds;
Hawfuz (Nova Scotia), J. Godfrey; *Kandy*
(Ceylon), J. Bird; *Wynberg (Cape Colony)*,
 H. Williams.

INDIA OFFICE, St. James's Park, S.W.

£189,000.

Principal Secretary of State, Right Hon. Lord
 George Francis Hamilton, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., Richmond T. W. Ritchie, C.B. £300

Assist. Private Secretary and Précis Writer,
 F. T. C. Hastings £150

Private Sec. (unpaid) The Hon. Walter Rice.

Political A.-de-C., Sir Gerald Seymour Vesey-
 Fitzgerald, C.C.I.E. £800

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B. £2,000

Private Sec., John Edward Ferard £1,500

Parliamentary, The Earl of Hardwicke £1,500

Private Sec., Frederick Arthur Hirtzel £150

Asst. Under-Sec., Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B. £1,200

COUNCIL.

Vice-President, Gen. Sir J. J. H. Gordon, K.C.B.

Sir James Braithwaite Peile, K.C.S.I.; Sir Alfred
 Comyns Lyall, G.C.I.E.; Sir Chas. H. Tod
 Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.; Sir Stuart Colvin Bayley,
 K.C.S.I.; Francis Charles Le Marchant; Sir
 James Lyle Mackay, K.C.I.E.; Sir Dennis
 Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.; Sir John Edge; Sir Philip
 Perceval Hutchins, K.C.S.I.; Sir James West-
 land, 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., M. C. C. Seton; 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, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Stedman, K.C.I.E. £1,200

Assistant, Fras. Whitmore Smith, C.I.E.
 £800 to £1,000

Revenue and Statistics, Sir Charles Edward
 Bernard, K.C.S.I. £1,200

Assist., Jas. H. Seabrooke £800 to £1,000

Political and Secret, Sir William Lee Warner,
 K.C.S.I. £1,200

Assistant, Colin G. Campbell £800 to £1,000

Public Works, Edmund Neel, C.I.E. £1,200

Assistant, Fredk. C. Thompson £800 to £1,000

Judicial and Public, Sir Charles James Lyall,
 K.C.S.I., C.I.E. £1,200

Assistant, W. Neville Sturt £800 to £1,000

Senior Clerks, Chas. N. B. Franks; Francis B.
 Armstrong; Patrick H. C. Herbert; Francis W.
 Newmarch; Richmond T. W. Ritchie, C.B.;
 Hermann A. Haines; Francis C. Drake; B.
 Lionel Abrahams; Edward Franks; Henry
 L. Secombe £600 to £800

Junior Clerks, John Edward Ferard; W. T.
 Ronson; W. Robinson; F. A. Hirtzel; M. C. C.
 Seton; W. Stantiall £200 to £600

Director in Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Depart., B. T. Pfinch, C.I.E. £1,100
Clerks, C. E. J. Twissaday; C. Parratt; and A. I. Keys £320 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, Arthur Guillum Scott £1,200
Deputy do., J. Hewish £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, E. F. Bishop; A. M. Carter; H. W. Badock; I. H. Humphrys; R. G. Jaquet; W. S. Durrant; F. Perrott £500 to £700
Junior Clerks, A. W. Housley; J. Johnson; S. G. Smith; J. H. F. Reed; G. H. Stoker; R. Mowbray £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, E. Owen, A. J. Pattie ... £350 to £500

FUNDS DEPARTMENT.

Director, Fredk. G. B. Trevor, C.I.E. £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerk, George F. Teague £500 to £700
Clerk, John Willis £200 to £450

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, Edwin Grant Burls £1,200
Deputy do., William G. Butler £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, John M. Wigner; S. A. Taylor; Frederick C. B. Wright; Henry J. W. Fry; George Herman Collier £500 to £700
Junior Clerks, Richard R. Howlett; J. E. Shuckburgh £150 to £500
Staff Clerk, F. T. Eades £350 to £500

BRANCH AT DÉPÔT, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

Superintendent, Commander G. T. Wingfield, R.N. £800
Assistant do., William E. Phelps £600
Supervisors, 1st Grade, Gerald H. Talbot; W. H. Hooker; J. Byatt; B. H. G. Street £350 to £500
Inspector, Scientific Instruments, Thomas Cushing £600

Examiner, Surgical ditto, Surg.-Maj. Nottidge Charles Macnamara, F.R.C.S. £50
Medical Stores, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reid, M.B., C.M. £300
Surveyor of Shipping, Capt. T. Coulter Kerr £600

REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Registrar and Superintendent of Records, A. Naylor Wollaston, C.I.E. £1,000
Principal Assistant, Percy J. Rowlands £500 to £700
Assistant, M. S. Hall £350 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Col. Sir William S. S. Bisset, R.E., K.O.I.E. £1,000
Dep. Do., William James Maitland, C.I.E. £600
Librarian, Charles Henry Tawney, C.I.E., M.A. £600
Assistant ditto, Fredk. W. Thomas £350
Member of Committee for Valuation of Military Equipment, Colonel G. A. Crawford, R.A. £500
Assistant ditto, W. J. Bowden £250 to £400

MEDICAL BOARD, for the Examination of Officers.
(Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.)

President, Surg.-Gen. William Roe Hooper, C.B.I. £600
Member, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. A. Crombie (I.M.S., retired) £300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E. £1,200
Assist. 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, A.R.I.B.A. £300 to £400
Ordinance Consulting Officer, Col. C. H. Scott, B.A., C.B. £500
Consulting Engineer, Sir Alex. M. Rendel, K.O.I.E.
Stockbroker, Willie A. W. Scott, 57 Old Broad Street, E.C.
Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the War Office, (vacant).
Official Agent to Administrators-General of India, F. G. B. Trevor, C.I.E.

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.—£6,133.

Auditor, William Godsell £1,200
Assistant to Auditor, F. C. Holiday £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, 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 Troopship Service is conducted by Rear-Admiral Bouverie F. Clark. Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.]

INLAND REVENUE OFFICES.—£1,995,083.

Somerset House, W.C.

Establishment Charges, Chief Office, £259,488.
Chairman, Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I. £2,000
Private Secretary, P. Williamson £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.

Senior Commissioner, Walter Gyles £800
Junior Commissioners, H. W. Page-Phillips; S. P. Foster each £700

Secretaries' Department.

Joint Secretaries, T. N. Crafer (Stamps & Taxes); James B. Meers (Excise) each £1,200
Assistant-Secretaries, E. E. N. Bower (also Registrar of Land Tax) £1,000; H. Fogelstrom Bartlett (Stamps & Taxes); J. P. Byrne; Augustus H. Browne (Excise) ... £825 to £900
Chief of the Income Tax Repayments Branch, E. E. Stoodley £825 to £900
Committee Clerks, M. S. Jackson; J. Mayhew; J. E. Chapman; H. G. L. Shand £725 to £800
Principal Clerks, J. A. Allanson; F. Atterbury; C. Hallett; A. Spiller; P. Duncan; W. H. Pascoe; J. P. Harding £600 to £700
Deputy Registrar of Land Tax, C. C. Atchison £750
Upper Division Clerks, C. S. West; C. A. Barrett; C. S. Carter; E. E. Turnley; at various personal salaries; P. Williamson; J. L. S. Smith; A. Grasemann; P. Thompson; J. Jacob; H. A. A. Cruso; E. C. Cunningham; W. J. Braithwaite, A. S. Lupton; B. P. Moore, £150 to £500
Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims, F. H. Baker; J. E. Bates each £550
Inspector of Railway Accounts, A. B. Sanson £550
Inspector of Foreign Dividends, T. W. Roberts £550
Deputy Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims, C. Herbert; E. M. Tardif £400 to £500
Examiners of Assessments, W. T. Coggins; E. O. H. Fossey £400 to £500
Minor Staff Officers (arranged alphabetically), W. J. Back; H. Birtles; J. Burns; E. E. Darke; E. C. Dodwell; C. J. S. Gold; H. G. Horton; S. Johnson; E. T. A. Kennedy; E. H. Lambert;

H. V. Osmond; A. Saker; J. T. Sargent; J. Simpson; T. E. Swain; G. Wells; W. H. Wright, £300 to £400; W. A. Collins; W. B. Johnston; W. N. Kennedy; G. T. Nicholls; A. R. Reeves; J. A. Thompson £250 to £350
Superintendent of Stamps on the Stock Exchange,
 W. Adams £600 to £800
Deputy Superintendent, W. Brown £350 to £500
Accountant and Comptroller-General's Department.
Account. & Comt.-Gen., Chas. G. Turner. C.B. £1,200
Assistant do., Alfred Stair £300 to £900
Principal Accountant, James Butler £750
Accountants & Cashier, T. Trenery; G. A. Thompson; Geo. W. Maunder; Robert L. Blachford; George T. Messervy; Henry F. Clarke (*Cashier*); E. W. L. Ryves £550 to £700
Assistant Accountants & Assistant Cashier, Frederick Dutton; A. Millard; Julius E. Pitcher (*Assistant Cashier*); H. C. Strutt; Frederick A. Innell; Herbert C. King; William H. Moore (*Manchester*); W. C. Homersham; George Marshall £440 to £550
Clerks (Old Establishment), A. Baxter; Henry Rice; at personal salaries.
Minor Staff Officers (arranged alphabetically), E. Adams; B. Bramble; E. S. Chapman; J. E. Howe; J. H. Maunder; J. Radforde; W. P. Reynolds; J. Talbot; C. V. G. G. Yorke
 £300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Department—Excise.

Chief Inspector, F. L. Lambert £1,000 to £1,100
Assistant Chief Inspector, S. D. Leah £900
Superintending Inspectors, J. Evans; T. Kelly; J. A. G. Sanders; J. N. Hobbs £725 to £800
1st Class Inspectors, A. J. Eaton £700; J. Forrester; R. D. McGlashan; J. Robertson; J. W. Bailey; E. Russell; H. Magowan; J. B. Mant; D. A. Woozley; J. O'Halloran; C. F. Watson; J. S. Cox £550 to £650
and Class Inspectors, W. H. Cogman; W. Scott; W. Elliott; J. N. Armstrong; D. Wright; J. Woodrow; E. Halford; J. Battye; W. J. Pratt; M. O'Farrell; P. J. Boyle; D. J. Loughane; J. R. Jackson £450
Detective Inspector, A. J. Llewellyn £450

Chief Inspector's Department—Taxes.

Chief Inspector, W. H. Last £1,100
Superintending Inspectors, G. Fawcett; J. G. Musgrave (*Edinburgh*); G. J. Rawes; G. W. Wicker £725 to £800
Inspectors, R. Compton; T. M. Jeans; W. L. Gough; W. N. Strangeways; W. Gayler; W. Male; J. Russell (*Edinburgh*); A. Bain (*Edinburgh*); A. J. Aporphe; S. G. Carter; G. C. Leslie; J. Scott; E. J. Moore (*Dublin*); C. J. Winny £620 to £700
Surveyors attached to Chief Office, G. H. Blunden; C. H. Rickman; T. Collins; E. Clark; J. J. Hoddinott; J. Lawson; W. Webb; G. L. Williams; J. Anderson; H. Wright; T. McMahon; G. R. Stenson; A. Hook.

Estate Duty Office.

Secretary, R. J. Wallace £1,400
Assistant Secretaries, A. A. Aymard; A. J. King £825 to £900
Legal Adviser, G. B. Rosher £1,000
Chief Clerks, W. Sutherland; Samuel P. Platt; W. H. Harrison; C. O. Minchin; S. Smaile £725 to £800
Chief Examiner of Wills, W. H. Jacob £750
Principal Clerks, J. A. Miall; W. Filmer Vaughan; Alfred W. Soward; Reginald J. Shebbeare; A. L. Gardner; A. W. Norman;

E. N. Kilvert; L. S. Lloyd; G. E. Dreaper; Ellis Harris £600 to £700
Ast. Examiner of Wills, E. Heard £600 to £650
Ast. Principal Clerks, R. J. Dale; Wm. M. Chuet; Wm. A. Nathan; Wm. George; Thos. C. Collett; A. W. Smyth; Fredk. W. Rose; Aug. Ff. Powell; F. H. Warner; G. H. Heath; Edmund West £500 to £580
1st Cl. Clerks, F. H. Duffield; W. Winter; C. A. Addison; A. J. Bird; E. Rosenfeld; T. Robinson; Hy. Catling; Alfred Craske; J. H. A. Reay; G. D. Fish; Henry A. Laurie; Frederic H. Mainwaring; Edwin C. Saunders; C. H. Lyon; H. L. Bramall; R. D. Etheridge; J. C. Correll; E. H. Clare; J. F. D. Latham; C. E. Fletcher; J. H. Gunyon £500 to £580
2nd Class Clerks, Henry J. Wolfe; W. J. Allen; 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; G. S. White; H. P. Dunning; W. V. Palmer; J. Dales; W. E. Lockwood; A. E. Hodgson; W. G. Todhunter; H. W. Osborn; E. H. L. Jones; E. McGowan; A. E. Durrant; H. P. C. Skingley; E. J. Nicholson £320 to £450
3rd Class Clerks, T. W. G. Wratiaslaw; F. E. Jeram; C. J. H. Hutchins; L. H. C. Watson; J. F. Rhodes; J. Buckley; A. J. Doyle; R. G. V. Dymock; G. H. Barnes; E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; R. R. Ricketts; L. Stack; H. P. Brown; F. H. Gorle; T. C. S. Smith; T. A. England; E. Welch; A. W. Cooper; J. H. Eley; E. Whitaker; A. Veasey; J. W. Lumb; A. G. Stantiall; H. G. Bell; J. J. Cowper; W. E. Willan; C. D. Knox; A. H. Troughton; F. C. Lambert; F. P. Clark; A. H. Parez; A. Robinson; R. Dymond; J. B. Birch; H. L. White; J. F. Tarrant; H. Mellquham; W. Addison; C. Beatty; J. Marshall; G. L. Price; H. C. Sword; C. W. L. Tytheridge; P. T. Brown; J. H. Robinson; E. O'Brien; J. W. Ruddy; W. Oxley; M. K. T. Macturk; A. Hardwick £150 to £300
Minor Staff Officers (arranged alphabetically), T. F. Callum; J. W. Jackson; A. H. Locke, £300 to £400; G. A. Allin, S. T. Lock £250 to £350

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See *Scottish Section*, p. 332.

Dublin Branch Office.

See *Irish Section*, p. 339.

The Government Laboratory.

Principal, Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S. £1,200
 (*Inland Revenue Branch.*)

Deputy Principal, E. J. Helm £700 to £800
Superintend. Analysts, G. Lewin; J. Cameron £600 to £650
1st Class Analysts, G. N. Stoker; C. H. Burge; H. W. Davis; E. G. Hooper; Charles Proctor; James Woodward £400 to £550
and Class do., E. Jones; J. H. Robbins; J. Connah; T. J. Cheater; G. Stubbs; C. Simmonds; D. A. Gracey £160 to £350
Department of Controller of Stamps and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns.
Controller and Registrar, Ernest Cleave £1,100
Assistant Controller, H. Gore £750 to £800
Assistant Registrar, James Barber £750 to £800

Principal Clerks, F. R. Johnson; J. H. Neilson; J. Keates; Walter Walker £540 to £640
Senior Clerks, H. P. Molyneux; E. H. Douet; W. J. Richards; D. M. Mackay; M. Symes; G. W. Cornelius £420 to £500
1st Class Clerks, R. Humphrey; W. W. Hewitt; T. W. Beckwith; G. Martin; C. H. Bokenham, £310 to £400
Minor Staff Officers (arranged alphabetically), W. Battersby; D. H. Elyth; L. H. Clark; J. F. Oakshott; G. J. Sargent; A. E. Taylor; A. P. Theobald, £300 to £400; G. W. Stonestreet, £250 to £350

Stamping Department.

Inspector, T. A. Colls £850
Deputy Inspector, S. J. Bennett £500 to £650
Chief Superintendent, John Smith Sworder £375 to £475
Superintendents, 1st Class, William Rose; E. Barnes; C. Laker; E. Richards .. £260 to £350

Solicitor's Department.—£14,654.

Solicitor, Francis Charles Gore £2,000
Assist. Solicitors, Nathaniel J. Highmore, £1,200; J. Mudie £1,000
Chief Clerks, G. Brooks; J. Edwin Piper £600 to £850
Assistant Clerks, G. H. Dennis; Frederick W. W. Kingdon; B. F. Brodie; A. Holt Freeth; T. C. Bates; John Allen Slater (at various personal salaries.)

Medical Officer.

G. A. Hamerton, M.D., F.R.C.S. £400

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

(See IRISH SECTION, p. 338.)

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord James of Hereford £2,000
Private Sec., Herbert E. Mitchell.
Vice-Chancellor, Samuel Hall, q.c.
Attorney-Gen., Robert Alfred McCall, q.c.
Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, K.C.B., R.E.
Auditor, Francis Alfred Hawker.
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith.
Clerk in Court & Solicitor, Reginald C. Hart-Dyke.
Seal Keeper, Arthur Shuttleworth.
Cursor, 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.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Whitehall, S.W.—£204,483.

President, Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, G. Montagu, M.P., unsp.; A. B. Lowry £300
Parliamentary Sec., J. Grant Lawson, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., R. H. A. G. Duff £150
Permanent Sec., S. B. Provis, C.B. £1,700
Private Sec., H. O. Stutchbury £150
Legal Adviser, A. D. Adrian, C.B. £1,200
Assist. Sec., W. E. Knollys, C.B., and *Chief General Inspector*... .. £1,200
Do. Horace Cecil Monro £1,150
Do. Thomas Pitts £1,150
Do. John Lithiby £1,050
Do. Noel Thomas Kershaw £1,050

Principal Clerks, F. Stevens; Robert Cranston; Howel Thomas; E. C. H. H. Houndle; Wm. Wellington Conolly; D. Dolton; John Alfred E. Dickinson; J. R. C. Hall; Geo. P. Beckley; G. E. Wainwright..... £625 to £850
1st Class Clerks, Thomas Lefevre Austin; Robert Montague Barton; E. A. Browne; Hamilton Pullen; W. W. Armstrong; A. J. A. Ball; W. H. Dunsday; A. E. Wood; F. J. Willis; A. Chapman; C. Knight; P. Handford

£500 to £600
2nd Class Clerks, Joseph B. Edmd. Collings; Edward Geer; William H. Green; Edward Fleming; Charles R. Hicks; Walter R. Woollven; George Biddell; S. A. Hertzberg; A. B. Lowry; R. H. A. G. Duff; H. O. Stutchbury; R. C. Maxwell. W. T. Jerred; E. T. Owen; A. B. MacLachlan; F. Taylor; R. T. L. Parr; H. A. Leggett; E. H. Rhodes; Aubrey Vere Symonds; C. B. R. Ellis; T. E. Bettany; G. H. L. Barnsdale; R. J. Simpson; E. S. Mills; W. R. Frazer; C. F. A. Hore; J. Orchard; C. E. Boyd; G. R. Snowden; H. J. Comyns; W. A. Koss; A. E. Barnes; E. R. Forter

£150 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, John Jordan £150 to £500
Supert. Index Depart., R. W. Dingle £400 to £500
Supert. of Registry, J. W. Coles £400 to £500
Supert. of Deposit, Reference, and Binding Department, A. J. Mason £400 to £500

Statistical Assistant, G. W. B. McLeod, £400 to £500
Staff Clerks, J. W. Colton; T. Lawrence; J. W. Davidson; A. A. Kent; T. R. Johnson; G. H. Fellows; F. H. O. Jerram £300 to £400
Other Staff Posts, and Higher Grade 2nd Div., F. C. Allworth; T. E. Cartwright; A. J. Eves; A. G. R. Giller; E. F. Gits; W. G. W. Goodworth; L. J. Harding; A. O. Hobbs; W. E. Ivey; J. Langton; A. Newton; L. W. Shubrook; W. J. Sutton; J. W. Trickey; F. L. Turner; F. J. Welch; and M. Wicks £250 to £350
Redundant Clerk, Benjamin Marshall Wilson, £265
Architect, Percival G. Smith £900
Assistant Architects, B. T. Kitchen £200 to £400;
 H. J. Pearson £250 to £300
Parliamentary Agent and Legal Assistant, Herbert E. Boyce £900
Legal Assistant, J. W. Paines £500 to £600
General Inspectors, F. T. Bircham; H. Lockwood; Herbert Jenner-Pust, jun. each £1,000
Do., Baldwin Fleming; R. I. Dansey; J. S. Davy; Henry Stevens; C. A. Dawson; H. Preston Thomas; J. W. Preston; P. H. Bagenal; E. B. Wethered; N. Herbert; G. A. F. Bervey

£600 to £900
Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes, A. H. Downes, M.D. £900; A. Fuller..... £600
Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, and Bye-laws, E. P. Burd £800
Insp. under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn, £500
Assist. General Inspectors, S. Barrington Tristram; W. M. Moorsom; E. D. Cout; Hon. G. Walsh each £500; Miss Ina Stansfeld £200 to £300
Senior Insp. of Boarded-out Children, Miss M. H. Mason £400; *Inspector*, Miss F. M. Chapman £200 to £300
Inspectors of Poor Law Schools, John R. Mozley; Hyam Martin Davies £400 to £600
Inspector of Audits and Auditor of Accounts of the London C. O., Hugh Lloyd Roberts..... £1,100
District Auditors, John F. Adams; A. F. P. Barton; G. H. Brett; J. A. B. B. Bruce; William A. Casson; A. G. Chamberlin; T. B. Cockerton; J. A. Cole; A. H. D. Cunynghame; H. C.

Darlington; A. W. Dolby; E. G. Easton; J. M. Evans; W. D. Easterby; R. M. Estcourt; R. B. Fellows (assist.); F. Gaskell; G. L. Gibson; H. D. Gordon; W. Griffith; C. F. Jordison; R. H. Harrington; G. E. Haslehurst; P. J. Hibbert; C. Hunton; C. F. Jourdain; D. S. Jerrold; J. H. Lilly; J. O'Neill; H. W. Oliver; Sir R. D. Green-Price, Bart.; A. C. Roberts; T. H. K. Roberts; E. Stevens; L. H. Wraith; H. E. Walrond; H. R. Williams; W. G. Cox; H. Locke.

(and expenses £14,931) £350 to £300
Chief Engineering Inspector, Maj.-Gen. C. Phipps Carey, B.E. £1,100
Deputy do., Rieni Walton, M.I.C.E. £900
2nd do., Major-Gen. Henry D. Crozier, B.E. £900
Engineering Inspectors, Col. C. H. Luard, R.E.; F. H. Tulloch, M.I.C.E.; G. W. Willcocks, M.I.C.E.; Col. J. T. Marsh, B.E.; Col. W. L. Coke; R. H. Bicknell, M.I.C.E.; W. O. E. Meade King, M.I.C.E.; W. A. Ducat, A.M.I.C.E.; H. H. Law, M.I.C.E.; H. P. Boulnois, M.I.C.E.; E. A. S. Fawcett, A.M.I.C.E. £600 to £800
Med. Officer, Wm. H. Power, F.R.S. £1,200 to £1,500
Assist. do. & Medical Inspector for Gen. Sanitary Purposes, H. Franklin Parsons, M.D., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,100
2nd Assist. Med. Officer, Robt. Bruce Low, M.D. £900
Medical Inspectors, Richard D. R. Sweeting, M.B.; Theodore Thomson, M.D.; S. A. Copeman, M.D.; W. W. E. Fletcher, M.B.; Herbert T. Bulstrode, M.D.; Arnold Royle, C.B.; Richard James Reece, M.D.; G. Seaton Buchanan, M.D.; Samuel W. Wheaton, M.D.; F. St. George Mivart, M.D.; L. W. Darra Mair, M.D.; R. W. Johnstone, M.D.; E. P. Manly £500 to £800
Assist. Inspector (non-professional), C. J. Hudaart £400 to £600
Assist. Insp. of Vaccine Lymph, Alb. B. Farn £500
Dir. of Animal Vaccine Sln., T. Stott £400
Assistant Director, L. C. Thorne Thorne, M.D. £300
Vaccinator, Joseph Loane £150
Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. H. Blaxall, M.D. £500
Assistant Bacteriologists, H. S. Fremlin; A. B. Green, M.B. £250 to £300
Laboratory Clerk, W. F. Mulcahy £250
Chief Insp. Alkali, &c., Works, R. F. Carpenter, £800
Inspectors, E. G. Ballard; E. Jackson; A. C. Fryer, P.H.D. £420 to £550
Resident Inspector, John Affleck £600
Sub-Inspectors, F. N. Sutton; E. M. Fletcher; H. Porter; J. W. Young £300 to £400

METROPOLIS WATER ACT DEPARTMENT.

Water Examiner, C. Perrin, M.INST.O.E. £850
Auditor, Allen Stoneham £650

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.
 Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.—£4,553.
Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlains, Earl of Ancaster, Earl Carrington, G.O.M.G., and Marquess of Cholmondeley.
Secretary, Capt. T. D. Butler £200
Clerk, W. B. Paley £100
Resident Supt. House of Lords, J. K. Williams, £300

METEOROLOGICAL COUNCIL.

63 Victoria Street, S.W.—£15,300.
Chairman, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Strachey, B.E., G.O.S.I.
Secretary, W. N. Shaw, M.A.
Marine Superintendent, Capt. M. W. Campbell-Hepworth, B.N.R.
Chief Clerk, J. S. Harding.
Senior Clerks, J. E. Cullum (Valencia Observatory); J. A. Curtis; R. H. Curtis; F. Gaster; C. Harding.

MINT, THE ROYAL, Tower Hill, E.

(Salaries £36,500.)

Master and Worker, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master, Horace A. D. Seymour, C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Arthur J. Pope £550 to £700
Senior Clerk & Registrar, F. L. D. Matthews £300 to £450
Staff Clerk, John Roe £300 to £400
Supt. Operative Dep., Edwd. Rigg, M.A. £800 to £900
Assistant do., T. R. Sacheverell; W. J. Hocking £310 to £400
Chemist and Assayer, Sir William Chandler Roberts-Austen, K.O.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. £900
Assistant Assayers, F. W. Bayly; T. K. Rose, D.S.O. £350 to £450

Branches of the Royal Mint.
Sydney, New South Wales.
Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim £1,100
Superintendent, D. J. K. Colley £550 to £750
Melbourne, Victoria.
Deputy Master, Robert Barton £1,200
Superintendent, E. S. Wardell £900
Perth, Western Australia.
Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £900
Superintendent, A. Ventris £550 to £700

MUSEUM, THE BRITISH,

Bloomsbury, W.C.—£127,075.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, John T. Taylor £700
Accountant, John Cleave £650
Assistants, 1st Class, Francis Ellis Tucker; H. Louis Goertz; A. R. Dryhurst £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, E. B. Nicholson, B.A. £150 to £300
2nd Div. Clerks, James Knowles (Staff); O. P. Cooke; J. H. Witney £70 to £250
Keeper of Printed Books, George K. Fortescue £700 to £800
Assistant Keepers, Arthur W. Kaye Miller, M.A.; William K. Wilson; George F. Barwick £520 to £650
Superint. of Reading Room, G. F. Barwick.
Assistants, 1st Class, Edward Dundas Butler, F.R.G.S.; Richard H. Caunter; Dorset Eccles, v.d.; Henry Jenner, F.S.A.; Henry M. Mayhew; Cyril J. Davenport, v.d., F.S.A.; Alf. W. Pollard, M.A. £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, Samuel van Straalen, £350; John P. Anderson; R. Nisbet Bain; John Macfarlane; Wm. B. Squire, B.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; John Abraham J. de Villiers; Lawrence H. E. Taylor; Robert F. Sharp, B.A.; R. A. Streatfeild, B.A.; B. H. Soulsby, B.A.; R. G. C. Proctor, M.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A.; Henry Symons, B.A.; T. E. Harvey, B.A.; G. L. Calderon, B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, Edward J. L. Scott, M.A. £700 to £800
Assistant Keepers MSS., G. F. Warner, M.A.; F. G. Kenyon, D.LITT. £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, W. de Gray Birch, LL.D., F.S.A.; Henry John Ellis; Isaac H. Jeayes; Francis B. Bickley £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, A. Hughes-Hughes; John A. Herbert, B.A.; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; J. P. Gilson, B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Robert Kennaway Douglas £700 to £800
Assistant, 1st Class, Rev. G. Margoliouth, M.A. £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, A. G. Ellis, M.A.; Lionel D. Barnett, LITT.D. £150 to £300

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, S. Colvin, M.A. £700 to £800
Assist. do., Freeman M. O'Donoghue, F.R.S.A. £520 to £650
Assistants, 2nd Class, Campbell Dodgson, M.A.; R. L. Binyon, B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Ernest A. Wallis Budge, LITT.D. £700 to £800
Assistants, 2nd Class, L. W. King, M.A.; H. R. H. Hall, B.A.; R. Campbell Thompson, B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Alexander Stuart Murray, LL.D. £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, Cecil H. Smith, LL.D. £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, A. H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A. £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, Hen. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Brit. and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, C. H. Read, F.S.A. £700 to £800
Assistants, 2nd Class, O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.S.A.; R. L. Hobson, B.A.; Regd. A. Smith, B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Coins & Medals, B. V. Head, D.O.C.L. £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, H.A. Grueber, F.S.A. £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, W. W. Wroth, F.S.A.; E. J. Rapson, M.A. £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, G. F. Hill, M.A. £150 to £300
Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 99 Gt. Russell Street.

MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY,

Cromwell Road, S.W.—£47,830.

Director, Professor E. Ray Lankester LL.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistant Secretary, Charles E. Fagan £600
Olerks, J. F. Isaac; W. H. R. Holl; W. J. Anderson £95 to £350
Assistant, 1st Class (Library), B. B. Woodward £300 to £500
Keeper of Zoology, Prof. E. R. Lankester (actg.).
Assistant Keepers, Dr. Arthur G. Butler; Edgar A. Smith; R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D. £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, Charles Owen Waterhouse; George A. Boulenger, F.R.S.; Oldfield Thomas; Fras. Jeffrey Bell, M.A.; W. R. Ogilvie Grant; William Forsell Kirby; Reginald I. Pocock; Sir George Francis Hampson, Bart. £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, Charles J. Gahan, M.A.; Randolph Kirkpatrick; Francis A. Heron, B.A.; Ernest E. Austen; Gilbert J. Arrow £150 to £300
Keeper of Geology, Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S. £925
Assistant do., Dr. Arthur Smith Woodward £950
Assistant, 1st Class, Richard Bullen Newton £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, George C. Crick; Francis A. Bather, M.A.; Charles W. Andrews, D.S.O. £150 to £300
Keeper of Mineralogy, L. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S. £700 to £800
Assistants, 2nd Class, Geo. T. Prior, M.A.; L. J. Spencer, B.A.; G. F. Herbert Smith, B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Botany, Geo. R. M. Murray, F.R.S. £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, James Britten, Antony Gepp, M.A. £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, E. G. Baker; A. B. Rendle, D.S.O.; Vernon H. Blackman, B.A. £150 to £300
NATIONAL MINT OFFICE, Old Jewry.—£14,907
Comptroller-General, G. W. Hervey, C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., J. J. Bree £100
Assistant Comptroller, W. Taylor £1,000

Actuary, James Blakey, F.I.A. £250
Chief Clerk, A. T. King £800
Principal Clerks, E. Dymham; W. G. Turpin; J. Blakey; F. M. Ashley £600 to £700
Assistant do., J. F. C. Burgess; C. von Berg; H. Manwaring; T. Gowland £400 to £500; G. F. Ansell £350 to £450
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, & Co. £1,000

NATIONAL GALLERY,

Trafalgar Square, S.W.—£17,374.

Director, Sir Edward J. Poynter, P.R.A. £1,000
Keeper and Sec., Hawes Turner £640

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART,

(The Tate Gallery.) Millbank, S.W.—£5,993

Keeper, Charles Holroyd £350 to £600

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C.—£5,520.

Director, Keeper, & Secretary, Lionel Henry Cust, M.A., F.S.A. £500 to £600

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,

3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.—£4,041.

Superintendent, A. M. W. Downing, D.S.O., F.R.S. £600*Chief Assist.*, Edward Roberts, F.R.S.A., F.S.S. £450*Assistants*, J. B. Jackman; P. L. Davis, F.R.S.A.;

T. Wright; J. H. Bell; W. H. Walmsley, B.Sc.,

F.R.S.A.; J. A. Sprigge; B. F. Bawtree; W. F.

Doak, M.A., F.R.S.A.; T. C. Hudson, B.A.; E. K.

Maxwell; A. S. Cox £100 to £300

OBSERVATORIES,

Royal Observatory, Greenwich—£11,000.

Astronomer Royal, William Henry Mahoney

Christie, C.B., M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. £1,000

Chief Assistants, P. H. Cowell, M.A., F.R.S.A.;

Frank Watson Dyson, M.A., F.R.S.A. £500 to £600

1st Class Assistants, Edward W. Maunder, F.R.S.A.

(Physical); Thos. Lewis, F.R.S.A.; Wm. G.

Thackeray, F.R.S.A.; H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.S.A.;

Wm. C. Nash (Magnetic & Meteorological)

£320 to £450

2nd Class, Andrew C. D. Crommelin, B.A., F.R.S.A.;

W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.S.A. £200 to £300

Clerical Assistant, H. Outhwaite £250 to £350**Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.**—£7,017.*Astronomer*, Sir David Gill, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £900*Chief Assistant*, B. S. Hough, M.A. £500 to £600*Assistants*, J. Lunt, B.Sc.; R. T. Pett £200 to £450*2nd Class do.*, W. H. Cox £200 to £300*Clerical Assist.*, R. T. A. Innes £200 to £300

Kew Observatory, Richmond.

Chairman of Committee, F. Galton, D.O.C.L., F.R.S. *unp.**Superintendent*, Charles Chree, S.O.D., F.R.S.*Chief Assistant*, T. W. Baker.*Senior Assistants*, E. G. Constable; W. Hugo; J.

Foster; T. Gunter; W. J. Boxall.

PATENT OFFICE (Hours 10 to 5).

[Subject to control of the Board of Trade.]

25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.—£68,192.

Comptroller-Genl., C. N. Dalton, C.B. £1,400*Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks*, Ralph

Griffin £1,000

Chief Examiner, Henry Hatfield £1,000*Chief Clerk*, P. G. L. Webb £775*Principals*, J. F. Flack; W. J. F. Tomlinson;

Arthur R. Wright £600 to £700

Librarian, E. Wyndham Hulme £600*Assist. do., and Supt. of Publications*, J. Lowry-

Whittle £550

Examiners, Andrew Jas. Walke; Alfred Cliff;

William Martin £600 to £700

Deputy Examiners, H. J. Adams; F. Ogden;

P. H. Cathcart; W. H. D. Clark; W. Groves;

J. E. Needham; H. Seward; A. S. A. Ormsby

£500 to £580

Assistant Examiners, J. Gray; F. M. Sexton; Alfred Sutton; A. F. Ravenshear; Frank Gossling; George Rutherford; Richard P. Chope; H. F. Lowe; H. O. Minty; Thomas E. Lones; John H. Tomlinson; Arthur Whitwell; Robert Sandon; William A. Stiven; William Sumner; Arthur W. Marfleet; Rhys Jenkins; Bowman H. Madden; James Layzell; George Gibbins; Horace Newton; William Martin; Chas. H. Powell; C. C. Starling; T. H. Muras; L. Bolton; J. Reeves; F. J. Cheshire; D. Mescal; J. T. Walls; A. E. Chipperfield; W. Sackfield; T. H. Denning; A. G. Page; S. A. Willmott; H. G. Graves; F. W. Dunn; R. Adams; W. S. Jarratt; H. C. Haycraft; G. F. Hamby; R. W. Simmonds; F. Fisher; E. A. Gere; W. A. Taylor; T. T. Bedford; A. Nicholls; R. J. Sowter; F. Akroyd; J. W. Barker; H. W. Heath; F. P. Johns; B. Moss; F. Charlesworth; D. Walton; H. J. Wickham; J. J. Lee £150 to £400 or £500

2nd Class Clerks, Samuel Sumner Tripp; George Hurlstone Hardy £310 to £430
Staff Clerks, Trade Marks, F. W. Hodges; W. E. Milliken; T. W. H. Davies £300 to £500
Staff Clerks, Patents, H. S. H. Pegler; J. Maycock £350 to £480

Superintendent Sale Branch, A. Harper Lobban £450
Clerk of Trade Marks Reg., J. Stringer £450
Clerk of Designs Register, E. H. Knights £400
Law Clerk, J. Watson £375
Index Clerk, Trade Marks, F. Newbery £300
Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), Joseph Fry £675
2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, T. Ridge; H. E. D. Jones; J. G. Walker; T. Press; J. B. McLaren; F. W. Neale; J. H. H. Peake; H. Lennane; T. F. Ordish; H. Clements; W. H. Davies; W. H. Crossley £250 to £350

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

Whitehall, S. W., £18,750.

Paymaster-General, His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, P. C. unpr.

Assist. Paym.-Gen., Charles J. Maude £1,100

Principal Clerks, J. M. Dunn; F. D' A. Willis £700 to £900

1st Class Clerks, H. T. Robins; O. H. Pearson; A. C. Read; G. Hereford; J. C. Aubourg; J. Whitfield - Jackson; H. P. Hewitt; J. L. F. H. Godfrey; A. D. F. Mills; A. A. Dowty; H. E. Ward; A. P. Badcock; R. E. Brine; H. Tomlinson; H. Kearns; H. W. Warburton; A. Willcock £400 to £600

POST OFFICE.—£8,843,605.

Post Office Packet Service—£773,015.

Telegraphs—£3,770,330.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E. C.—
 £2,393,800.

Postmaster-General, The Marquess of Londonderry, K. G. £2,500

Private Secs., F. A. R. Langton £140

V. Bussey Walsh £160

A. W. Coates £100

Secretary's Office.

Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G. H. Murray, K. C. B. £2,000

Private Sec., L. T. Horne £120

2nd Sec., John Cameron Lamb, C. B., C. M. G. £1,400

Comptroller & Accountant-General, J. J. Cardin, C. B. £1,250 to £1,400

Assist. Secs., G. W. Smyth; H. Buxton Forman, C. B.; Edwd. Yeld; J. Ardron; W. Roche; S. Raffles Thomson £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Clerks, J. Swainson; R. L. Bridger; C. G. Hall; C. H. Bundy; L. A. Marshall; A. F. King; E. Crabb; E. W. Farnall; A. B. Walkley £625 to £800

Clerks (1st Class), *C. F. Cartwright; G. E. Salmond; G. A. Oakeshott; J. Chambers; F. J. Beckley; H. S. Carey; F. Podmore; A. M. J. Ogilvie; W. G. C. Kirkwood; A. G. Ferard; B. Hoskyns-Abraham; I. Richards; P. G. Burrell £500 to £600

Clerks (2nd Class), +C. G. Home; +E. Udny; C. Eden; G. S. Edwards; A. H. Norway; F. Martelli; R. J. Mackay; A. G. Leonard; G. McLaren; T. G. Stuart-French; H. W. Cardew; L. T. Horne; V. H. Stephens; H. L. Kingsford; A. W. Coates; P. Z. Round; A. E. W. Codrington; H. F. McClintock; E. Raven; F. H. Williamson; J. Y. Bell; S. W. Harris £150 to £500

Clerk (2nd Class), Old Establishment, G. R. Tapp £410

Supplementary Establishment.

Additional Staff Officers, F. A. R. Langton, £600; W. Nops £500 to £600

Deputy Staff Officers, F. J. Brown; W. Patrick; C. Stevens; G. E. Pratt; J. R. Burr £450

Clerks (1st Class), R. Gilbert; M. B. Mathias; W. F. Besant; W. Cann; J. T. Monk; T. Beer; J. J. Summers; N. Hautrive; H. F. Smart; E. H. Laurie; W. H. Sharland; B. Masters; W. J. F. Apter; W. H. Harrington; J. B. Weeks; J. Duff; C. J. Prout; G. H. Jackson £310 to £400

Clerks (2nd Class), F. W. H. Preston; J. Wish; J. Hodges; M. L. Gardiner; T. B. McDowell; W. Price; A. L. Forrest; V. Corry; H. W. Charlton; W. Hainworth; A. K. Langridge; J. I. De Ward; J. Hall; J. S. Stokes; W. H. Buck; W. Newham; F. E. Bunt; S. Granville; C. Germain; E. W. Mills; W. Prime; J. P. Leckenby; G. J. R. Scott; S. J. Ching; F. E. James; H. Darby; J. D. Mackay; W. H. A. Toomer; J. B. S. Engall; S. J. Holloway; S. F. Lorden; H. Leeds; F. J. Barker; W. T. Leech; E. A. Francis; J. B. H. Fleming; G. S. Stow; H. J. Howard; R. E. Thornley; J. W. Wissenden; D. A. Hogg; H. E. Heritage; V. C. E. Toller; H. A. Hall; H. Goldby £210 to £300

Confidential Enquiry Branch.

Director, £600 to £800

Assistant ditto, W. G. Gates £500 to £600

Principal Clerks, A. P. Wakeman; W. T. White £400 to £500

Travelling Clerks (1st Class), W. McIntyre; E. A. Kirby; A. G. Madder; F. W. Mann £400 to £500

Do. do. (2nd Class), J. Settle; J. Doubleday; F. O. Wood; W. T. Edwards; W. Murray; J. H. Shinner; R. Compton; J. G. Stevens; J. O. Planck; J. A. B. Drummond; T. E. Tutton £150 to £350

Inspectors, Railway Business, Senior Inspector, H. Cockerell (£300 to £400); *Inspectors*, E. Martin; G. J. Lochner £175 to £280

Insp., Appointment Branch, G. C. Pike £175 to £280

Packet Services.

Controller, H. Buxton Forman, C. B. (*Assist. Sec.*).

* Late Principal Clerks, Lower Section, of Old Establishment.

† Late First-Class Clerks of Old Establishment.

Nautical Assistant, Commander F. Papillon, R.N. £260 to £380
Officers in charge of Indian Mails, H. B. Osborne; H. B. R. Harvey; J. G. Wilmot £200 to £300, with allowances
Superintendent Telegraph Business at Race Meetings, &c., T. Mason £400 to £500
Assist. ditto, H. T. Toothill £275 to £375
Ass't. Supts. (2nd Class), A. D. M. Swift; A. Walker £200 to £260

Registry Branch.

Registrar, F. H. D. Bushnell £400 to £500
Deputy Registrar, E. Worthington £310 to £380
Assistant Registrars, Josiah Walker; W. L. A. Smith; H. W. Hardcastle £220 to £300

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, James J. Cardin, C.B. £1,250 to £1,400
Assistant Acct.-Gen., Philip Benton £800 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, Mark W. Ker £700 to £800
Chief Examiner, C. A. King £700 to £800
Principal Bookkeeper and Registrar of Bonds, F. T. Swayne £700 to £800
Cashier, E. W. Chetwynd £650 to £750
Accountants, C. Prall; C. E. Gerahty; H. Davies; W. H. Miller; F. W. Home; L. Incedon; W. D. Hepworth; L. Barnes; R. B. Hughes; L. W. B. Maclean £550 to £650
Assistant do., A. J. Adams; E. B. ParLOUR; E. W. Measor; H. J. Dickinson; E. Solomon; W. D. Diplock; A. G. Bowie; H. D. Lewis; L. G. King; A. Farmer; G. F. Lee £440 to £540
Examiners, J. Hartley; G. G. Knott; C. H. Finch; H. Duesbury; W. A. Collard; H. W. Mathias; J. C. Wilson; C. T. M. Martin; C. E. Yates; J. C. B. Middleton; W. F. Mitchell; R. M. Rogers; C. R. Wickins; H. A. L. Chetwynd; W. A. Shepherd; J. Bunce; H. J. Green; F. Rendell; W. W. Hiron; H. H. Batten £350 to £430

Former Telegraph Branch.

Accountants, A. C. Woodward; Ernest G. Richardson £550 to £650
Assistant do., A. M'Laren; E. H. J. Frost; W. Bradfield £440 to £540
Examiners, W. Scott; G. V. Walshe; G. Mason; E. E. Fowler; G. M. Mann £360 to £430
Clearing House Branch—Female Staff.
Superintendent, Miss A. Boulton £250 to £400
Assist. Superin., Miss A. L. Powell £200 to £240
Principal Clerks, Misses A. E. Smith; E. W. Green; K. J. Wingrave; E. S. Wingrave; H. M. Duret; A. M. Dent; E. M. Carson £140 to £190

Postal Order Branch—Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss M. M. A. Brown £320 to £450
Senior Assistant Superintendent, Miss C. L. De Renzi £250 to £300
Assist.-Supts., Misses E. I. Miles; R. Loch £200 to £240
Principal Clerks, Misses F. Parker; L. Macleod; E. M. Ross; S. S. Allport; E. M. Semple; S. A. M. Hawkins; E. J. Churchill; M. E. Cather; A. E. Culley; A. Lacey; H. W. Bindloss; B. M. Golden; E. E. Elliston; J. A. Duncan £140 to £190

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, E. May £800 to £1,000
Deputy Controller, T. Barlow £700 to £800
Assist. Controllers, Joseph W. Eames; J. Russell; A. E. Eames £525 to £600
Do., A. Askins; W. Whight £400 to £500
 Allowance of £50 to the Senior Assistant-Controller.

Controller's Office.

Principal Clerk, J. F. Jelf £475
*Clerks (1st Class), *L. Weaver; *R. Headland; J. Willshire; R. D. Binsted* £310 to £400
 * To rise to £450.

*Clerks (2nd Class), *R. J. Woodfield; F. P. Didden; V. M. Dunford; A. W. Edwards; F. Goodheart* £210 to £300
 * To rise to £310.

*Superintendents, *G. Gregory; *H. W. Brookman; *J. M. MacLachlan; *H. J. Smith; *W. G. Gould; A. Mailes; C. Stonley; C. A. Morgan; F. A. Pyne; A. J. S. Adams; H. A. Trewnnard; J. Gorton; W. Waterman; C. C. Goodway; O. Rowland* £310 to £400
 * To rise to £450.

Matron, M. H. Greer £200 to £300
*Female Supervisors, *M. A. Cooper; *M. A. Watts; S. Chapman; *E. J. Black; *M. Arundel; J. B. Blance; S. S. Dowdey; E. F. F. Moore; E. Lott* £160 to £200
 * To rise to £250.

Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

Engineer-in-Chief, J. Hookey £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Engineer-in-Chief and Electrician, J. Gavey £700 to £900
2nd Asst. Engin.-in-Chief, M. Roberts £600 to £800

Principal Technical Officer, H. R. Kempe £575 to £700

Technical Officers (1st Class), T. H. Stockwell; P. Ennis; A. Eden; H. Hartnell; A. J. Stubbs; J. W. Curra; W. Slingo £420 to £550
Do. (2nd Class), J. G. Dalladay; F. Tremain; R. Mellroy; J. F. Lamb; A. L. De Lattre; J. H. Fossett; W. Brown; A. W. Martin; J. E. Taylor; T. F. Purves; T. Plummer; W. Noble; J. W. Leyshon £200 to £400
Clerks (1st Class), R. C. Leversedge; J. Ward £310 to £400

Clerks (2nd Class), J. Smith; W. S. Mountain; S. A. Pollock; H. G. Fisher; A. Voller; W. H. Kerr £210 to £300

Supt. to Electric Lighting, I. Probert £310 to £450
Submarine Superintendent (Woolwich), W. R. Culley £500 to £700

Do. (Dover), (vacant) £400 to £550
Assistant do. (Woolwich), H. Marsh £310 to £450
Assistant do. (Dover), F. Pollard £250 to £350

Suptg. Eng. (Lond.), C. T. Fleetwood £500 to £700
Assistant do. (Lond.), S. M. Banker; G. W. Hook; T. Harrison; W. R. Smith £360 to £450

*Superintending Engineers, *J. Gibson; *W. Louth; E. Ashton; G. H. Comport (Senr.); A. W. Heaviside; H. Pomeroy; J. Jenkin; J. Walby; D. M. Stewart; G. N. Partridge (Senr.); G. M. Carr; J. W. Woods; H. Haskayne* £440 to £550
 * To rise to £700.

London Postal Service Department.

Controller's Office.

Controller, Jasper C. Badcock, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Vice-Controller, Robert Bruce £800 to £900
Assist. Controllers, Edward Smith; J. W. Crawford £625 to £750

Chief Supts., A. Hunter; E. W. Helm; A. E. Adeney; J. E. T. O'M. Carew; J. Barnes; J. Dixon; R. G. Hitchcock; W. Roberts £500 to £600

Ass't. Supt. (Old Estabmt.), L. B. Sealy £300 to £450
*Principal Clerks, *A. H. Powell; F. J. Jones; W. J. Founds (senr.); J. E. Glead; F. G. Whitaker; H. Filmer; W. Howson; A. H. Reddrow; H. C. Somers* £400 to £500

† To rise to £550.

1st Class Clerks, *W. H. Hamlyn; *J. W. Standerwick; B. S. Hurma; R. H. W. Batley; H. F. Foster; W. Matthews; J. A. Walker; T. James; H. Norris; A. G. Atterbury; J. R. Edsall; J. W. Aston; W. T. Wheeler; J. Elder; H. Turrell £310 to £400
 * Rise to £430.

Circulation Office.

Sub-Controller, Felix D. White..... £700 to £800
Assistant Sub-Controller, T. Briggs..... £600 to £700
Chief Clerk, F. Bray £520 to £600
Superintendents, C. P. Moginie; D. H. Rooney; T. P. Salt; H. Matthews; R. Ruffe; H. Naylor £450 to £550
Assistant Superintendents, J. S. D. Ford; W. Moran; G. Hopkins; B. Smith; E. Cane; J. Bell; W. E. Gould; H. W. Pym; G. Hine; R. Pascall; E. T. Woolley; J. G. Oakley; J. G. Elford; W. W. Robinson; C. Still; W. V. Inman; S. W. Lloyd; J. A. Hyde £300 to £450

Metropolitan District Offices.

West Central, New Oxford Street.

Postmaster, I. Naylor £600
Chief Clerk, £400 to £500
Clerks, C. A. Wheeler; W. M. Fricell; W. J. Crothers..... £80 to £300
Assistant Superintendent, T. Napper..... £300 to £400
 Western, 3 Vere Street.

Postmaster, £600
Chief Clerk, A. H. Mann £400 to £500
Clerks, R. H. Laurie; L. V. Cox; E. A. Martin £80 to £300
Assistant Superintendent, W. Hodson £300 to £400
 Paddington, 19 London Street.

Postmaster, W. D. Herbert..... £650
Chief Clerk, H. E. Anderson £400 to £500
Clerks, W. C. Waller; J. W. Campion; A. Wainwork; G. W. Wright £80 to £300
Assistant Superintendent, C. Hood ... £300 to £400
 Eastern, 195 Whitechapel Road.

Postmaster, J. Lorrain..... £600, after 5 years £650
Chief Clerk, J. Powell £400 to £500
Clerks, A. E. Osler; J. Brennan; H. Wynne; W. J. Gow; H. H. Cannon..... £80 to £300
Assistant Superintendent, J. Dwane..... £300 to £400
 South-Western, Howick Place, Victoria Street.

Postmaster, D. H. Somerville £700
Chief Clerk, C. A. Comber £400 to £500
Clerks, A. R. Broad; J. Uprichard; W. A. Adams; A. Payne £80 to £300
Assistant Superintendent, J. F. Steel..... £300 to £400
 F. M. House of Commons, E. W. Pike £300 to £400
 Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S. W.

Chief Clerk in Charge, W. D. Wheldon £400 to £500
Assistant Superintendent, F. Harding £300 to £400
Clerk, F. W. D'Evelyn £80 to £300
 South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street.

Postmaster, W. J. Cooper £650
Chief Clerk, C. Exley £400 to £500
Assistant Superintendent, £300 to £400
Clerks, J. W. F. Relp; J. D. Biggs; W. W. Owen; C. E. Roe £80 to £300
 Norwood, 35 Westow Street.

Postmaster, B. Pitt £400 to £500
Assistant Superintendent, H. T. Woods £300 to £400
 Northern, 46 Essex Road.

Postmaster, J. Greer £600
Chief Clerk, John H. Marriott £400 to £500
Clerks, L. T. Churley; W. F. Chessall; R. A. Moffatt; W. M. Hey £80 to £300
Assistant Superintendent, J. W. Bond £300 to £400

North-Western, 28 Eversholt Street.

Postmaster, J. K. Gibson £600
Chief Clerk, E. F. Page £400 to £500
Clerks, W. T. B. Young; J. Fryer D. E. Ayling £80 to £300
Assistant Superintendent, J. Bauly .. £300 to £400

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Arthur Huelin Wilson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. £800 to £1,000
2nd Med. Officer, John Sinclair, M.D., M.R.C.P. £450 to £650
Female ditto, Miss Edith Shove, M.B. Lon. £350 to £500
Asst. do., Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B. Lon. £200 to £300
1st Assistant, G. C. W. Wright, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. £300 to £400
2nd Assistant, S. Wicks, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. £200 to £300
Resident Assistant to Medical Officers, L. Wilkin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. £100
Dispensing Assistant, F. Freeman £225

Money Order Office.

Controller, J. Manson £700 to £900
Assistant ditto, F. Wickham £550 to £650
Principal Clerk, J. Fox £500 to £540
Asst. Principal Clerks, C. W. F. Welchman; H. Pearson; R. J. Sanderson £410 to £490
1st Class Clerks, *F. J. White; *H. Taylor; R. L. Frost; J. C. Barrett £310 to £400
 * To rise to £430.

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss N. Lankester ... £250 to £300
Asst. do., Miss M. H. Renwick ... £200 to £240
Principal Clerks, Misses M. M. Billing, K. Dimond, C. Milledge £140 to £190

Returned Letter Office.

Controller, Jonathan Downes £550 to £700
Principal Clerks, J. R. Hay; H. F. McConnell £440 to £540
1st Class Examiners; W. Howard; E. G. Henshaw; P. H. Reid; Herbert J. Draper; W. W. Berry; S. R. Hart; H. Burr; J. W. Schofield £310 to £400
2nd Class do., J. Malin; R. E. Brooks; W. G. Green; A. K. Chalk; N. L. Hubert; W. H. Broan £210 to £300

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, Chas. Dowson Lang, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Controllers, E. H. Poole; J. H. R. West £650 to £750
Sub-Controllers, I. J. Sealy; H. E. Carlyle; H. Badoock; A. Belcher £570 to £640
Principal Clerks, J. A. J. Housden; W. F. Copeland; J. W. Unwin; E. Nops; A. H. Sadler; E. H. Daniell; J. Williams; W. Hill; G. R. Everitt; G. E. White; J. C. G. Galton; F. W. Bundy; H. E. Charlton; C. C. Sutch; J. C. E. Bridge; W. S. Thomas; W. F. Lovell £500 to £550
Assist. do., V. Shepperd; C. W. Treacher; H. P. Cox; H. A. O'Molony; A. T. Woodward; A. H. Thorns; W. E. Gifford; T. Leach; R. G. Grene; J. Kennett; G. A. F. Rogers; J. C. Palmer; W. G. Trinder; M. Weeks; W. A. E. Batchelor; B. I. J. W. Bowen; G. Hockey; Wm. Johnson; H. J. Hancock; R. T. G. Nevins; F. E. Walker £440 to £490
Clerks, *1st Class*, W. W. Rishworth; R. Browne; H. E. Bayly; I. J. Dadd; J. A. Parker; E. A. Loveday; G. P. Morris; E. S. Coyne; J. T. McCallum; C. T. Hillier; W.

Wilkins; H. W. Page; C. Russell; J. J. Curayne; W. A. Millington; E. H. J. Walliker; C. F. Nash; J. P. White; W. R. Hudson; G. L. Brooks; H. T. J. A. Rickcord; A. G. Gurr; E. MacDonald; A. G. Duffield; R. Dudley; F. Remington; T. Lyon; J. Pelham; M. Wheeler; F. J. Venables; R. H. A. B. Edwards; J. P. Lee; W. J. Undrell; Wm. Smith.....£350 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss M. C. Smith.....£320 to £500
Senior Assist. do., Misses R. K. Corbould; F. Jaques; E. F. Pearson; T. F. Haynes£250 to £300
Assist. Supts., Misses A. M. Haynes; E. G. Edkins; M. M. J. Latham; J. E. Hume; M. E. Haynes; K. Eyre; E. M. Stevens; H. G. Young; A. E. Sharrock; E. E. Wyndham

£200 to £240

Principal Clerks, Misses E. Wyr; D. E. Micheli; A. A. Michell; S. S. Roberts; F. E. Dale; J. A. Russell; E. A. Crowther; E. C. Dean; A. M. Foster; F. S. M. West; K. A. Bumpus; F. L. Day; E. M. Miller; A. M. M. Ritson; L. A. Sweet; H. A. Scott; J. B. Lang; E. Mathews; M. Phelan; M. G. Wyllie; A. E. Hooke; M. Meggeson; R. F. Elliott; M. Dyke; L. E. James; A. M. Weedon; D. L. Jones; C. Tompkins; B. Southam; B. J. Carson; G. B. Hooker; A. Mathews; E. F. Hamblen; A. C. Balchin; L. F. Raybould; F. S. MacRae.....£140 to £190

Solicitor's Department.

The Solicitor, Sir Robert Hunter £1,500 to £2,000
Assist. do., Edwin Winter£900
Principal Clerks (solicitors), Zachary Brooke; Samuel Budd £500 to £600 each
Professional Clerks (solicitors), Herbert Goss; Edward Arnold£500 each
Prof. Assistts. (solicitors), Robert Noyes; H. Opie Smith; J. Okell; D. Aikenhead Stroud
Other Assistants to Solicitor, W. McIntyre; E. J. Armstrong; W. C. E. Brignall; P. W. McIntyre.

Postal Stores Department.

Controller, S. C. Hooley£650 to £800
Assistant do., C. E. S. Poole£500 to £600
Superintendents, J. F. Aldridge; H. Ogden; G. W. F. Foord; A. C. Day£300 to £450
Clerk, F. C. Lupton£250 to £350
Clerks, F. W. Fugeman; T. E. Rowland; W. S. Landray; R. J. Fewings; M. Dalton; A. A. Parsons; C. J. Gates£210 to £300
Storekeeper, W. Curtis£300 to £400
Assist. Storekeeper, H. W. King£200 to £290

Telegraph Stores Department.

Controller, C. E. Stuart£700 to £900
Assistant Controller, A. F. Varley£500 to £700
Superintending Examiners, J. Day; H. J. Cox; J. H. Ingram; G. Morgan; W. J. Etheredge£400 to £450
Assist. Superintending Examiners, W. G. Hinton; John Bolton; S. W. Percy; J. Lofthouse; R. W. Gudgeon; W. H. Allen£350 to £400
Examiners, 1st Class, A. Garner; W. B. Watkins; C. L. Barnes; H. A. Cheel; H. Schramm; H. Sparkes; E. T. Gillett; A. Dell; C. Ward; W. Nash; H. J. Langton; J. H. G. Taylor; W. J. Honnor; T. S. Filmer; S. Busher; E. Banwell£200 to £340

Factories.

Superintendents, (Holloway) J. W. Willmot; (Mount Pleasant) W. Bosomworth £500 to £650

Assistant do., (Holloway)* R. Britton; (Mount Pleasant) W. A. Rylands£350 to £450

Surveyors' Establishment (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, G. Anson Yeld; W. S. Rushton; W. J. Roe; P. P. V. Turner; 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. Harkness; A. Mellersh; J. Muir; W. M. Gattie; W. G. Hamilton; W. F. Webber£550 to £800
Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, C. M. Hibberd; J. L. McDonald; M. J. Gardiner; G. A. White-man; W. Castell; F. Pullen; H. S. Wooster; W. Dickinson; H. R. Telford; A. Dowling; E. C. Grithth; H. W. Austin; Wm. Brown; E. D. Shawfield£425 to £525

Assistant Surveyors, 2nd Class, E. T. R. Mewether; J. G. Chichester; E. S. Forrest; E. J. A. Doyle; W. Cooper; Daniel J. Moore; P. F. Richardson; R. L. Hammond; J. E. Wernham; E. F. A. Burckhardt; W. W. Halliburton; J. J. Thompson; J. G. Hamilton; T. R. Ling; J. S. Harvey; 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. Ayton; C. Carwithen; W. Benson; E. W. Wedlake; C. White; F. C. Luke; G. N. Merrefeld; J. G. Mellersh; G. Wallace; J. M. Stephenson; W. Hallowes; R. M. Longland; J. G. Maddan; R. Ramsay; F. L. Freeling; F. Makepeace; F. W. Rhodes; R. F. Bradford; H. V. Orr; T. W. Davis; J. H. Irish; W. S. Harrison; D. Dunlop; E. J. Gays; R. Bell£150 to £400

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

Whitehall, S.W.—£12,340.

Lord President of the Council, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C.£2,000
Private Sec., T. Riversdale Walrod£300
 " John Dunvilleunp.
Clerk of the Council, Almeric W. FitzRoy... £1,250
Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, J. H. Harrison...£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

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE,

3 St. James's Square, S.W.

Lord Privy Seal, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. (Prime Minister)£2,000
Private Secretaries, Hon. Schomberg K. McDonnell, C.B.£400
 C. Cuthbertson£250
 Evelyn Cecil, M.P.unp.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD.

3 Bank Buildings, E.C.

Secretary, R. Philpot.
Chief Clerk, B. Allen.
Solicitor, Chas. Hy. Davis.
Chief Clerk to do. (vacant).
Principal Clerk, F. W. B. Godrich.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.

Secretary & Treasurer (vacant).
Chief Clerk, William R. Le Fanu.
Senior Clerks, George Fenn Aston; Wm. Vincent Prior; Wm. Lipscomb; Chas. Fredk. Howell; George Simpson; Henry Groves.

Solicitor, F. G. Hughes.
Architect, William Alfred Hughes.
Auditor, H. C. Garland, 33 Nicholas Lane.
Counsel, E. P. Wolstenholme, ■ Stone Bldgs., W.C.

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC,
 Chancery Lane, W.C.—£23,838.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy Keeper, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

Secretary, James Joel Cartwright £1,100
Assistant Keepers, C. T. Martin; S. R. Scargill-
 Bird; R. D. Trimmer; J. M. Thompson; John
 E. E. Sharp; G. F. Hancock ... £520 to £700
Clerks, 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; J. B. W. Chapman £150 to £500

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Kew (under the
 control of H.M. Office of Works).—£32,630.

Director, Sir William Turner Thiselton-Dyer,
 K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S. £1,200
Private Sec., S. T. Dunn, B.A. £150
Keeper of Herbarium & Library, W. B. Hemslay,
 F.R.S. £500 to £600
Principal Assistants, G. Massee; O. Stapf, Ph.D.;
 I. H. Burkill, M.A. £300 to £400
Assistant for India, H. H. W. Pearson, M.A.
 £150 to £200

Keeper of Museums, J. R. Jackson ... £300 to £400
Curator of Gardens, Geo. Nicholson ... £300 to £400
Assist. do., W. Watson; W. J. Bean ... £30 to £250
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; T. A. Sprague
 £30 to £250

ROYAL PARKS AND PLEASURE GARDENS
 (under the control of H.M. Office of Works),
 —£113,000.

St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks—Ranger,
 H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. nil.
Do. „ Works, William Browne £300
Do. Supt. Ranger, Lt.-Gen. R. Bateson, C.V.O.
 £191

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Colonel Moreton John
 Wheatley, R.E. £900
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. Fitz George £57
Do. Superintendent, H. G. Sawyer £346
Greenwich—Superintendent, A. D. Webster... £135
Bushy—Keeper, J. Halliday £150
Hampton Court Gardens—Supt., J. Gardiner £140
Regent's Park—Supt., C. Jordan £200
St. James's, Green, & Hyde Parks, W. Browne £200

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD,
 Town Hall, Manchester.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, Henry Gordon Shee, Q.C.
Registrar, William Henry Talbot (Town Clerk).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Elftoft.
Chief Clerk,
Clerks, B. R. Davis; J. S. Adamson; P. Dale;
 J. W. Davis.
Head Bailiff, James Simpson.
Assistant Bailiffs, G. Mountain; J. G. Ireland;
 James Thornley (Bolton).

Science and Art Department, Dublin.
 (See IRISH SECTION, p. 338.)

Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.
 (See SCOTTISH SECTION, p. 332.)
 Secretary for Scotland's Office.
 (See SCOTTISH SECTION, page 332.)

STATIONERY OFFICE, Prince's Street, Storey's
 Gate, S.W.—£600,060 (Salaries, £30,755).

Controller, Thomas Digby Pigott, C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., Wm. George Newton extra £50
Assistant Controller, E. P. Plowman £650 to £750
Accountant, J. M. Galer £500 to £600
Clerk of Demands & Registrar, C. H. Dyason

Storekeeper, William H. Harrison £450 to £550
Clerk of Publications, J. J. Anderson £450 to £550
Clerk in charge in Dublin, F. Hayward ... £500
Clerks, +R. Barton; J. T. Brooks; +W. F. Gorn;
 J. Lofts; W. G. Newton; +C. Paul (Dublin);
 +L. Pender, and T. A. Wilson, Esqrs. max. £460
2nd Div. Clerks, C. H. Balmain; E. G. Beck; J. G.
 Brooks; E. H. Chapman; W. R. Codling; A. J.
 Ellis; C. Green*; L. W. Hill; D. W. Judge
 (Dublin); A. E. Lacey; E. W. E. Liddington; G.
 McIsaac; H. E. Pitman; E. Proctor; A. L.
 Sreech; G. H. Thwaites*; I. A. H. Watson*;
 W. Smith; H. M. Welch; H. A. White; G.
 H. Wright £70 to £350
Supt. of Printing, Robt. W. Moffrey £450 to £550
Assist. do., J. T. Bullock £350 to £440
Assist. Exam. of Printing and Binding in Dublin,
 J. C. Rowden £200 to £300
Receiver of Job-work Printing, J. E. H. Wilson
 £125 to £275

Examiners of Printers' Accounts, T. D. Dutton; C.
 W. Howard, £260 to £400; W. G. Bishop
 £260 to £375
Exam. of Binding, F. J. Williamson £350 to £450
Assist. do., J. B. Crane £200 to £300
Exam. of Binders' Accts., G. D. Rose £150 to £300
Exam. of Paper, W. G. Wightman £400 to £500
Assistant ditto, George F. Whiles and E. J. Stally-
 brass £200 to £350

THAMES CONSERVANCY.

Victoria Embankment, E.C.
Chairman, Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Bart., M.P.
Secretary, R. Philipson.
Engineer, Charles James More, C.E.
Solicitor, James Hughes.
Chemist, C. E. Groves, F.R.S.
Harbour Master, London, Captain L. W. E. Bowen.
Deputy Harbour Masters, Capt. A. W. Wilson;
 Capt. R. S. Pasley.

TRADE STANDS OF, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.—
 £111,436.

President, Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour, M.P. ... £2,000
Private Sec., Garnham Roper £300
Parliamentary Sec., The Earl of Dudley £1,200
Private Sec., F. T. Griffith £100
Permanent Sec., Sir C. Boyle, K.C.B. £1,500 to £1,800
Private Secs., E. G. Moggridge, £80; J. K.
 Grebby £70

Four Assistant Secretaries.

Railway Dept., F. J. S. Hopwood, C.B., C.M.G. £1,200
Finance Dept., Cosmo Monkhouse £1,200
Fisheries & Harbour Dept., Hon. T. H. W.
 Pelham £1,200
Marine Dept., Walter J. Howell £1,050

* Temporary Staff Officers.
 † Assistants to Staff Officers.

Junior Assistant Secretary, Sir Thomas W. P. Blomefield, Bart. £900
 Principals, Hy. A. Dobson; R. P. P. Bingham; R. C. Heron-Maxwell; G. S. Fry; T. E. Price; J. G. Willis (Provisional) £650 to £800
 1st Class Clerks, J. W. Martyn; Henry R. Bence-Jones; John Taylor; Samuel Waddington; G. J. Stanley; Garnham Roper; J. M. Nicolle £400 to £600
 2nd Class do., E. G. Moggridge; E. T. Griffith; W. F. Marwood; C. Hipwood; A. Barnes; O. Jones; H. S. Carill; W. H. Clark; D. Todd; G. E. Baker; E. W. Rowntree, and J. G. Bell £150 to £400

Chief Bookkeeper, E. C. Stoneham £500 to £600
 Supt. of Registry, Thomas Anderson £500
 Clerk in Charge of Work under Electric Lighting Acts, H. Booth £400 to 500
 Librarian, R. J. Lister £350 to £400
 Clerk in charge of Railway Accident Work, S. G. Spencer £300 to £400
 Do., in charge of Railway Plans, R. S. Lendrum £350
 Assist. Clerks (1st Class), S. Bullock (£550); F. W. Haine; F. C. Pike; Frank Hardy; Henry Jolliffe; Lewis Browne; E. Portch; J. M. Spencer; John Peake; A. Hill £300 to £430
 Assist. Clks. (2nd Class), T. Thorpe; P. H. Thomas; G. W. Sellar; Jas. Quick; G. E. Norman; A. Neeves; F. A. Fahy; P. J. Descours; J. G. Hargreaves; W. Greig £160 to £350
 Supernumerary, Ditto, R. Broom; R. J. Sheldon £350
 Second Div. (Higher Grade), J. C. Toovey; E. Andrews; G. W. Irons; J. L. Bendall; W. P. Scogings; R. E. Martyr; L. Goldie; S. R. Miles; A. C. W. Gay; G. Thornton; W. Stanley; J. K. Grebby; E. J. Dos Santos; C. J. O. Sanders, £250 to £350; and 45 second division clerks.

COMMERCIAL, LABOUR & STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.—Labour Branch, 43 Parliament Street; Statistical, 1 Whitehall; Commercial Intelligence, 50 Parliament Street.—£23,463.
 Controller-General, Sir Alfred E. Bateman, K.C.M.G. £1,200 to £1,500
 Deputy do. & Labour Commissioner, H. Llewellyn Smith £750 to £900
 Assistant Labour Commissioner, A. Wilson Fox
 Principal for Statistics, G. H. Simmonds £800
 Principal for Commercial Intelligence, T. Worthington £800
 Staff Clerks (for ditto), F. Barley; G. H. Sherson; and W. J. Glenny £720 to £1,050
 Chief Labour Correspondent, J. Burnett £500
 Labour Correspondents, Miss Clara E. Collett; C. J. Drummond; J. J. Dent £300 to £400
 Translator, Edmund Gosse £400
 Senior Investigator, F. H. McLeod £450 to £500
 Investigators, D. F. Schloss and H. Fountain £700
 Assistant Investigator, Miss Hewart.

LEGAL BRANCH.—£21,950.

Solicitor, R. E. Cunliffe £1,500
 Assistant Solicitor, Edmund Potter £1,000
 Principal Clerk, K. E. K. Gough.
 Clerks, Edwin Gillett; G. C. Vaux; Hon. N. M. Farrer; J. Hutehins; H. E. Harte.
 Clerk in Charge of Bankruptcy Sub-Department, H. E. Burgess; Clerks, W. T. Kaye; E. J. Merryweather; F. Wildey Wright.

PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Professional Member of Marine Dept. (7 Whitehall Gardens), Capt. A. J. G. Chalmers. £800 to £1,000
 Fisheries & Harbour Dep., Commander Frederick, R.N. £800

Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus, Commander William Francis Edgar Freeland, R.N. £300
 Chief Inspector of Fisheries, W. E. Archer. £300
 Inspectors of Fisheries, Henry N. Malan; Charles Edward Fryer each £500

Office of Inspector of Railways, 8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

Chief Inspecting Officer, Lt.-Col. Horatio Arthur Yorke, R.E. £1,400
 Inspecting Officers, Lt.-Col. P. G. Von Donop, R.E.; Major J. W. Pringle, R.E.; Major E. Druitt, R.E. £3,700
 Electric Adviser, A. P. Trotter £800
 Electrician, J. Rennie £300

BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.—£132,932 gross—Appropriations in Aid, £132,924 (Stamps, £51,000; Fees, £60,000; Interest on Investments, £21,000), net £8

Inspect.-Gen. in Bankruptcy, John Smith, C.B. £1,800
 Inspr., F. Wreford; E. Hough; W. Evans £2,800
 Auditor (vacant) £650
 Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. L. Clark £600 to £700
 Examiners, R. C. Klyne; C. Keeble; H. N. Oakeshott £1,700
 Junior Do., 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; A. H. S. Miller £300 to £350
 Companies Clerk, E. W. Humphreys £400
 2nd Division Clerks (Higher Grad.), W. A. Clark, H. I. R. Audain £250 to £350
 Staff Officers, A. A. Taylor; H. V. Bate; C. C. G. Stonhouse; R. F. Price; W. J. Walker; F. W. Pote; W. W. Coombs £2,040

Official Receivers in Bankruptcy, Bankruptcy Buildings, W.C.

Official Receivers, E. Leadam Hough (senior), £1,200; Alfred Henry Wildy; George Walter Chapman £800 to £1,000
 Assist. Receivers, E. S. Grev (senior) £800; C. A. Pope; H. Ll. Howell; W. P. Bowyer £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, H. De V. Brougham £1,000
 Assistant ditto, A. S. Cully, £700; W. J. Warley; 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; A. Ewen; H. W. Cox £2,000
 London & Southern Suburban, A. Mackintosh; E. W. J. Savill £1,450
 Manchester, Christopher Jenkins Dibb £1,200
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, J. Grant Gibson £600
 Nottingham, Thomas Gourlay £500 to £600
 Newcastle-under-Lyme and Shrewsbury, &c., Thomas Bullock £700

GENERAL REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE OF SHIPPING AND SEAMEN, Custom House, E.C.—£14,335.

Registrar-General, John Clark Hall £900
 Assist. Registrar-General, F. W. Gardner £700
 Staff Clerks, C. H. Jones; G. A. Hooke £900
 Supernumerary, J. S. Home £400

Clerks, G. Cruickshank; R. Denniford; W. H. Norton; P. C. H. Jay; J. M. Curtis; R. A. Mountjoy; A. Clatworthy; R. Hughes; J. B. Gaunt; S. Kett; H. Nicole £5,056

OFFICERS APPOINTED UNDER METROPOLITAN GAS ACTS.

Referees, Augustus G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S.; C. V. Boys, F.R.S.; J. S. Haldane, F.R.S.
 Chief Gas Examiner, Dr. Alexander William Williamson, F.R.S.

STANDARDS DEPARTMENT, 7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.—£2,877.

Superintendent, Henry J. Chaney £600

MARINE CONSULTATIVE BRANCH,

54 Victoria Street, S.W.

Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector Chain Cables and Anchor Proving Establishments, P. Samson, M.I.N.A. £600 to £800
 Assistants to do., D. G. Watson; W. T. Seaton; T. Carlton; S. A. Houghton.

Clerks, G. T. Monson; W. Taborn; J. Tagg; G. H. Keene.

Princ. Shipwright Surv., W. D. Archer £600 to £700

Prin. Surv. Tonnage, W. H. Laslett. £520 to £600

Assistants to do., J. T. Wilkins; A. J. Daniel; T. Walton; T. G. Wood.
 Clerks, W. Kent; F. C. E. Steuart; W. S. Abbott; E. J. Roddis.

Principal Examiner of Engineers, Jno. A. Rowe* £420 to £500

" " in Navigation, Capt. G. Beall £600

Assistant Examiner, Capt. J. Massey Harvey £315 to £400

Assistant to Principal Examiner, Comm. F. Hay Chapman, R.N.
 Clerk, W. B. Price.

Survey for Passenger Certificates, Admeasurement of Tonnage, Emigration Office, Detention of Unseaworthy Vessels, 79 Mark Lane, E.C.
 Principal Officer, C. P. Wilson £700

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.—£61,258.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
 The Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P. £5,000
 Private Secs., J. S. Sanders; Fred. 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., C. A. Phillimore £100

JUNIOR LORDS—
 Henry Torrens Anstruther, M.P. £1,000
 William Hayes Fisher, M.P. £1,000
 Hon. Ailwyn Fellows, M.P. £1,000

JOINT SECRETARIES—
 Financial, Austen Chamberlain, M.P. £2,000
 Private Sec., £150
 Do. (P. O. business) (vacant) £100
 Patronage, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hood Walrond, Bart., M.P. £2,000
 Priv. Secs., £200; John Westerman Cawston £150

PERMANENT SECRETARY—
 Sir Francis Mowatt, K.C.B. £2,500
 Private Sec., L. J. Hewby £150

Assistant Sec., Sir Edw. W. Hamilton, K.O.B. £1,500
 Auditor of the Civil List, Stephen E. Spring-Rice, C.B. £1,500
 Principal Clerks, P. A'Court Bergne; George E. Yorke Gleadowe, C.M.G.; Robert Chalmers, C.B. each £1,000 to £1,200

1st Class Clerks, Ronald N. R. Ferguson; Wm. A. Dalrymple Hay; Thomas L. Heath; J. P. Crowley; F. S. Parry; L. N. Guillemard £700 to £900

2nd Class Clerks, Charles Ll. Davies; J. W. Cawston; W. Blain; T. Ll. Davies; R. F. Wilkins; L. J. Hewby; C. A. Phillimore; J. S. Bradbury; M. G. Ramsay; G. L. Barstow; M. F. Headlam; H. Higgs £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 Accountant, George H. Hunt £600

Clerk for Wreck Inquiry Business, W. E. S. Thomson £600

Assist. Auditor of Sheriffs' Accounts, G. W. Couch £200 to 400

Superintendent of Registry, F. C. Stephenson £500

Clerk in Charge of Paper Room, A. J. Hiscock £300 to £400

Assistant to Parly. Clerk, E. Tigar ... £300 to £400

Clerks, J. Davies, £385; C. Waters £425

2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, F. G. Clarke; J. Fry; R. J. Luff; T. Sibley; E. Usher £250 to £350

Department of Solicitor to the Treasury, Director of Public Prosecutions and Queen's Proctor, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall—£24,059.

Solicitor, and Director of Public Prosecutions, The Earl of Desart, K.O.B. £2,500

Assistant Solicitors, J. Francis Chance, £1,500; Bernard Thomas, £1,200; John P. Mellor, £1,000

Assistants, Wm. Brown, £1,000; Frederick William Hayden; Henry E. F. Comyn £600 to £900

1st Class Clerks, H. M. Warne; A. S. Lewis; W. de G. Lamotte; F. J. Sims; F. G. Fraying; C. H. E. Fletcher £350 to £500

Clerk in charge of Accounts, W. C. B. Ravn £350 to £500

Supplementary Clerk, W. F. Addey £320

Professional Clerks, R. H. Gardner; C. E. Stredwick; F. J. Williamson; S. Pearce; R. M. Greenwood; W. Lewis; A. F. Rowe; H. A. Weeks; A. E. Wade; G. C. J. Crispin; E. M. Reid; T. F. R. McDonnell; C. V. Fox.

Clerks, Account Branch, C. H. Hunt; W. J. Hagon.

Clerks, A. Browning; A. C. Crane; H. S. Freestone; W. G. Hawkins; A. E. Lamb; T. H. Lentz; W. J. Rider; W. C. Rudge; W. F. Sewel; R. J. Wilson.

Parliamentary Counsel, 3 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Counsel, Sir Courtenay P. Ilbert, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. £2,500

Assist. do., Macenzie D. Chalmers, C.S.I. £2,000

Clerks, Frederick Wm. Gardiner; Albert Prince Bishop; Edward Gardiner £100 to £400

Queen's Proctor's Department—
 Queen's Proctor, The Earl of Desart, K.O.B.

Assistant Queen's Proctor, Wm. Brown.

Clerks, F. Burnay; C. E. Stredwick.

Law Courts Branch.

Principal, A. T. Hare £1,200

Assistant for Chancery and Charity Business, J. Rye £400 to £650

* Office: 79 Mark Lane, E.C.

County Court Department.—£33,925.

Rating of Government Property.—Office £2,158
 Treasury Valuer & Insp., R. J. Thompson, F.S.I.
 £1,000 to £1,200

Clerk, Arthur Paxon £600
 and Div. Clerk, Upper Grade, W. A. Walker £320
 (Rates on Government Property, £47,945.)

Fines and Penalties, 30 Abingdon Street, S.W.
 Receiver, Thomas Edward Kebbel, M.A.

TRINIFY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C.

Master, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., elect. 1894.
 Deputy do., Capt. George R. Vyvyan, R.N.R.
 Secretary, Charles A. Kent.
 Principals, E. Price Edwards; Arthur Owen;
 Horace Smith (Accountant).
 Senior Clerks, H. G. Willett; H. A. Measor;
 E. G. Weller; W. K. Bowen.
 Engineer-in-Chief, Thomas Matthews, M.INST.C.E.
 Principal Pilotage Clerk, D. Keigwin.

WALLACE COLLECTION, Hertford House, W.—
 £8,067.

Keeper and Sec., Claude Phillips £500 to £600

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, S.W.—£275,000.

Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. St.
 John Brodrick, M.P. £5,000
 Private Sec., H. P. Harvey £300
 Assistant do., H. W. W. McAnally £150,
 and C. H. Packe unpr.
 Financial Sec., Lord Stanley, M.P. £1,500
 Private Sec., W. L. McArthur £150

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Parliamentary, Lord Raglan £1,500
 Private Sec., P. H. Hanson £150
 Permanent, Sir Ralph Henry Knox, K.C.B. £2,000
 Private Sec., N. F. B. Osborn £150
 Assistant, G. D. A. Fleetwood Wilson, C.B. £1,200
 Do., Sir C. G. E. Welby, Bt., C.B. unpr.
 Accountant-Gen., F. T. Marzials £1,500
 Deputy do., A. Higgins £1,200
 Assist. do., A. a Beckett; H. D. de la Bère;
 H. J. Gibson each £1,200
 Director of Army Contracts, Alfred Major, £1,200
 Chaplain-Gen., Rev. John Cox Edghill, D.D. £1,000
 Chief Superintendent Ordnance Factories, Col.
 E. Bainbridge, C.B. £1,800
 (See also MILITARY DEPARTMENT, page 193.)

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES,

and Whitehall Place, S.W.—£21,439.

Commissioners, Edward Stafford Howard, C.B.; 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
 Fitcher £420 to £580
 First Class Clerks, Morton Evans, £300 to £450;
 W. Dawson Ainger; D. R. C. Smith; J. R.
 Maple; H. J. Eyles; E. Blanford; £300 to £400
 Second Class do., W. Lee-Nash; G. H. Burnett;
 J. Whyte; T. A. Cochrane; G. P. Best; H.
 Clarke; H. A. Russell £100 to £275
 Receiver-General, J. Murray Duncan £900
 Chief Mineral Insp., Thomas Forster Brown, £700
 Clerk in charge of Accounts, A. M. Hart,
 £450 to £550

OFFICE IN DUBLIN.

Senior Clerk, J. Harper Scaife, LL.B. £420 to £580
 First Class 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 £1,575
 Solicitor, Scotland, Thomas Carmichael, S.S.C.
 Do., Ireland, Hallows & Hamilton, Dublin.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

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.
 Windsor—Ranger, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
 Do. Deputy do., Captain Walter Campbell.
 Do. Bailiff, S. Collard.
 Do. Deputy Surveyor, Frederick Simmonds.
 New Forest—Official Verderer, Rt. Hon. Evelyn
 Ashley.

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.—£1,425.
 Keeper of Records, Maurice H. Hewlett £700
 Assistant, W. J. Green £250 to £350

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Office of the Commissioners of,
 Storey's Gate, S.W.—£55,040.

First Commissioner, Right Hon. Aretas Akers-
 Douglas, M.P. £2,000
 Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of
 State and the President of the Board of Trade.
 Private Secs., H. J. Hapgood, £200; R. Ford, £100
 Secretary, Viscount Esher, C.B. £1,200

Secretariat.

Principal Clerks, J. Fitzgerald; W. J. Downer
 £600 to £900
 Clerks, W. R. Kerr; W. Torpy; H. J. Hapgood;
 E. H. Bright £400 to £600
 Staff Clerks, R. T. Beavis; A. J. Durrant, each £400

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. Willis, £900 to £1,000
 Assist. do., M. Hooper £600 to £750
 Senior Clerk, H. M. Paull £600
 Clerk in charge of Accounts, H. Wordley £600
 Clerks, 1st class (Old Establishment), J. R. Bradford;
 T. G. Elliott; F. O. Drew each £400
 Staff Clerks, W. Locke; A. C. E. Hughes (temp.),
 each £400
 2nd Div. Clerk (Higher Grade), H. E. Steed
 £350 to £450

Surveyor's Division.

Principal Surveyors, W. Robertson (Edin.),
 £1,000; H. Tanner £1,200
 Surveyors, E. G. Rivers; J. Wager; J. B. West-
 cott; W. Cowan; W. T. Oldrieve; H. N.
 Hawks £500 to £700
 Clerk, 1st Class (Old Establishment), W. H. David
 £400
 2nd Div. Clerk (Higher Grade), M. G. Rowan
 £350 to £450

Consulting Surveyor, Sir John Taylor, K.C.B.
 Inspector of Ancient Monuments, (vacant).
 Consulting Sanitary Adviser, W. H. Corfield, M.D.
 Consulting Electrical Adviser, W. H. Massey,
 M.INST.C.E.

Stores Division.

Controller of Stores, R. Bailey £700
 Do. Deputy, J. H. Hillier £400
 Staff Clerk, S. M. Fane (temp.) £400
 2nd Div. Clerk (Higher Grade), C. W. Small
 £350 to £450

Royal Parks Division (see p. 171).

ROYAL LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Lord High Chancellor, Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, b. 1825 (1885, 1886-1892, and 1895) ... £10,000
 Private Secretary, Edmund Hall Alderson £500
 Attorney-General, Sir R. B. Finlay, q.c., m.p., b. 1842 (1900) £7,000 and fees (in 1897-98 £8,183)
 Solicitor-General, Sir E. H. Carson, q.c., m.p., b. 1854 (1900) £5,000 and fees (in 1897-98 £6,029)

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate, Right Hon. Andrew Graham Murray, q.c., m.p., b. 1849 (1895) £5,000
 Solicitor-General, Charles Scott Dickson, q.c., b. 1850 (1895) £2,000

IRELAND.

Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne, b. 1837 (1885, 1885-92 and 1895) £8,000
 Private Secretary, M. L. O'Connor Morris £500
 Attorney-General, Right Hon. John Atkinson, q.c., m.p., b. 1814 (1885-92 and 1895) £5,000
 Solicitor-General, George Wright, q.c., b. 18— (1900) £2,000

**APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.
 HOUSE OF LORDS.**

The Lord High Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Hardinge Stanley, Earl of Halsbury £10,000
 Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).
 Apptd. Age 1 Jan. 1901.

Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten ...	1887	70
Rt. Hon. Lord Davey	1894	67
Rt. Hon. Lord Robertson	1899	55
Rt. Hon. Lord Lindley	1900	72

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

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 (Macnaghten, Davey, Robertson, Lindley); Lord Hobhouse, k.c.s.i.; Lord Ashbourne; Lord Shand; Lord James of Hereford; Sir Richard Couch.

Registrar, Edward Stanley Hope, c.b. £1,200
 Chief Clerk (Judicial), G. P. Wheeler, B.A. £650
 Record Clerk, Thomas Preston, F.S.A. £400
 3rd Clerk, James C. Ledlie, M.A. £450
 Registrar in Ecclesiastical and Maritime Causes, J. G. Smith, M.A. (Admiralty Registry, Royal Courts).

**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 (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Sir A. L. Smith, b. 1836, apptd. 1900.

LORDS JUSTICES (each £5,000).

Apptd. Age 1 Jan. 1901.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Rigby	1894	66
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins	1897	58
Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan Williams	1897	62
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer ...	1899	60
Rt. Hon. Sir James Stirling ...	1900	64

Officers of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—£1,125.

Secretary, A. F. F. Smith £500
 Principal Clerk, H. Powell.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Justices (each £5,000)—

Apptd. Age 1 Jan. 1901.

The Lord High Chancellor.		
Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich.....	1886	68
Hon. Sir Edmund W. Byrne...	1897	56
Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens-Hardy	1899	62
Hon. Sir George Farwell	1899	55
Hon. Sir Hy B. Buckley.....	1900	55
Hon. Sir M. Ingle Joyce.....	1900	61

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G., (b. 1842, apptd. 1900) £8,000

Secretary, Hon. A. H. Webster £500

Chief Clerk, D. H. Ockenden £400

Justices (each £5,000)—

Apptd. Age 1 Jan. 1901.

Hon. Sir James Charles Mathew	1881	70
Hon. Sir John Charles Day.....	1882	74
Hon. Sir Alfred Wills	1884	72
Hon. Sir William Grantham ...	1885	65
Hon. Sir John Compton Lawrance	1890	68
Hon. Sir Robert Samuel Wright	1891	61
Hon. Sir Gainsford Bruce	1892	66
Hon. Sir Wm. Rann Kennedy	1892	54
Hon. Sir Edward Ridley	1897	57
Hon. Sir John Charles Bigham	1897	60
Hon. Sir Charles John Darling	1897	51
Hon. Sir A. Moseley Channell	1897	61
Hon. Sir Walter Phillimore Bt.	1897	55
Hon. Sir Thomas T. Bucknill ..	1899	55

PROBATE, DIVORCE, & ADMIRALTY DIV.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, k.c.b., b. 1843, apptd. 1892 £5,000

Justice, Hon. Sir J. G. Barnes, b. 1848, apptd. 1892 £5,000

BANKRUPTCY DIVISION.

Justice, Hon. Sir R. S. Wright, b. 1839, apptd. 1891 £5,000

COURT OF ARCHES.

Judge, The Hon. Sir Arthur Charles, b. 1839, apptd. 1899.

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

CROWN OFFICE, House of Lords.—£1,133.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir K. M. Mackenzie, k.c.b., q.c.
 Chief Clerk, Adolphus Geo. Chas. Liddell.....£600

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE, House of Lords.—£3,296.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Kenneth A. Muir-Mackenzie, K.C.B., Q.C. £1,800
Assist. Sec. and Priv. Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Adolphus George Charles Liddell £100
Private Sec. and Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, Edward Hall Alderson £500
Sergeant-at-Arms, Sir Arthur Ellis, K.C.V.O.
Deputy do., Samuel Hand.
Clerk of the Chamber, Edward Preston £400
Clerk, Henry Robert White £400
Messenger of the Great Seal, Richard Davis £350

CHANCERY COURTS.—£39,467.

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 Vilhers each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir Edmund W. Byrne,
Principal Clerk, Edward Carter £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 E. H. Cozens-Hardy.
Principal Clerk, William P. Mara £400
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, Spencer Whitehead; G to N, Edmd. W. Walker; O to Z, J. C. Fox each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir George Farwell.
Principal Clerk, H. J. Soares £400
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, Wm. Binns-Smith; G to N, S. M. Satow; O to Z, T. A. Romer each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir H. Burton Buckley.
Justice, The Hon. Sir M. Ingle Joyce.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£28,252.

Registrars, Loftus L. Pemberton £2,000; Herbert Innes Jackson; Charles Carrington; G. Lavie; Warren Pugh; Charles Beal; Richard H. W. Leach; Robert S. Godfrey; C. E. Farmer; W. Tindal King; W. E. Church; R. F. K. Greswell £1,250 to £1,800
Principal Clerks, W. F. Leach; A. G. Theed; W. O. Goldschmidt; Charles Merivale; A. H. Borrer; Frederick T. Bloxam; Francis J. Syngé, £400 to £300; H. S. Jolly; G. W. Lavie £250 to £400

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, Charles William Scott; James R. Howes; E. G. Box; W. J. Bannehr; J. B. Dunning; J. W. Malyon; H. F. Blake £500 to £600
Clerks, C. Baylis; C. Hunt; W. C. Brett; C. Atherton; E. Corley; H. P. C. De Lisle; W. R. Shaw £100 to £400

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

A. Burrows; H. Casson; E. P. Wolstenholme; S. P. Bulter; Sir H. W. Elphinstone, Bt.; J. B. Dyne.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

G. Murray; G. I. Foster-Cooke; E. Hume; F. J. N. Pearson; W. H. Roberts; A. J. Spence; G. E. Morrison; G. T. Warry; H. E. Kindersley; A. Robinson; H. C. A. Bingley; A. Inman.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.—£5,060.

Henry Wm. Verey; George Wirgman Hemming, Q.C.; Edward Pollock each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Wm. Howard Winterbotham £1,100

SUPREME COURT PAY OFFICE.—£22,739.

Ass. Paym.-Gen., (Vacant) £1,200
Deputy do., William Hugh Rowe £900
Principal Clerks, W. Oliver; T. H. Sharp; J. Headland; H. N. Colville; J. W. Oppermann £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; Lord Dunboyne; James Robert Mellor; John Macdonell, O.B., LL.D.; Edward Wilberforce; Wm. Fred. Alphonse Archibald .. each £1,500
Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert J. D. Coleridge; Egerton Baring Lawford; W. H. Macnamara each £800 to £1,000

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.*

Head Clerk, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75) †
Deputy Head Clerk, N. A. Aldridge †

Clerks, A to K, G. A. Stonhouse; B. E. Hodgson; P. Richards; W. T. Cooke; J. Johnston; R. E. Ross; R. Macgregor; R. O. Roberts; L to Z, W. G. Chapman; E. V. Method; S. P. Ibert; H. P. Cottam; F. C. S. S. Booty; A. Brocklesby; H. J. Matthews; P. Clark †

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.†

Head Clerk, P. E. Vizard †
Clerks, J. F. Townesend; W. H. Waugh; S. Hall; G. G. Lacey; J. C. Watson; P. A. Quinn; G. E. L. Coulson †

FILING AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.*

(Including Affidavits) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.
Head Clerk, C. H. Murray †
Clerks, E. J. Oram; W. Harrison; J. H. Bradley; W. Higgs; C. Timms; T. D. Salter; A. J. Penny; W. W. Melville; T. A. Hanlon; J. W. Bowie; C. Clerk †
Book Shewer, H. F. Taylor.

TAXING DEPARTMENT.*

Head Clerk, Alfred Vincent †
Clerks, R. E. Mackinnon; George A. N. Kitson; Election Petitions, E. C. Cooke.

INROLMENT DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, Edwin Morgan; Fred. G. Woodall †

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCE'S, 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; Herbert A. Hance. †

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT DEPARTMENT.*

Head Clerk, Edward L. Hill †
Deputy Head Clerk, W. J. Weller.
Clerks, A. S. Fraying; C. H. Barnes; J. P. Lalor; Book Shewer, E. T. Welch.

(a) Mr. Johnson is the prescribed officer under the Municipal Elections Petitions Act.

* Office hours, = to 4; Saturdays and Vacation, = to 2.

† Office hours, = to 5; Saturdays and Vacation, = to 2.

‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from, 1st class, £500 to £800; and class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £200 to £300.

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. Hullah†
Associates' and Court Order Department of the Crown Office.†

Assistant Master of the Crown Office, Egerton C. B. Lawford.

Clerks, Thomas W. Reed; John Baines; J. E. Bentley; L. Bolton; James Kenyon; A. H. Gipps; Adolphus St. J. W. Wriford; H. M. W. Baynes; W. J. Field; A. O. Thomas; W. E. Davis; A. H. Short‡

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, Hon. Sydney Peel£300

Clerk, Philip Dyke£400

Judge, Hon. Sir John Gorell Barnes£5,000

Clerk, George Tait£400

Admiralty Advocate, Rt. Hon. Sir James Parker Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.

Queen's Proctor, The Earl of Desart, K.C.B. £2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, 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, T. W. Simons£600

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.—£7,387.

Registrar, J. G. Smith, M.A.£1,500

Assistant Registrar, E. S. Roscoe£1,200

Marshal and Chief Clerk, C. M. Callow£700 to £800

Clerks, G. M. Cockell; W. T. Rolfe; J. H. Johnson; J. Pope; R. Incedon (also in charge of Slave Trade matters); E. S. Davison; F. A. Wright; H. W. Lovell; A. E. J. Harris£100 to £600

Superintendents of Ship Keepers, W. J. Fennell; H. H. Scully,

Messengers, T. Ellis; H. Crease.

BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT,

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,732.

Judge, Hon. Sir Robert Samuel Wright£5,000

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

Official Receivers, George Walter Chapman; Alfred H. Wildy.

Assistant do., Egerton S. Grey; H. L. Howell; Charles A. Pope; W. P. Bowyer.

* *Affidavits may be sworn before these officers.*

* 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, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200

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., Audley R. G. Willoughby; J. R. Bull; M. Johnson; R. Y. Martin.

■ *Commissioners for Oaths.*

CROWN CASES RESERVED COURT.

Crown Office, Room 475, Royal Courts.

Judges.—The Judges of the High Court of Justice.

ECCLIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, Hon. Sir Arthur Charles.

[*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, 1, The Sanctuary).

Dean of the Arches, Sir Arthur Charles.

Registrar, Frederick Hugh Lee.

Clerk and Record Keeper, Kenneth Munro.

COURT OF FACULTIES (Registry and Office for Marriage Licences, &c.), 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. Office hours 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Master, Sir Arthur Charles, D.C.L.

Registrar, William Price Moore.

Deputy do., Edmund Charles Currey.

Clerk and Record Keeper, B. B. Bull.

Seal Keeper, Cyrus Waddilove.

Sealer, Edwin Pitt.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE for Granting Marriage Licences, and COURT of PECUNIARIES, 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, Harry Wilmot Lee.

Deputy, F. H. Lee.

Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Thomas G. Ryder.

Assistant, Arthur Ryder.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT.

Commissary, 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,

66 Victoria Street, S.W.—£14,778.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave.

Commissioners, Sir John Edward Dorington, Bt., M.P.; John Davies Cleaton, M.R.C.S.unp.

Commissioners (paid): Legal, Charles Samuel Bagot; William Edward Frere; George Harold Urmsion; Medical, Fredk. Needham, M.D.; Edward Marriott Cooke, M.B.; Sidney Coupland, M.D.each £1,500

Secretary, Harding Frank Giffard £800 to £1,000

Chief Clerk, Charles Deans£500 to £600

MASTERS IN LUNACY AND VISITORS IN LUNACY.

Royal Courts of Justice.—£15,985.

Masters, Thomas Halded Fischer, Q.C.; William Ambrose, Q.C.each £2,000

Chief Clerk, T. A. Southwell Keely£800

Visitors in Lunacy, Ralph Charlton Palmer (Legal);
Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.;
David Nicolson, M.D., C.B. each £1,500
Secretary, O. E. Dickinson £300

RAILWAY AND CANAL COMMISSION,

Rooms 106 and 108 Royal Courts.—£6,970.
Ex-officio Commissioners, The Hon. Mr. Justice
Wright (England); The Hon. Lord Stormonth-
Darling (Scotland); The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice
Gibson (Ireland) unpf.
Commissioners, Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel,
K.C.M.G.; Viscount Cobham £3,000
Registrar, Walter Henry Macnamara
Clerk, Thomas Whittall £300

LIGHT RAILWAY COMMISSION,

54 Parliament Street, S.W.—£2,200.
Commissioners, The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
(Chairman); G. A. R. FitzGerald, unpaid; Col.
George F. Otley Boughey, R.E., C.S.I. £1,000
Secretary, Henry Allan Stewart £400
Assist. Secs., Alan D. Erskine; Viscount Emlyn.
Clerks, Ralph P. Stoneham; W. W. W. Stevens;
A. H. Dawson; W. G. Adams.

LAND REGISTRY.

33 & 34 Lincoln's Inn Fields; 6, Portugal Street;
and 3 & 4, Clements' Inn, Strand, W.C.—Office
hours, Registration 11 to 3: other business 10 to
4; Saturdays, closed at 2.

Registrar, Chas. Fortescue Brickdale £1,500
Examiners of Titles, The Conveyancing Council of
the Chancery Divn. (sup.); F. Stallard; E.
Hume; W. Brinton; W. S. Eastwood; T. R.
Colquhoun-Dill Fees

Chief Clerk, George Abbott £450
Solicitor Clerk, G. Irving Holt £400

Registration of Title in the County of London.

North of Thames, 6, Portugal Street, W.C.
South of Thames, 3 & 4, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Assist. Registrars, Hugh Pollock; T. S. Dury;
C. T. Musgrove each £1,000
1st cl. Clerks, W. L. Spofforth; E. J. Harvey
each £600

Legal Assistant, E. M. Slaughter £350
2nd cl. Clerks, R. J. M. Borough; T. Whitmore
Jones; W. F. Burnett; J. S. Stewart Wallace;
G. M. Kindersley each £250 to £400

Scrivenery Department.

Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes £325
Land Charges Registration and Search Department,
34 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Senior Clerk, Ernest W. Eaton £480
Survey and Map Department,
Director, Col. F. P. Washington, R.E., F.R.G.S.

£1,000
Chief Surveyors, James R. Burnage, Col. E. W.
Creswell, R.E. each £550
Superintendent Surveyors, W. S. Tratman; A.
Fraser; R. R. Baterden; W. C. Nottage, F.S.I.;
T. N. Asterley; F. W. Whitton; J. N. But-
tery £200 to £350

Middlesex Deeds Department.

33 Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell £600
Second Clerks, E. Buckland; E. H. Foord... £350
Senior Examiner, G. T. Hills £250

YORKSHIRE LAND REGISTRY.

East Riding, Beverley—G. A. Thompson.
West " Wakefield—William Pickard.
North " Northallerton—C. E. L. Ringrose.

SHERIFFS' OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

SHERIFFS' AND SECONDARY'S OFFICE,
Guildhall, E.C.

Secondary and Under Sheriff of the City of London,
Thomas Vaughan-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 HAMPSHIRE'S OFFICE,

11 Bedford Row, W.C.
London Agents, Prior, Church & Adams.

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, B. G. Pring, 33 Chancery Lane,
SHERIFF OF OXFORDSHIRE, DURHAM, & GLAMORGAN-
SHIRE, 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.
Under-Sheriff, Walter Bartlett.

CITY COURTS.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
The Recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton, q.c., LL.B.

Common Serjeant, F. A. Bosanquet, q.c. £4,000
Assistant Judge, Frank Stather Jackson ... £1,250

Registrar, David Harrison £750
Sergeant at Mace, Christopher Fitch £500

Deputy do., John Fitch £375
Chief Clerk, Alfred Henry White £450

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 £650
Deputy of Accounts, F. Arthy £400

Deputy do., F. W. J. Kemp £250 to £400
Examiners of Accounts, W. G. Heppel; W. Biles;

H. B. Moore; G. H. Bowkett; H. Cantherley;
J. Andrew; W. Morgan; G. J. Whitehouse;

E. B. Goodwin; H. Baber; T. Stinton; W.
Massey; J. F. Jones; A. F. F. Wright; G. T.
Thompson; F. Edge; E. Hopkins; F. W.

Brook; J. R. Folkes; J. E. H. Burnet; A. W.
Blyde £200 to £400

Abstractor, T. H. Essex £80 to £180

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.

Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3
for searches.

Registrar, F. A. Court Berge, unpf.
Chief Clerk, Henry Allen £215

Abstractor, C. Howes £55 to £150

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1500).

[All the County Court Judges are addressed in "His Honour."]

Addison, John, q.c. (32), Greenwich & Woolwich.
 Austin, James Valentine (54), Bristol, Wells, &c.
 Bacon, Francis Hy. (42), Bloomsbury, &c.
 Bagshawe, Wm. H. G., q.c. (35), Cambridgeshire.
 Beresford, Cecil H. W. (57), Devon & Somerset.
 Bishop, John (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
 Bompas, Henry Mason, q.c. (11), Bradford, &c.
 Bradbury, Jas. Kinder (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
 Cadman, John Heaton (12), Halifax, &c.
 Collier, John Francis (6), Liverpool, &c.
 Coventry, Millis (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
 Edge, James Broughton (41), Clerkenwell, &c.
 Ellicott, Arthur Becher (53), Gloucester, &c.
 Emden, Alfred (46), West Kent, &c.
 Evans, William (28), Mid Wales.
 French, D. O'C. (40), Bow and Shoreditch.
 Granger, Thomas Colpitts (59), Cornwall, &c.
 Greenhow, Wm. T. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
 Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland.
 Gwynne, James A. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
 Gye, Percy (51), Winchester, &c.
 Harrington, Sir Richard, Bart. (21-3), Worcester, &c.
 Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, &c.
 Lea, Geo. Harris (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
 Lee, Lawrence Yate- (9), Macclesfield, &c.
 Lloyd, Sir Horatio (29), Chester and North Wales.
 Lushington, V., q.c. (45), Croydon & Wandsworth.
 Marten, Sir Alfred, q.c. (37), Uxbridge, &c.
 Martineau, Alfred (50), Brighton, Sussex, &c.
 Masterman, W. (18), Notts and Yorkshire.
 Meynell, Edgar John (2), Durham, &c.
 Mulholland, Wm., q.c. (26), North Staffordshire.
 Owen, William Stevenson (24), Cardiff, &c.
 Parry, Edward (8), Manchester.
 Paterson, William (38), Edmonton.
 Philbrick, F. A., q.c. (55), Wilts and Dorset.
 Raikes, Fras. Wm., q.c. (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
 Russell Hon. Arthur (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
 Selte, Sir William Lucius (49), E. Kent, Dover, &c.
 Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, &c.
 Shortt, John (17), Lincolnshire, &c.
 Smith, Lumley, q.c. (44), Westminster, &c.
 Smyly, William Cecil, q.c. (19), Derbyshire, &c.
 Snagge, Thomas William (36), Oxford, &c.
 Steavenson, D. F. (3), Cumberland & Westmorland.
 Stonor, Henry James (43), Marylebone, &c.
 Templer, Fredk. Gordon (15), York, Ripon, &c.
 Waddy, Samuel Danks, q.c. (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.
 Woodfall, Robert (58), Exeter, &c.
 *A vacancy (25), Wolverhampton.

* * The figures within parentheses show the number of the Circuit.

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W.
 WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E.
 Judge, His Honour Judge Bacon.....£1,500
 Bloomsbury.—Registrar, Edward Huelin.
 High Bailiff, Robert Wright.
 Whitechapel.—Registrar, Matthew R. Webb, J.P.
 High Bailiff, Frederic White.
 BROMLEY & DARTFORD; GRAVESEND & LAMBETH.
 Judge, His Honour Judge 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 Honour Judge Edge£1,500
 Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.
 High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.
 CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey.
 WANDSWORTH, South Street.
 Judge, His Honour Judge 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 Judge 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, Wm. Comyns Clifton.
 High Bailiff, C. Godfrey.
 LAMBETH, Camberwell New Road.
 Judge, His Honour Judge Emden£1,500
 MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W.
 BROMPTON, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, S.W.
 BRENTFORD, Town Hall, W.
 Judge, His Honour Judge Stonor.....£1,500
 Marylebone.—Registrar, James Curtis.
 Assist. Registrar, E. M. Keeble.
 High Bailiff, Lambton Young.
 Brompton.—Registrar, Richard Wright.
 Assist. Registrar, E. Kemp Taylor.
 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 Judge French, q.c. £1,500
 Shoreditch.—Registrar, E. E. Wickham.
 High Bailiff, Robert J. Hackshaw.
 Bow.—Registrar, F. W. R. Hore.
 High Bailiff, Charles J. R. Tijou.
 SOUTHWARK, Swan Street.
 GREENWICH, Buney St.; WOOLWICH, Brewer St.
 Judge, His Honour Judge 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.
 UXBIDGE; BARNET; WATFORD.
 Judge, His Honour Judge 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 Judge Smith, q.c.£1,800
 Registrars, Christopher Robert Cuff; Chas. Ernest Cuff.
 High Bailiff, John Arthur Bayley.

CORONERS FOR THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

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, Walter Schröder.

*Additional Judge at Brentford, His Honour Wm. H. G. Bagshawe, q.c.

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, 21 Great Smith 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, Henry Robert Oswald.
 Coroner's Office, 20 Lupus Street, S.W.
 Southern District, George Perceval Wyatt.
 Deputy, Arthur Wellesley Wyatt.
 Coroner's Office, 66 Tulse Hill, S.W.
 South-Eastern District, E. A. Carttar.
 Deputy, Edward Negus Wood.
 Coroner's Office, 31 Blackheath Road, S.E.

Chief Officer, Public Control Dept. L.O.C., Alfred
 Spencer £1,000

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE, New Scotland Yard, S.W.

Commissioner, Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Col-
 borne Bradford, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. £2,500
 Private Secretary, G. H. Gardner.
 Assistant Commissioners, Alexander Carmichael
 Bruce; Robt. Anderson, LL.D., C.B.; Sir Charles
 Howard, C.B. each £1,350
 Chief Clerk, C. L. Bathurst £850
 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. Hall-
 ward; W. H. Kendall £500 to £600
 Clerk, 1st Class (2nd Sect.), G. H. Gardner ... £460
 Temporary Staff Officer, F. H. Underwood .. £400
 Staff Officers, C. B. Hopkins; D. H. North
 £300 to £400
 Clerks, 2nd Class (1st Sect.), G. H. Edwards; B.
 T. Earle £300 to £360
 Clerks, 2nd Class (2nd Sect.), W. S. Mylius; H.
 Ravenscroft; C. Annesley; E. Napier; G. H.
 Atkinson; C. Macartney-Filgate; F. C. Bar-
 chard; M. B. Erere; Hon. Eric R. Thesiger;
 C. E. Ruck; J. E. Simpson £90 to £300
 Assistant Clerks, W. Raw; E. L. S. Power; H.
 W. Staples; W. G. Galley; H. G. Gilbert;
 E. B. Parrett.
 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 Branches,
 William Davis.
 Superintendents of the Crim. Investigation Dept.,
 Percy Neame; Donald Swanson; Wm. Melville.
 Supt. Public Carriage Branch and Lost Property
 Office, William Beavis.

Superintendents of Divisions.

■ WHITEHALL.—Frederick Beard; Charles Fraser,
 in attendance upon H.M. the Queen.
 ■ CHELSEA.—Denis Neylan.
 ○ ST. JAMES'S.—Thomas Moore.
 D ST. MARYLEBONE.—James Powell.

■ HOLBORN.—Thomas Cole.
 ■ PADDINGTON.—Henry Ferrett.
 G FINSBURY.—William Hammond.
 ■ WHITECHAPEL.—John Mulvany.
 J BETHNAL GREEN.—John Pryke.
 K BOW.—Cresswell Wells.
 L LAMBETH.—Robert B. Shannon.
 ■ SOUTHWARK.—Donald Waters.
 ■ ISLINGTON.—John McFadden.
 P CAMBERWELL.—George Cart.
 ■ GREENWICH.—Onslow Wakeford.
 ■ HAMPSTEAD.—Charles Dodd.
 T HAMMERSMITH.—Charles Hunt.
 V WANDSWORTH.—David Saines.
 W CLAPHAM.—Charles Doyle.
 X KILBURN.—James Cuthbert.
 Y HIGHGATE.—Louis Vedy.
 THAMES.—William Robinson.
 WOOLWICH.—Josiah Hobbins.
 PORTSMOUTH.—James W. Carter.
 DEVONPORT.—Edwin Smith.
 CHATHAM.—William Smith.
 PEMBROKE DOCK.—James Last (Chief Insp.)

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Receiver, Alfred Richard Pennesfather, C.B. ... £1,500
 Chief Clerk, H. A. Everest £650 to £750
 1st Class Clerks, M. H. Festing; John P. Mann;
 F. J. Rose £400 to £550
 Accountant, W. J. Wilby £400 to £550
 and Class Clerks (1st Section), G. H. Pryce; C. E.
 Gipps; A. E. Hall, B.A. £300 to £360
 Do. (2nd Section), E. Eraut; G. H. Lufkin; A.
 Flower; H. de L. Anderson; H. H. Comyn;
 R. K. O'Neill; C. A. Palmer £90 to £300
 Assistant Clerks, O. Bower, £70 to £240; G. A.
 Bracey; W. T. Brattle; F. G. Morley; J. B.
 Reynolds; R. J. Hayward; D. McG. Guthrie;
 J. N. B. Colley £70 to £190
 Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 5 Delahay St., S.W.
 Surveyor, J. Dixon Butler £600
 2nd do., F. King £360 to £500
 Assist. do., A. Howell; S. A. Braam £210 to £300
 Draughtsmen, A. Hodges; A. Ferris; J. Tharp;
 C. A. Battie £150 to £210
 Clerks of the Works, 1st Class, G. Eraut; T.
 Greengrass £250 to £300
 Do., 2nd Class, N. Baker; T. Longstreeth; J. B.
 McIntosh £150 to £220
 Storekeeper, E. H. Hiron £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.

Assist. Commissioner, Major E. F. Wodehouse, £1,500
 Superintendent & Chief Clerk, John Whatley ... £334
 Receiver, John W. Carlyon-Hughes £600
 Surgeon, Fredk. Gordon Brown, M.B.C.S. £500

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, 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, Edmund Stanley £350

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
 Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill ... £1,000
 Assistant Clerk, Silvester Richards £500
 Cashier, John Herbert Major £200
 Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £500
 Assistant Do., Charles Fitch £250

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

BOW STREET, Covent Garden.

Magistrates, Sir Franklin Lushington.....£1,500
 Albert de Rutzen£1,500
 Robert H. B. Marsham£1,500
 Chief Clerk, Harry Cavendish£650

CLEKENWELL, King's Cross Road.

Magistrates, James Reader White Bros.....£1,500
 Cecil M. Chapman£1,500
 Chief Clerk, Oliver Wheeler£600

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road.

Magistrate, Edward Snow Fordham£1,500
 Chief Clerk, F. G. Nott-Bower£600

LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

Magistrates, Arthur Antwisk Hopkins£1,500
 Charles King Francis£1,500
 Chief Clerk, Temple C. Martin£600

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Magistrates, Edward N. Fenwick Fenwick, £1,500
 George Lewis Denman£1,500
 Chief Clerk, John Ronaldson Lyell, M.A.£600

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, Henry Curtis Bennett£1,500
 Alfred Chichele Plowden£1,500
 Chief Clerk, Wilfred Tate£600

SOUTHWARK, Borough High Street.

Magistrates, Wyndham Slade£1,500
 G. Paul Taylor£1,500
 Chief Clerk, Henry Nairn£600

THAMES, Arbour Street East, Stepney.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead£1,500
 John Dickinson£1,500
 Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill£600

WESTMINSTER, Vincent Square.

Magistrates, James Sheil£1,500
 Horace Smith£1,500
 Chief Clerk, A. Herbert Safford£600

WOBSHIP STREET, E.C.

Magistrates, Haden Corser£1,500
 Albert Rowland Cluer£1,500
 Chief Clerk, Harry Titterton.....£600

WEST LONDON, Vernon Street, West Kensington.

Magistrates, John Rose£1,500
 Richard Ouseley Blake Lane, Q.C.£1,500
 Chief Clerk, Francis E. Lowris, LL.B.£600

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

Magistrates, Gilbert George Kennedy£1,500
 E. C. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt£1,500
 Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton.....£600

SOUTH WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Magistrate, Edmund William Garrett£1,500
 Chief Clerk, George A. Bird£600

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford.

Magistrate, Ernest Baggallay£1,000
 Chief Clerk, W. H. Fowler.....£900

CHURCH OF CHURCH.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

Master, Rev. Canon Ainger, D.D., 1894.
 Reader, Rev. S. A. Alexander, M.A.
 Organist, Dr. H. Walford Davies.
 Custodian, A. F. Stone.

INNER TEMPLE.

Treasurer, Sir Harry B. Poland, Q.C.
 Master of Library, Rt. Hon. Wm. Court Gully,
 Q.C., M.P.

Sub-Treasurer, Sir Hy. Waldemar Lawrence, Bt.
 Librarian, J. E. Latton Pickering.
 Sub-Librarian, Walter T. Rogers.
 Clerk, J. H. Milton.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Treasurer, William Ambrose, Q.C.
 Under Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.
 Librarian, John Hutchinson.

LINCOLN'S INN.

Treasurer, Hon. Sir James C. Mathew.
 Master of the Library, Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich.
 Preacher, Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D.O.L.
 Chaplain, Rev. H. C. Beeching, M.A.
 Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.
 Clerks, J. A. Clark; F. W. Corn; N. Y. Marriott.

Librarian, A. F. Etheridge.
 Sub-Librarian, W. F. Charles Suter.
 Assist. Librarian, H. I. Whitaker.

GRAY'S INN.

Treasurer, Charles A. Russell, Q.C.
 Master of Library, His Honour Judge Bowen-Rowlands, Q.C.

Preacher,
 Reader, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, M.A.
 Steward, Dennis W. Douthwaite.

Chief Clerk, Standley W. Bunning.

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 1900-1901:—

1900.	19th November.	1901.	22nd April.
"	10th December.	"	13th May.
1901.	7th January.	"	24th June.
"	4th February.	"	22nd July.
"	25th "	"	10th September.
"	25th March.	"	21st October.

Clerk of the Court, Henry Kemp Avory, Sessions House, Old Bailey.

Deputy, Henry A. Read.

Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Forrest Fulton, Knt., Q.C., M.P., Recorder; F. A. Bosanquet, Q.C., Common Serjeant; Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D., Commissioner.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

London. Southwark.

2nd Jan.	10th Apr.	4th Jan.	12th April.
3rd July.	6th Oct.	5th July.	18th Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

(I. North side, II. South Side of the Thames.)

I. SESSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell Green.

Custos Rotulorum & Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Rife, K.T.

Chairman, Wm. Robert M'Connell, Q.C., D.L. £2,000
 Deputy do., R. Loveland-Loveland, Q.C.,

D.L. £1,500

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson.

Deputy do., John Dix.

Solicitor Conducting Criminal Prosecutions, George Allen.

Clerk to the Lieutenantcy, Sir Richard Nicholson.

II. SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington Causeway, S.E.

Chairman, William Robert M'Connell, Q.C., D.L.

Deputy do., R. Loveland-Loveland, Q.C., D.L.

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Henry Wyatt.

Deputy do., Alfred H. Lefroy, LL.B.

SURREY SESSIONS.

County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, George Cave.

Deputy Chairmen, H. C. Leigh Bennett, M.P.; Sir William Vincent, Bart.

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 Lieutenantcy, Sir Richard H. Wyatt.

Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford.

County Surveyor, F. G. Howell, County Hall.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S. W.
 Chairman, Ralph Makinson Littler, C.B., Q.O.
 Clerk of the Peace & of C. C. & to the Lieutenantcy,
 Sir Rd. Nicholson.

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.

AYLESBURY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.	
Gov. and Med. Off., G. E. Walker, L.B.C.P., £560	BEDFORD.
Gov., A. G. Western.	BIRMINGHAM.
Gov., Capt. Percy Green.	BODMIN.
Gov., W. R. Shenton.	BORSTAL.
Gov., Major E. W. Briscoe £318	BRECON.
Gov., J. Cranston.	BRISTOL.
Gov., Major C. D. Cottrell.	CAMBRIDGE.
Gov., W. E. Burkinshaw.	CANTERBURY.
Gov., J. R. Farewell £320	CARDIFF.
Gov., Capt. E. E. S. Schuyler.	CARLISLE.
Gov., A. H. Hollingdale.	CARMARTHEN.
Gov., W. J. Barnes.	CARNARVON.
Gov., John Dillon.	CHELMSFORD.
Gov., Capt. U. L. Conor.	DARTMOOR.
Gov., W. H. O. Russell £700	DERBY.
Gov., Capt. C. E. Farquharson.	DEVIZES.
Gov., J. Lindley Smith.	DORCHESTER.
Gov., H. J. Hellier.	DURHAM.
Gov., Capt. R. D. G. H. Burgoyne.	EXETER.
Gov., Maj. D. Matheson.	GLOUCESTER.
Gov., J. Finn.	HEREFORD.
Gov., B. Charles.	HULL.
HOLLOWAY, for Prisoners awaiting trial, Female convicted Prisoners, Debtors, &c., for London and Middlesex. Also THE QUEEN'S PRISON.	
Gov., Lt.-Col. Everard S. Milman, B.A. £700	IPSWICH.
Gov., W. R. Chidley.	KNUTSFORD.
Gov., S. Gorsuch.	LANCASTER.
Gov., Major J. O. Nelson.	LANCASHIRE.

Gov., W. Stevens.	LANCASHIRE.
Gov., J. H. Shepherd.	LEEDS.
Gov., H. Bartle.	LEICESTER.
Gov., Lt.-Col. H. B. Isaacson.	LEWES.
Gov., Major R. A. Marriott, D.S.O.	LINCOLN.
Gov., Capt. F. G. Frith.	LIVERPOOL.
Gov., Major Lawrence Charles Dundas, D.S.O.	MAIDSTONE.
Gov., R. D. Cruikshank £700	MANCHESTER.
Gov., Capt. W. M. T. Syngé.	NEWCASTLE.
Gov., Edwin Taylor.	NEWCASTLE (Staff same as Holloway.)
Gov., Basil Thomson.	NORTHALLERTON.
Gov., Capt. J. F. Bell.	NORTHAMPTON.
Gov., Capt. Herbert J. Guyon.	NORWICH.
Gov., J. Pullan.	NOTTINGHAM.
Gov., Capt. C. Eardley-Wilmot £637	OXFORD.
Gov., Capt. Frank Johnson £700	PARKHURST.
Gov., James H. Duncan.	PENTONVILLE.
Gov., Lt.-Col. S. R. B. Partridge £624	PLYMOUTH.
Gov., G. E. Northey.	PORTLAND.
Gov., Major O. E. M. Davies.	PORTSMOUTH.
Gov., Capt. C. W. B. Farrant.	PRESTON.
Gov., E. Parry Jones.	READING.
Gov., W. H. Oxley.	RUTHIN.
Gov., J. G. Barrow.	ST. ALBANS.
Gov., N. G. Mitchell-Innes.	SHEPTON MALLET.
Gov., H. Gibson.	SHREWSBURY.
Gov., Capt. J. J. C. Small, R.N.	STAFFORD.
Gov., F. W. Gibson.	SWANSEA.
Gov., Capt. G. A. Crickitt.	USK.
Dep., Capt. R. H. D'Aeth.	WAKEFIELD.
Gov., Major James Knox £700	WANDSWORTH.
Gov., Maj. W. A. Campbell.	WARWICK.
Gov., Lt.-Col. F. Lodge.	WINCHESTER.
Gov., H. B. H. Lethbridge.	WORCESTER.
Gov., Capt. H. T. Price, B.N. £700	WORMWOOD SOBUBS.
Superintendent, T. B. Beuttler, M.A.	FELTHAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Feltham.
Med. Superintendent, Richard Brayn, L.B.C.P. £1,000	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Crowthorne, Berks.—£32,485.

The dates of the Assizes are respectively about the middle of February (Winter), July (Summer), and November (Autumn). Except in Lancashire and Glamorganshire, the Autumn assize is 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, Autumn 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)—Summer, 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 Collison, 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, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple.....£850
Clerk of Arraigns, George A. Cockburn.....£400
Associate, Spencer Langton Holland.....£400

NORTHERN.

- Cumberland (Carlisle)**—Summer, Autumn and Winter (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—Winter and Summer.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—Summer, 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 Buildings, Temple, E.C.....£900

- Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns, Robert Holtby, York.....£400*
Associate, Claude F. Wade, 3 Pump Court...£400
Bailiff, W. Budd, 1 Paper Buildings.

OXFORD.

- Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, 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.

- Hants (Winchester) S., A. and W.; Wills (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1901 Devizes; 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.; 1901 Wells, Bristol (The Guildhall) S., A. and W.**
Clerk of Assize, James Read Office, 39 Temple £800
Associate, Alfred Read.....£300
Clerk of Arraigns, C. J. Tennant Dunlop.....£200

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

- Merionethshire (Dolgely)**—Winter and Summer.
Montgomeryshire (Welshpool)—Winter; (Newtown)—Summer.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—Winter and Summer.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Flintshire (Mold)—Winter and Summer.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Clerk of Assize, Henry Crompton, 42 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.....£500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton.....£300
Associate, Arthur Andrew, Congleton.....£150
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.
Breconnockshire (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., C. H. Glascoedine, Swansea...£300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, G. J. Walter 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.

184 **National Income and Expenditure, 1881-82 to 1900-1901.**

Year.	REVENUE.					Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.
	Taxes.	Post O.I. &c.	Crown Lands.	(s) Suez Canal.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1881-2	70,585,518	3,218,704	380,000	198,829	74,209,222	73,839,496	+ 349,726
1882-3	73,128,000	3,287,307	380,000	198,829	76,795,307	76,697,129	+ 58,178
1883-4	71,866,000	2,901,440	380,000	198,829	75,147,440	74,941,820	+ 205,620
1884-5	73,796,000	2,931,728	380,000	—	77,107,728	78,157,500	- 1,049,772
1885-6	74,927,000	2,987,343	380,000	377,176	78,294,343	80,936,886	- 2,642,543
1886-7	76,115,000	2,633,107	370,000	178,946	79,124,107	78,348,101	+ 776,006
1887-8	75,660,000	2,950,455	390,000	198,829	79,000,455	76,621,846	+ 2,378,609
1888-9	73,597,000	3,335,701	430,000	198,829	77,362,701	76,573,718	+ 788,983
1889-90	73,414,000	3,524,003	430,000	238,595	77,378,003	74,147,001	+ 3,221,002
1890-1	73,578,000	3,649,311	430,000	198,829	77,657,311	75,901,054	+ 1,756,257
1891-2	75,340,000	3,355,686	430,000	198,829	79,125,686	78,058,673	+ 1,067,013
1892-3	74,800,000	3,062,940	430,000	198,829	78,292,940	78,272,929	+ 20,011
1893-4	75,427,000	2,903,156	420,000	198,829	78,755,156	78,924,592	- 169,436
1894-5	78,655,000	3,091,196	410,000	394,995	82,551,191	81,785,850	+ 765,341
1895-6	85,116,000	3,766,502	415,000	673,418	89,970,920	85,765,448	+ 4,209,472
1896-7	86,974,000	3,604,000	415,000	694,076	92,115,885	89,642,669	+ 3,373,216
1897-8	88,548,000	3,615,000	415,000	693,684	95,049,004	91,370,994	+ 3,678,010
1898-9	89,453,000	3,663,000	4,0,000	678,856	96,130,193	95,953,235	+ 186,958
1899-1900	99,630,000	3,905,163	450,000	801,818	104,786,931	118,639,483	- 13,882,502

(s) Up to July 1, 1894, interest was paid on the purchase-money, and since that date on the shares held.

In the Financial Statement or Budget for the Financial Year 1900-1901 (1 April to 31 March) the Revenue was estimated at £116,500,000 on the then basis of taxation, and the Expenditure at £154,082,200, leaving an estimated Deficit of £37,182,000. To meet this deficit, the Income Tax was raised to 1s. in the £, and additional duties were imposed on Beer (£1,752,000), Spirits (£1,015,000), Tobacco (£1,100,000), and Tea (£1,800,000), together amounting to £12,167,000; whilst the Expenditure was reduced by £4,640,000, that amount being deducted from the sum annually set aside for the service and redemption of the National Debt. The final balance sheet thus showed an estimated Deficit of £25,375,000, which added to a Deficit of £17,770,000 from the Financial Year 1899-1900, left £43,145,000 unprovided. This final deficit was met by the renewal of Treasury Bills (£8,000,000), an issue of Treasury Bills (£5,000,000), and a projected Loan of about £30,000,000.

The following tables show the Exchequer Receipts and Issues in 1899-1900:—

RECEIPTS.		£	ISSUES.		£
Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 31 March, 1898		8,919,173	Total Expenditure (as detailed below)		133,722,407
Total Revenue (as detailed below) ...		119,839,904	To meet other Expenditure—		
Repayment of Advances—			(1) Barracks Act (1890)		150,000
(1) By Mint		890,000	(2) Telegraph Acts (1892, 1899)		290,000
(2) By Italian Government for Sardinian Loan		71,975	(3) Uganda Railway Act (1896)		1,034,000
(3) By Vote for Colonial Services ...		36,895	(4) Naval Works Acts (1895-99) ...		691,617
Raised by the Renewal of Bills, &c.—			(5) Royal Niger Co. Act (1899)		856,895
For Supply Purposes		13,133,000	Advance for Purchase of Bullion for Coinage		1,170,000
Raised by the creation of additional Debt (Terminable Annuities), for the purposes of the Barracks Act, Telegraph Acts, Uganda Railway Act, Naval Works Acts, and Royal Niger Co. Act		2,985,617	Bills and Bonds paid off—		
Special War Loan		10,550,000	For Supply Purposes		13,133,000
Amount temporarily borrowed:—			Temporary Advances Repaid		6,314,042
On deficiency of the Consolidated Fund in October, 1899 and Jan. 1900 and on Ways & Means in Dec. 1899		6,500,000	For Redemption of Debt		185,957
Casual Receipts (Suez Canal shares paid off)		4,959	Surplus Revenue 1895-96 applied under Naval Works Acts (1896-1899)		768,382
			Surplus Revenue 1896-7 applied under Military Works Acts (1897-99)		1,093,216
			Suez Canal shares realized and applied to Redemption of Debt under Finance Act (1898)		4,959
			Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 31 March, 1899		3,517,047
Total Receipts.....		£162,931,524	Total Issues.....		162,931,524

THE NATIONAL INCOME.

The amount derived from Taxes in 1898-9 was £89,450,000, and in 1899-1900 £99,630,000, the Non-Tax Revenue being £18,883,193 in 1898-99 and £20,203,905 in 1899-1900.

NATIONAL INCOME FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS.		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Excise.....	£29,200,000	32,100,000
Customs.....	20,850,000	23,800,000
Property & Income Tax	18,000,000	18,750,000
Estate Duty.....	11,400,000	14,023,000
Post Office.....	12,710,000	13,100,000
Telegraph Service.....	3,150,000	3,350,000
Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps).....	7,630,000	8,500,000
Land Tax.....	770,000	790,000
House Duty.....	1,600,000	1,670,000
Crown Lands (net).....	430,000	450,000
Interest on Suez Shares	678,856	801,818
Miscellaneous.....	1,882,639	2,308,086

Total National Income £108,335,193 £119,839,905

Of the sources of Income mentioned in the above Table—

(I.) EXCISE is derived mainly from Intoxicants, which account for £31,223,283 (Spirits £19,335,360, and Beer £11,887,923), the remainder accruing from *Licences (£249,138) and Railway Duty (£328,160).
 (II.) CUSTOMS: The contributory articles are Beer (£19,088), Chicory (£55,020), Cocoa (£198,997), Coffee (£191,612), Currants (£124,409), Dried Plums (£26,937), Figs (£44,025), Prunes (£8,804), Raisins (£220,033), Spirits (£5,133,418), Tea (£4,636,937), Tobacco and Snuff (£10,904,715), Wine (£1,732,525).

(III.) PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX: To this Pro-
 * The total amount produced by the Licence Duties in 1899-1900 was £4,189,539 (Publicans' Licences accounting for £1,706,457, Dog Licences £537,517, Carriage Licences £509,376, Game Licences £202,753, Licences for Man Servants £154,927, and Gun Licences £168,956; of this total £3,940,401 was paid to the Local Taxation Authorities and £249,138 to the Exchequer.

PERTY contributes £5,311,000, which is made up of £5,156,000 from Lands and Tenements, and £155,000 from the Occupation of Land; the share from INCOME TAX (at 8d. in the £) is £13,556,336, being £1,212,000 from Annuities and Dividends; £10,951,336 from Trades and Professions, and £1,393,000 from Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, &c.

(IV.) ESTATE DUTY: The total amount payable to the Exchequer is made up of £9,865,537 from the estates of persons dying after August 1, 1894; and £47,220 from those who died before that date; £3,215,227 from Legacy, £704,029 from Succession, and £45,808 from Corporation Duty.

(V.) THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH contributions are made up of £13,822,003 from the Sale of Postage Stamps, £466,018 collected in cash for Postage of Letters, &c., and £476,445 poundage on Money and Postal Orders, while £3,847,002 was received for transmission of Telegrams, of which £457,256 was refunded to Cable Companies.

(VI.) STAMPS: Under this heading are included Deeds £4,265,459, Bills of Exchange £704,023, Companies Capital Duty £581,327, Bonds to Bearer £305,284, Contract Notes above 1d. £190,654, Patent Medicines £283,827, Marine Insurances £172,199, License and Certificates £170,267, Life Insurances £65,262, Composition for Duties on Bills and Notes of Banks £125,035, and Receipts, Drafts, and other 1d. stamps £1,431,305.

One of the remaining items, the SUEZ CANAL SHARES (£783,328, interest and dividend on 172,826 ordinary shares, and £13,489 on 3,776 Actions de Jouissance), is worthy of mention; the estimated market value of these shares (for which £4,080,000 was paid) was £24,312,000 on March 31, 1900.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES:		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
A The National Debt (see pp. 188-89).....	£25,000,000	£23,216,658
Civil List.....	408,774	409,059
Annuities to the Royal Family (p. 89).....	168,000	168,000
Annuities and Pensions, various.....	113,567	104,869
Salaries and Allowances	79,113	78,897
Courts of Justice.....	517,069	518,654
Miscellaneous Services	305,330	305,329
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts.....	452,382	1,149,940
	£27,044,235	£25,951,406

II.—SUPPLY SERVICES:		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Navy.....	£24,068,000	£26,000,000
Army (including Ordnance Factories).....	20,000,000	43,600,000
Miscellaneous Civil Services.....	22,025,000	22,530,000
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments	2,815,000	2,800,000
Post Office.....	8,030,000	8,483,000
Telegraph Service.....	3,347,000	3,601,000
Post Office Packet Service	820,000	760,000
	£81,106,000	£107,771,000
Total Expenditure...	£108,150,235	£133,722,406

Payments to Local Taxation Accounts, 1899-1900.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
LOCAL TAXATION (Customs and Excise) DUTIES:	£	£	£	£
Additional Beer Duty (CUSTOMS).....	490	67	56	613
Additional Spirit Duty.....	182,188	25,051	20,495	227,734
Additional Beer Duty (EXCISE).....	364,098	51,238	40,286	455,622
Additional Spirit Duty.....	751,295	107,366	84,208	942,869
LICENCES (including Penalties).....	3,475,838	361,213	.....	3,837,051
SHARE OF ESTATE DUTY:—				
In relief of rates generally.....	2,343,483	331,979	263,891	2,939,353
In relief of rates on tithe rent charges.....	47,836	.....	.....	47,836
Under Agricultural Rates Act, &c.....	1,330,621	182,960	.....	1,513,581
	8,495,850	1,059,874	408,937	9,964,661

Ten Years' Work at Revenue Offices.

CUSTOMS.

Year ending 31 March.	Tobacco & Snuff.	Spirits.	Tea.	Wine.	Other Imports.	Total.
1891	£9,533,883	£4,492,811	£3,412,258	£1,318,006	£722,508	£19,479,471
1892	9,948,810	4,427,904	3,418,162	1,291,052	742,371	19,825,309
1893	10,124,435	4,091,524	3,399,375	1,268,491	735,462	19,609,291
1894	10,119,952	4,130,635	3,493,994	1,219,142	644,625	19,698,998
1895	10,415,139	4,197,260	3,587,632	1,143,693	695,219	20,138,948
1896	10,748,522	4,216,921	3,746,194	1,254,994	795,782	20,762,413
1897	11,018,043	4,318,192	3,799,372	1,295,181	834,338	21,266,131
1898	11,433,909	4,299,931	3,865,207	1,325,372	864,801	21,792,250
1899	10,993,727	4,235,160	4,023,504	1,359,100	907,736	21,558,227
1900	10,885,922	4,898,930	4,628,946	1,729,500	900,134	23,043,472

EXCISE.

Year ending 31 March.	Beer.	Spirits.	Railways.	Licences.	Miscellaneous	Total.
1891	£9,390,141	£14,770,730	£324,117	£230,450		£24,723,917
1892	9,457,749	15,693,631	324,984	232,669		25,717,425
1893	9,445,893	15,254,067	310,325	234,280		25,283,134
1894	9,536,943	15,183,345	279,693	234,564		25,246,861
1895	10,102,050	15,269,296	260,694	236,086	5,500	25,875,606
1896	10,718,719	15,603,680	259,342	238,540	6,474	26,826,755
1897	10,901,094	16,013,412	272,183	240,866	7,541	27,435,096
1898	11,388,125	16,336,726	287,924	243,216	7,160	28,323,142
1899	11,638,201	17,109,273	308,975	246,916	7,574	29,310,939
1900	11,887,923	19,335,360	328,160	249,439	7,822	31,808,704

STAMPS.

Year ending 31 March.	Deeds, &c.	Bills of Exchange, &c.	Life and Marine Policies.	Receipt and other rd. Stamps.	Other Receipts.	Total.
1891	£3,297,737	£880,652	£94,856	£1,111,630	£444,314	£5,929,189
1892	2,847,664	837,609	203,836	1,135,393	422,922	5,443,334
1893	2,572,387	787,415	188,177	1,148,356	404,160	5,400,535
1894	2,540,091	769,128	193,800	1,166,772	397,210	5,167,001
1895	3,265,957	747,890	194,405	1,202,747	421,342	5,833,341
1896	4,643,822	736,363	211,321	1,261,301	426,424	7,339,231
1897	4,553,301	792,341	216,654	1,305,324	443,826	7,311,446
1898	4,796,055	784,030	216,666	1,350,691	450,893	7,598,245
1899	4,842,358	789,922	230,708	1,381,835	460,087	7,704,920
1900	5,350,427	829,097	237,463	1,431,305	581,179	8,429,471

TAXES.

Year ending 31 March.	Land Tax.	House Duty.	Property and Income Tax Schedules.					Total.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	
1891	£1,025,764	£1,526,763	£3,983,111	£218,610	£1,020,643	£7,059,212	£862,348	£13,143,932
1892	1,038,337	1,442,848	4,326,254	230,424	959,986	7,513,551	912,801	13,853,016
1893	1,024,713	1,411,511	4,118,246	220,868	560,266	7,222,978	917,218	13,439,576
1894	1,003,111	1,440,623	4,937,700	253,552	1,114,900	7,973,629	1,062,584	15,342,363
1895	1,021,705	1,462,373	4,752,224	189,258	1,257,539	8,352,451	1,097,890	15,649,362
1896	1,020,801	1,468,948	4,793,600	177,500	1,300,300	8,587,340	1,124,200	15,982,940
1897	916,445	1,513,434	4,843,000	155,000	1,231,000	9,384,341	1,238,000	16,901,341
1898	922,860	1,566,758	4,772,000	148,000	1,168,000	9,828,377	1,255,000	17,171,377
1899	805,460	1,576,878	4,972,000	150,000	1,171,000	10,396,311	1,346,000	18,442,311
1900	739,493	1,698,523	5,156,000	155,000	1,212,000	10,951,336	1,393,000	18,867,336

POST OFFICE.

Year ending 31 March.	No. of Letters.	No. of Post Cards.	No. of Books, Newspapers, &c.	No. of Telegrams.	No. of Parcels.
1891	1,705,500,000	229,750,000	637,750,000	66,409,211	48,673,824
1892	1,767,500,000	241,750,000	658,000,000	66,685,480	51,603,392
1893	1,790,250,000	244,500,000	(9,000,000)	69,907,848	53,525,030
1894	1,812,000,000	243,500,000	73,250,000	71,899,498	56,668,161
1895	1,770,900,000	312,800,000	766,400,000	71,589,064	59,433,150
1896	1,834,900,000	314,500,000	821,300,000	78,839,610	63,030,170
1897	1,833,000,000	336,500,000	848,500,000	79,423,556	66,792,731
1898	2,012,300,000	360,400,000	878,200,000	83,029,099	71,398,622
1899	2,185,800,000	382,200,000	855,600,000	87,043,652	74,499,487
1900	2,246,800,000	400,300,000	866,300,000	90,415,123	.....

Income Tax Rates

187

FROM 1853 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

From and to April 30th.	Free under	On £100 to £150.	On £150 and upwards	Amount Produced.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
	£	Rate in the £		£	
1853 to 1854	100	5d.	7d.	5,500,000	William E. Gladstone.
1854 " 1855	Do.	10d.	1s. 2d.	106,000,000	Do.
1855 " 1856	Do.	11½d.	1s. 4d.	15,000,000	Sir G. Cornwall Lewis.
1856 " 1857	Do.	11½d.	1s. 4d.	16,100,000	Do.
1857 " 1858	Do.	5d.	7d.	11,500,000	Do.
1858 " 1859	Do.	3d.	5d.	6,700,000	Do.
1859 " 1860	Do.	6½d.	9d.	9,600,000	Benjamin Disraeli.
1860 " 1861	Do.	7d.	10d.	11,000,000	William E. Gladstone.
1861 " 1862	a 100	6d.	9d.	10,300,000	Do.
1862 " 1863	Do.	6d.	9d.	10,500,000	Do.
1863 " 1864	Do.	7d.		9,000,000	Do.
1864 " 1865	Do.	6d.		8,000,000	Do.
1865 " 1866	Do.	4d.		6,400,000	Do.
1866 " 1867	Do.	4d.		5,700,000	Do.
1867 " 1868	Do.	5d.		6,200,000	Benjamin Disraeli.
1868 " 1869	Do.	6d.		8,600,000	George Ward Hunt.
1869 " 1870	Do.	3d.		10,000,000	Robert Lowe.
1870 " 1871	Do.	4d.		6,300,000	Do.
1871 " 1872	b Do.	6d.		9,000,000	Do.
1872 " 1873	Do.	4d.		7,400,000	Do.
1873 " 1874	Do.	3d.		5,600,000	Do.
1874 " 1875	Do.	2d.		4,300,000	Sir Stafford Northcote.
1875 " 1876	Do.	2d.		4,100,000	Do.
1876 " 1877	c 150	3d.		5,300,000	Do.
1877 " 1878	Do.	3d.		5,800,000	Do.
1878 " 1879	Do.	5d.		8,700,000	Do.
1879 " 1880	Do.	5d.		9,200,000	Do.
1880 " 1881	Do.	6l.		10,650,000	William E. Gladstone.
1881 " 1882	Do.	5d.		9,950,000	Do.
1882 " 1883	Do.	5½d.		11,900,000	Do.
1883 " 1884	Do.	5d.		10,720,000	Hugh C. E. Childers.
1884 " 1885	Do.	6d.		12,000,000	Do.
1885 " 1886	Do.	8d.		15,200,000	Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
1886 " 1887	Do.	8d.		15,000,000	Sir William Harcourt.
1887 " 1888	Do.	7d.		14,440,000	George J. Goschen.
1888 " 1889	Do.	6d.		12,700,000	Do.
1889 " 1890	Do.	6d.		12,770,000	Do.
1890 " 1891	Do.	f d.		13,250,000	Do.
1891 " 1892	Do.	6d.		13,810,000	Do.
1892 " 1893	Do.	6d.		13,470,000	Sir William Harcourt.
1893 " 1894	Do.	7d.		15,200,000	Do.
1894 " 1895	d 150	8d.		15,600,000	Do.
1895 " 1896	Do.	8d.		16,100,000	Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
1896 " 1897	Do.	8d.		16,650,000	Do.
1897 " 1898	Do.	8l.		17,250,000	Do.
1898 " 1899	Do.	8d.		18,000,000	Do.
1899 " 1900	e Do.	8d.		18,500,000	Do.
1900 " 1901	Do.	1s.		25,300,000	Do.

a Differential rates abolished. Under £100 exempt; under £200 first £60 exempt.

b Under £100 first £8 exempt.

c Under £150 exempt; under £400 first £120 exempt.

d Under £160 exempt; under £400 first £160 exempt.

e Under £160 exempt; under £400 first £160 exempt; under £500 first £150 exempt; under £600 first £120 exempt; under £700 first £70 exempt.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1899-1900.

Arlidge, Mrs. Eliza, widow of Dr. J. T.		Hogan, Miss Marguerita (daughters of the)	33
Arlidge	50	Hogan, Miss Kate { late Mr. John	33
Austin, Alfred, Poet Laureate	200	MacSwiney, Mrs. Susan (Hogan, Sculptor.)	33
Barkly, Anne Maria, Lady, widow of Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G.	75	Maca'lum, Miss Euphemia Hill	100
Biscoe, Miss Emily Victoria, daughter of the late Capt. John Biscoe, Antarctic Explorer.	30	Mackintosh, Dr. John, Historical Writer ...	50
Ellis, Emma, Lady, widow of Lt.-Col. A. B. Ellis, C.B.	30	Meriva's Herman Charles	125
Harrison, Benjamin, Archaeologist	26	<i>Reviews, The late John Sims. Singer</i>	100
Hicks, Robert Drew	125	Tucker, Robert, Mathematician	40
		Whittaker, Thomas, Philosophical Writer ...	50
		Wollaston, Charlton James, Submarine Telegraphist	100

The National Debt.*

THE NATIONAL DEBT amounted on 31 March, 1900, to £539,165,265 *Gross*, and £610,477,757 *Net*. This amount is the remnant of the growth of many years, and nearly all was 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 King George I. the Debt decreased slightly; but George II. in his reign of 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. The cost of the American War was very heavy, and one hundred and twenty-one millions were added 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 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. In 1815 a loan of £35,000,000 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...	21,714,363	1807...	10,432,934	1815...	20,241,807
1800...	23,030,520	1808...	12,095,044	1816...	514,059

In 1816 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. In 1816 the debt amounted to £45 a head of the population; but in 1900, taking the population from the Registrar General's estimate, the *Net* total only amounted to £4 17s. 11½d. for each of the 40,909,925 inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

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

With peace secured, 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...	5,606
1819...	3,163,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,913,019	1827...	2,023,028	1834...	1,776,370
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	2,963,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590,727
1823...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,085,885

The abolition of slavery (1833) led to an increase of the debt, and the Crimean War added over £30,000,000, so that the total in March, 1857, was £8,918,443. In the 43 years since that date the total has been reduced by £198,753,178.

Decreases from 1889-1900:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1889...	7,426,812	1893...	6,894,203	1897...	7,630,258
1890...	8,646,931	1894...	4,543,540	1898...	6,643,365
1891...	4,709,810	1895...	8,943,417	1899...	6,873,119
1892...	5,412,351	1896...	7,620,502	1900...	Nil.

The gross Liabilities of the State on March 31, 1900, were as follows:—

I. THE FUNDED DEBT:—	
(a) Permanent	£552,606,808
(b) Annuities	60,238,883
II. The Unfunded Debt	16,133,000
III. Other Capital Liabilities	10,186,482

Total Debt.....£639,165,265

From this total must be deducted the following assets:—

Value of Suez Canal Shares.....	£24,312,000
Unrepaid Loans	713,384
Moiety of estimated capital value of Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity, repayable by Indian Government	130,214
Present value of Annuity from Australasian Colonies	24,843
Exchange Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland	3,517,047

Total Assets.....£18,687,508

leaving the net Liabilities at £610,477,757.

* See also article "The Growth of National Indebtedness," p. 595 of 1899 issue.

The Debt is of three descriptions:—I. Funded (a) Permanent, (b) Terminable; II. Unfunded; III. Certain other Liabilities.

I. FUNDING 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, 1900:—

2½ per cent. Consols	£502,657,133
2½ per cent. 1905	4,635,491
2½ per cent.	31,671,904
Bank of England Debt	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland do.	2,630,769
	<u>£ 52,566,897</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, and their capitalized value as on March 31, 1900:—

(1) Annuities for Life and Terms of years	£12,652,660
(2) Red Sea and India Telegraph Companies (1908)	260,468
(3) Converted Annuities (1904)	2,431,173
(4) Chancery Funds (1904)	11,45,077
(5) Savings Banks (1911-2)	5,642,167
(6) Savings Banks (1922-23)	14,633,718
(7) Book Debt Annuities (1922)	12,518,793
(8) Trustee Savings Banks (1908) ...	608,429
(9) Annuity of 1884 (1903)	126,550
(10) Sinking Fund Annuities (1934) ..	—
	<u>£ 50,237,845</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, 1900, these consisted of six- and twelve-months Treasury Bills (for supply purposes) to the amount of £8,133,000, and also of Treasury Bills to amount of £8,000,000, the interest on which is *accrued* from the Fixed Annual Charge by 63 Vic. cap. 2.

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, 1900, these sums stood as follows:—

Imperial Defence Act (1888) Annuities	£95 3 5
Russian Dutch Loan Annuity	277,305
Under 1 arracks Act, 1860	2,810,014
“ Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1899 ..	1,456,145
“ Uganda Railway Act, 1896 ...	3,060,263
“ Public Offices Act, 1895	454,503
“ (Whitehall Site) Act, 1897 ...	515 294
“ Royal Niger Compy. Act, 1899 ..	823 590
“ Naval Works Acts, 1895-99 ...	693 528
Total	<u>£10,186,482</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, 1900, these amounted to the following sums:—

Liability to Suitors (Chancery)	£2,331,884
“ “ Bankrupts' Estates	1,114,577
“ “ Suitors (Ireland)	259,151
Fee and other Funds “	163,285
Court of Bankruptcy “	35,042
Unclaimed Dividends (B. of England) ..	125,040
“ South Sea Annuities, &c. “ ..	39,788
“ Dividends (Bank of Ireland) ...	1,459
Life Annuities, &c. (Nat. Debt Office) ..	20,000
Uncl. Dividend acct. “ ..	37,155
Total	<u>£4,128,282</u>

The Permanent Charge of the Debt for the last two years is detailed below:—

DEBT:	1898-9.	1899-1900.
Funded Debt (Interest) ..	£16,009,557	£15,247,193
Terminable Annuities ...	7,281,793	7,250,490
Unfunded (Interest) ...	139,254	272,578
Cost of management ...	175,027	174,064
New Sinking Fund	1,394,459	19,875
Interest on War Debt ...	—	216,657
Total Charge for Debt ..	<u>£25,000,000</u>	<u>£23,216,657</u>

GROSS AMOUNT OF THE DEBT.

COST OF INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT.

Year.	GROSS AMOUNT OF THE DEBT.					COST OF INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT.		
	Funded Debt.		Unfunded Debt.	Other Liabilities.	Gross Total.	Funded Debt.		Unfunded Interest & Management, &c.
	Permanent.	Annuities.				Permanent.	Annuities.	
1888	£ 609,740,743	£ 78,449,230	£ 17,385,100	£ 1,152,508	£ 706,727,581	£ 18,187,386	£ 6,614,704	£ 1,197,910
1889	607,057,811	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	32,252,395	619,812	690,663,838	16,836,000	6,555,596	1,607,938
1891	579,472,082	68,458,798	36,140,079	1,834,059	685,954,018	15,998,486	6,549,871	2,451,643
1892	577,944,665	64,421,912	35,312,994	2,062,196	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	2,943,730	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	16,069,869	6,422,410	2,507,721
1896	589,146,878	49,351,465	9,975,800	4,065,962	654,540,105	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	16,108,037	7,149,743	1,742,220
1898	585,877,242	40,515,030	8,133,000	3,830,778	638,266,482	16,063,925	7,261,159	1,535,716
1899	584,180,305	36,243,280	8,133,000	7,478,380	633,040,995	16,009,557	7,281,703	1,708,740
1900	552,606,837	60,236,885	16,133,000	10,183,482	639,165,205	15,242,193	7,290,490	683,971

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Supplementary Estimate.	Estimated Receipts, &c.	Appropriations in Aid.	Net Estimate.	Actual Grant.	Revenue Departments.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1889-90	15,739,092	93,849	2,008,466		13,824,516	15,589,990	10,999,598
1890-91	15,660,909	37,734	1,950,693		13,948,000	15,901,513	11,307,358
1891-92	16,516,029	264,358			17,500,709	17,500,709	11,747,897
1892-93	17,310,920	118,955	1,100,294		15,210,626	17,626,875	12,299,471
1893-94	18,129,929	315,105	1,145,082		16,933,847	18,143,561	12,970,785
1894-95	20,021,785	402,689	1,149,934		17,538,285	18,841,038	13,619,982
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	1,419,663	19,795,040	20,045,000	14,152,246
1897-98	21,590,686	923,713	1,313,572	1,422,718	20,167,958	21,045,000	14,543,166
1898-99	23,191,384	126,218	1,290,931	1,398,738	21,792,646	21,918,064	15,433,697
1899-1900	23,600,461	243,676	1,399,750	1,500,796	22,179,665	22,408,341	16,191,071
1900-1901	24,400,456	241,221	1,570,159	1,561,648	22,838,808		16,683,634

CIVIL SERVICE, GROSS, £24,400,456; REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, £16,683,634. TOTAL, £41,089,090.

In the following divisions the gross and net totals of each vote are given for the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901, the net amount being arrived at by deducting "(a) Appropriations in Aid":—

CIVIL SERVICE.	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	£	£	£	£
I. Public Works and Buildings	1,977,050	1,895,622	2,024,288	1,951,427
II. Salaries and Expenses (including £63,000 "Secret Service" Money)	2,675,594	2,160,715	2,887,481	2,347,341
III. Law and Justice	4,501,275	3,809,088	4,545,209	3,817,765
IV. Education, Science, and Art	12,286,515	12,207,850	12,638,985	12,563,455
V. Foreign and Colonial Services	1,585,138	1,458,840	1,642,203	1,513,875
VI. Non-effective & Charitable Services	92,185	53,040	588,186	58,031
VII. Miscellaneous	62,704	55,500	61,098	56,894
Total Civil Service	23,680,461	22,179,665	24,400,456	22,838,808
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.				
Customs	895,840	846,600	832,250	833,500
Inland Revenue	1,981,232	1,966,232	2,010,083	1,993,083
Post Office	8,677,955	8,552,885	8,972,045	8,243,605
Post Office Packet Service	953,889	780,915	947,483	773,015
Post Office Telegraphs	3,681,025	3,638,390	3,856,767	3,770,330
Total Revenue Departments	16,191,071	15,785,022	16,688,634	15,220,533
Grand total	39,871,532	37,964,687	41,089,090	39,059,341

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The revenue of the Duchy was £29,000 in 1847 and £94,740 net in 1899. £60,000 was paid to Her Majesty; £5,248 laid out for the benefit of the estate; £4,453 deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £6,437 to defray the cost of management; and £2,000 to the Chancellor, leaving a balance of £17,643. Capital account, December, 1899, £22,114 in cash, and £16,319 in securities.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Income, 1899, £117,134. £66,915 was paid to the Prince of Wales; £13,837 the benefit of the estate; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £13,363; superannuations, &c. £1,493;

expenses of management, £5,485; leaving a balance in favour of 1900 of £11,377. Capital account, December, 1899, £44,390 in cash, and £389,393 in securities.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

The receipts amounted on March 31, 1899, to £105,639; expenditure to £111,780. £430,000 was paid over as Surplus Income to the Exchequer. Estates were purchased to the value of £222,724; sold £478,872; stock bought, £328,652. The expenses on "Royal Forests and Woodlands" came to £22,055, and on "Woods, Forests, and Lands" to £111,780. The balances (capital account) on March 31, 1899, were £42,144 (cash) and £596,780 (stock).

(a) Appropriations in Aid.—Under CLASS II.—Fees for Private Bills, &c. (House of Lords), £35,000; House of Commons, £30,000; Board of Trade fees, £12,830; Mercantile Marine Department Office fees, £50,276; Bankruptcy Department, £132,924; Royal Mint profit on coinage, £700,000; Sales by Stationery Office, £90,205. CLASS III.—Suprem. Court fees, £53,000; County Court fees, £440,000; Scottish Court fees, &c., £20,050. CLASS IV.—London University fees, £18,980; fees and books, National Schools (Ireland), £33,250; Queen's College (Ireland) fees, £5,500. CLASS V.—Consular Court fees, £70,000. CLASS VII.—Fees for honours and dignities, £5,204.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Net Estimate.	Expended.	No. of Men.	Secretary of State for War
	£	£			
1886-87	11,172,936	18,233,200	18,564,742	151,867	Rt. Hon. H. C. Bannerman, L. Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, C.
1887-88	21,485,018	18,393,900	17,514,031	149,391	
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	17,335,812	152,232	"
1890-91	20,582,357	17,897,900	17,611,999	153,483	"
1891-92	20,350,507	17,545,300	17,441,293	153,636	"
1892-93	20,654,962	17,531,200	17,537,772	154,073	"
1893-94	20,750,651	17,832,800	17,813,293	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	155,403	"
1896-97	20,938,978	18,042,100	18,156,520	156,174	The Marquess of Lansdowne, C.
1897-98	21,362,422	18,340,500	19,330,000	158,774	"
1898-99	22,359,599	19,220,500	20,000,000	180,513	"
1899-1900	23,822,333	20,617,200	43,600,000	184,853	"
1900-1901	76,309,153	72,999,400	—	430,000	"

NET INCREASE, 1900-1901, £52,382,200; ORDNANCE FACTORIES, GROSS, £3,790,100; NET, £47,100.

THE Army Expenditure was vastly augmented in 1899-1900 owing mainly to the operations in South Africa and to the disturbed state of affairs in China. A large proportion of the vast increase (£52,382,200) will be temporary only; but a sum of £1,925,000 represents a permanent addition, being: £516,000 for additional pay for the increased establishment; £750,000 for warlike stores; £334,000 for provisions; and £160,000 for transport. *Supplementary Estimates* were presented in October, 1899, for £10,000,000 and 35,000 men; in February, 1900, for £13,000,000 and 120,000 men; and in July, 1900, for a further sum of £11,500,000.

EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900	1900-1901.
	aNet.	aNet.	aNet.	aNet.
	£	£	£	£
1. Pay, &c., of the Army	5,947,800	6,266,400	6,509,000	15,200,000
2. Medical Establishments: Pay, &c.	293,800	295,800	305,800	555,000
3. Militia, Pay, &c.	53,000	53,000	57,000	2,238,000
4. Yeomanry, Pay, &c.	76,000	75,000	75,000	144,000
5. Volunteers, Pay, &c.	627,200	614,200	624,200	1,230,000
6. Transport and Remounts	744,000	710,400	790,000	10,000,000
7. Provisions, Forage, &c.	2,627,000	3,352,600	3,425,500	13,100,000
8. Clothing Establishments, &c.	82,700	862,000	1,090,000	4,680,000
9. Warlike and other Stores	2,975,400	1,972,000	2,531,000	8,000,000
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs	1,013,400	1,020,700	1,211,900	2,670,000
11. Military Education: Pay, &c.	118,600	118,200	111,100	113,800
12. Miscellaneous Effective Services	54,800	51,300	60,200	65,900
13. War Office: Salaries and Charges	248,500	245,200	248,300	275,000
Total of Effective Services	15,233,800	16,139,800	17,553,000	53,323,400
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
14. Retired Pay, Half-pay, &c., for Officers	1,538,800	1,567,800	1,555,000	1,611,000
15. Pensions for Warrant Officers, &c.	1,352,600	1,335,600	1,315,500	1,379,000
16. Superannuation, &c. Allowances	173,300	177,300	183,700	186,000
Total	18,349,500	19,220,500	20,617,200	61,499,400

ORDNANCE FACTORIES ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.

The gross amount of the estimate is £3,319,100, against £2,922,000 in 1898-99, and the items are:—Establishment pay £26,878; wages and police £1,615,538; materials and stores £1,511,000; machinery obtained by contract £41,900; buildings £85,034; miscellaneous £29,200; non-effective charges £9,500. Of the gross total £1,395,000 is chargeable to the Army for stores, £1,265,000 to the Navy, £100,000 to India. £70,000 is covered by sale of old stores, £12,000 by miscellaneous receipts, and £22,000 transferred from Suspense Account. This leaves £100 as the net amount of the vote, as in 1898-99. Materials and stores for Woolwich cost £1,312,000, for Enfield £47,000, for Waltham Abbey £140,000, and for Birmingham £10,000. The machinery obtained by contract is in addition to that made by the factory, and is valued at £41,900. Buildings include the cost of new works £53,034, the maintenance and repairs being £32,000.

(a) *The Gross and Net Totals are arrived at by deducting Appropriations in Aid.*—These consist of contributions from India. £700,000, and the Colonies, £324,000 (Canada, £21,000; Ceylon, £123,000; Mauritius, £22,200; Hong Kong, £51,600; Straits Settlements, £87,200; Malta, £5,000; and Natal £4,000), and of £87,000 paid by Egypt, while £42,000 is derived from the purchase of Discharge and £42,000 from Hospital Stoppages. The sum of £16,000 is derived from the sale of horses, &c.; £73,000 from the sale of provisions, &c.; £60,000 from the sale of old arms, &c.; £144,233 from the sale and rents of land, &c.; and £200 from fees payable by Gentlemen Cadets at Woolwich and Sandhurst.

Year.	Gross Estimates.	Net Estimate.	Expended.	No. of OFFICERS & MEN.		First Lord of the Admiralty.
				Seamen.	Marines.	
	£	£	£			
1886-87	13,650,626	12,993,100	13,265,401	48,500	12,900	Marquess of Ripon.
1887-88	13,162,247	12,476,800	12,325,357	49,600	12,900	Lord George Hamilton.
1888-89*	13,776,572	13,082,800	12,999,895	49,634	12,766	"
1889-90	14,361,810	13,685,400	13,842,241	51,526	13,874	"
1890-91	14,557,856	13,786,600	14,125,358	54,918	13,882	"
1891-92	15,210,620	14,215,100	14,150,000	56,995	14,005	"
1892-93	15,266,811	14,240,200	14,302,000	49,133	14,379	"
1893-94	15,267,674	14,240,100	14,048,000	51,428	14,865	Earl Spencer.
1894-95	18,371,713	17,366,100	17,642,000	57,026	15,365	"
1895-96	19,613,821	18,701,000	19,637,238	61,945	15,363	"
1896-97	22,774,313	21,823,000	22,271,902	65,577	15,861	George J. Goschen.
1897-98	23,280,478	22,238,000	22,170,000	70,472	16,841	"
1898-99	24,733,832	23,778,400	24,068,000	75,709	17,807	"
1899-1900	27,578,039	26,594,500	26,000,000	70,322	18,290	"
1900-1901	29,822,522	28,791,900	—	82,821	18,590	"

* The sum of £1,717,561 was this year transferred from the Army Estimates, and £205,980 to the Army Estimates.

NET INCREASE 1900-1901, £2,197,400.

The Naval Expenditure in 1899-1900 amounted to nearly one-fourth of the whole expenditure of the country, and was at the rate of about 12s. 9d. per head of the estimated population.

The gross and net totals of the several votes for the last two years are shown in the following abstract for the purpose of comparison, the net amount being derived by deducting "(a) Appropriations in Aid" :—

EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	1898-9.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Wages to Officers, Seamen, &c	5,105,185	4,988,000	5,361,017	5,242,700	5,643,016	5,527,000
2. Victualling and Clothing	1,921,325	1,491,700	2,051,712	1,606,700	2,186,175	1,715,300
3. Medical Estab. & Services	190,900	167,000	197,890	176,600	230,175	208,800
4. Martial Law	11,427	11,400	12,232	12,200	13,320	13,300
5. Educational Services	116,027	86,600	119,756	90,600	120,744	92,300
6. Scientific Services	79,629	67,200	82,341	69,500	81,185	66,600
7. Royal Naval Reserves	257,113	257,000	271,113	271,000	271,213	271,100
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—						
I. Personnel	2,230,915	2,218,000	2,429,815	2,417,000	2,535,815	2,523,000
II. Matériel	3,132,000	2,971,000	3,960,000	3,799,000	4,303,100	4,139,100
III. Contract Work	5,649,440	5,612,000	6,638,460	6,601,000	6,777,055	6,739,000
9. Naval Armaments	2,584,700	2,549,200	2,755,585	2,710,800	3,813,208	3,756,900
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs	657,100	650,100	866,830	795,100	905,800	885,800
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	243,127	232,900	286,645	248,200	281,912	271,200
12. Admiralty Office	256,700	247,700	270,600	261,600	276,100	267,100
Total Effective Services	22,435,588	21,549,800	25,215,995	24,302,000	27,438,818	26,476,800
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.						
13. Half-pay, Reserved & Retired Pay	764,803	752,500	786,914	774,700	798,972	786,700
14. Pensions, Gratuities, and Com- passionate Allowances	1,104,808	1,082,900	1,137,936	1,116,000	1,145,550	1,123,600
15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities ..	333,323	332,900	341,893	341,500	343,882	343,500
Total, Non-Effective Services	2,202,934	2,168,300	2,266,743	2,232,200	2,288,404	2,254,800
SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLONIES.						
16. Additional Naval Force in Aus- tralasian Waters, Annuity pay- able under	95,300	60,300	95,300	60,300	95,300	60,300
Grand Total	24,733,822	23,778,400	27,578,039	26,594,500	29,822,522	28,791,900

(a) Appropriations in Aid.—These consist of sums paid by India, £158,022; Australasian Colonies, £86,500; and in addition by Queensland, for survey of her coast, £2,270; and £11,500 is derived from the purchase of discharges, £15,500 from stoppages in pay, £374,000 from stoppages from pay for uniforms and extras, £107,043 from proceeds of sales of old stores, &c., and £14,000 from the sale of charts. The fees paid for training Naval Cadets in H.M.S. *Britannia* amount to £18,500.

ARMY AGENTS.

1. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.
 2. Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, S.W.

3. M'Grigor, Sir Charles R., Bart., & Co.,
 Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.

The Military Administration.

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W. Hours, 11 to 5.

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. William St. John Fremantle Brodricke, M.P.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF THE ARMY.—Salaries, &c., £248,300.

Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Roberts of Kandahar, VC, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.I.F., G.C.I.E.	£4,500
Private Secy.	£600
Aides-de-Camp,	£500
Military Secretary, Major-Gen. Sir Coleridge Grove, K.C.B.	£1,500
Assist. Military Secys., Col. A. M. Delavoye (Education); Col. J. C. Dalton; Col. W. E. Franklin (temp.)	each £800
Staff Capt., Capt. F. C. Owen, R.A.	£800
A.A.G. (Hobbs), Col. P. H. N. Lake	£650
D.A.A.G., Major W. G. Gwatkin	£500
Staff-Capt., Capt. V. C. Climo (temp.)	£500
Director of Military Intelligence, Major-Gen. Sir John Charles Ardagh, K.C.I.E., C.B. ..	£1,500
A.A.G., Col. Sir Wm. Everett, K.C.M.G. ..	£800
D.A.A.G., Major A. E. Altham; Major N. W. Barnardiston (temp.); Capt. B. R. James (temp.); Major J. E. Edmonds, R.E. (temp.); Major G. Wemyss (temp.); Lt.-Col. F. W. James (temp.); Capt. W. C. Black, I.S.C. (temp.); Capt. E. H. Hills, R.E.; Maj. L. Darwin (a.i.)	each £650
Staff Captains, Maj. C. W. Gwynn, D.S.O., R.E.; Maj. J. V. H. Crowe, R.A. (temp.); Capt. M. C. P. Ward, R.A. (temp.); Maj. E. M. Woodward (temp.); Lt.-Col. H. S. Walker (temp.); Capt. A. L. Lynden-Bell (temp.); Capt. F. R. B. Chapman (temp.)	each £500
Librarian, Capt. W. H. Cromie, LL.B. £300 to £450	
Map Officer, A. Knox.	£300 to £450
Adjutant-General to the Forces, General Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., VC	£2,400
D.A.G. Maj.-Gen. J. H. Laye (temp.) ..	£1,500
A.A.G., Col. E. O. Hay; Col. H. C. B. Farrant (temp.)	each £800
D.A.G., Major W. Adey, Lt.-Col. F. S. Rubb; Major L. A. M. Stopford (temp.)	each £650
Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, Major-Gen. A. E. Turner, C.B., R.A.	£1,500
D.A.G. do., Capt. R. G. Merriman, D.S.O.; R.A.; Major E. L. Englehart	£700
Inspector-General of Recruiting, Major-Gen. H. C. Borrett (temp.)	£1,500
A.A.G. Col. C. Crutchley (temp.)	£800
D.A.G., R.E., Maj.-Gen. W. Salmond, C.B.	£1,500
A.A.G., do., Col. E. Dickinson	£800
Director of Army Schools, Col. D. F. Jones ..	£800
Quartermaster-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., K.C.B. £2,100	
A.Q.M.G., Col. J. T. Skinner, C.B., D.S.O. £1,472;	
Col. R. Auld, Col. W. A. Dunne, C.B.; Col. C. E. Beckett, C.B. (temp.)	each £800
D.A.Q.M.G., Maj. F. B. Buist; Lt.-Col. J. S. Cowans; Lt.-Col. Hon. J. E. Lindley	each £650
Inspector-General of Remounts, Maj.-Gen. W. R. Truman	£1,200
Chief Paymaster, Col. J. E. Kitson, A.P.D.	£700
Inspector-General of Fortifications, General Sir R. Harrison, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.E.	£2,100
Deputy Inspects.-Gen. do., Col. C. M. Watson, C.M.G.; Col. G. Hildebrand; Col. C. H. Bagot, C.B.	each £1,200
Assistant do., Col. R. M. Hyslop, R.E.; Col. G. Barker, R.E.; Col. N. M. Lake, R.E.; Col. R. Thompson, R.E.; Lt.-Col. C. H. Darling, R.E.; Lt.-Col. W. J. Mackenzie, R.E.; Lt.-Col. H. D' A. Breton, R.E.	each £850
Artillery Adviser, Lt.-Col. A. C. Hansard, R.A.	£500
Inspector of Submarine Defences, Lt.-Col. F. Rainsford-Hannay, R.E.	£500
Assist. do., Maj. A. H. Randolph (emp.) ..	£450
Inspector of Iron Structures, Capt. C. H. H. Nugent, R.E. (temp.)	£500
Director-General of Ordnance, Gen. Sir H. Brackenbury, K.O.B., K.C.S.I., Col. Commdt., R.A.	£2,100
Deputy do., Col. R. A. Montgomery, R.A.	£900
Assist. do., Major-Gen. W. F. Vetch; Lt.-Col. C. G. Jeans	£800
Deputy-Assist. do., Maj. G. H. Bitt'leston, R.A.; Lt.-Col. F. B. Elmslie, B.A.; Maj. E. Tinker, R.A.; Lt.-Col. T. P. Batterby	each £650
Staff Captain, Capt. L. R. Kenyon, R.A.	£500
Inspector-General of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. Henry Fane Grant, C.B.	£1,200
A.A.G., Lieut. J. A. Browning, 2nd d.g. (temp.) ..	£600
A.A.G., Col. C. E. Swaine, C.B. (temp.)	£600
Chaplain-General, Rev. J. Cox Edghill, D.D.	£1,000
Director-General Army Medical Service, Gen. James Jameson, C.B., M.D., LL.D., Q.H.S.	£1,500
Deputy do., Surg.-Gen. H. S. Mur, C.B., M.D.	£1,300
Assist. Director, Lt.-Col. W. Johnston, M.D. (temp.)	£750
Deputy do., Maj. G. W. Macpherson, M.B., B.A.M.C.; Maj. E. M. Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., B.A.M.C.	each £650
Director-General Army Veterinary Department, Vety.-Col. Francis Duck, C.B.	£850
CLERICAL STAFF (arranged alphabetically).	
Principals, F. A. Bayly; J. W. Bevan; W. A. Bland; R. H. Brade; G. M. Bull, B.A.; B. B. Cubitt, P.A.; H. H. Fawcett; J. A. Flynn, B.A.; R. Freeth; C. Harris, B.A.; R. H. Hobart, C.B.; A. F. Major; F. J. Sewell; G. W. Stevens, B.A.; F. R. Thomas; G. P. Wight	£700 to £900
Actuary, J. G. Ashley, M.A.	£1,000
Seniors, G. E. Allen; J. A. Corcoran; H. P. Harvey, B.S.; F. Leach; C. J. Maxwell; W. J. T. Sheehan; F. G. Sills; A. C. Strange; H. B. Strong; F. E. Vandeleur; T. H. Wyatt	£450 to £650

1st Divn. Clerks, A. H. B. Allen*, B.A.; F. W. Askham*; G. A. Breading; H. N. Bunbury, B.A.; J. P. Crosland*, B.A.; S. Dannreuther B.A.; H. E. Davies*, B.A.; B. M. Draper, B.A.; E. V. Fleming*, B.A.; H. G. Goligher*, M.A.; P. H. Hanson, B.A.; L. D. Holland, B.A.; B. E. Holloway, B.A.; H. W. W. McAnally, B.A.; W. L. McArthur, B.A.; R. S. Meiklejohn, B.A.; E. J. Norman*; N. F. B. Osborn, M.A.; R. J. G. C. Paterson, B.A.; A. C. Pedley*; W. J. D. Rich, B.A.; B. H. Richardson, M.A.; E. J. Riley*; J. S. Ross, M.A.; J. Topley, B.A.; A. E. Turner, B.A.; C. Vere; C. F. Watherston, B.A.

*with rank of Actg. or Asst. Principal £150 to £500
Staff-Clerks, F. J. Arnold; A. A. Barge; H. J. Barlow; A. B. Beavis; D. M. Boardman; C. F. Brown; W. Bussell; A. Butler; A. D. L. Cary; R. J. Coles; C. W. Cooper; L. L. Duncan; H. G. Dunher; F. W. Dunn; E. G. Easton; H. J. Edwards; W. Evans; M. J. Fenelon; F. T. Freeman; H. J. Green; W. C. Grose; W. T. H. Harris; R. S. Harrison; S. Herbert; J. W. Hickey; D. Hurley; J. A. King, B.A., LL.D.; A. Martinelli; C. R. Moir; W. H. Nicoll; J. Paterson; W. Pearson; G. Piper; M. Roche; R. de M. Rudolf; G. Smith; W. H. Thomas; W. Trathan; H. A. Venables; F. H. Warren; H. O. Williams ... £350 to £450
Supplementary Clerks, H. Bower; A. Carter; E. M. Cavenaugh; G. H. Copping; J. I. Farrant; T. Larcombe; J. J. Macken; E. C. Minter; E. Q. Moody; W. Y. P. Pyne; F. G. Russell; J. Sharpe; A. G. Thorn; R. Ward. ... £350

2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, W. Baker; R. Barraclough; H. Boulton; F. O. Bowms; H. Finter; E. T. Gann; W. H. Glasson; H. H. Harris; R. Hawkins; H. S. King; R. J. Lundy; J. M. Minards; R. U. Morgan; J. S. Pettitt; J. Phillips; T. E. Robinson; J. A. Rochford; W. Round; C. R. Sutherland; O. H. Taylor; P. Taylor; T. H. Welch; A. J. Western ... £250 to £350

There are also 280 clerks of the 2nd Division, of whom 100 are employed temporarily, 80 abstractors and assistant clerks, and about 100 boy clerks and copyists.

JOINT NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE.

President, The Privy. Under Sec. of State for War Secs., Col. G. Hildebrand; Capt. R. B. Farquhar, R.N.

ORDNANCE COMMITTEE, Woolwich.—£10,800.

President, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Le G. Geary, K.C.B., R.A. ... £1,500
Vice-Pres., Rear-Adm. C. C. Drury, R.N. ... £1,150
Secretary, Maj. H. P. Hickman, R.A. ... £750
Asst. Sec., Commr. A. W. Waymouth, R.N. ... £650
Specially Employed, Lt. J. G. M. Watson, B.A.

WORKS BRANCH, Horse Guards

Chief Surveyor, B. R. Tucker.

ARMY SANITARY COMMITTEE.—£600.

President, Lt.-Gen. Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart., K.C.B.
Secretary, C. E. Innes.

ROYAL ENGINEER COMMITTEE.—£350.

President, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thos. Fraser, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary, Maj. G. A. Carr, R.E., S.M.E. (act.).

DRESS AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE, Aldershot.

President, Col. C. W. H. Douglas, A.D.C.

Secretary,

ESTABLISHMENTS & LOADS COMMITTEE, Aldershot.
President, Colonel C. W. H. Douglas, A.D.C.

Secretary,

ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION (7, Victoria St., S.W.).
Commissioner, Sir James Cornelius O'Dowd, K.C.B.

(hon.)

ARMY RAILWAY COUNCIL.

President, Col. D. A. Scott, C.B., D.S.O.
Secretary, T. H. Wyatt.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

7, Victoria Street, S.W.

Judge-Advocate-General, Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, K.C.B.

Deputy do., Sir J. Scott, K.C.M.G.

Deputy Judge-Advocate, Col. F. Cochran (temp.)

MILITARY PRISON DEPARTMENT.

(See Home Office p. 160).

ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, Grosvenor Road, S.W.

Chief Ordnance Officer, Col. F. E. Mulcahy £1,000
Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. J. H. Reynolds, D.C., M.B.

BRENNAN TORPEDO FACTORY.

Consulting Engineer, L. Brennan, C.B.

Supt., Capt. W. MacAdam, R.E.

BALLOON FACTORY, Aldershot.

Supt., Lt.-Col. J. L. B. Templer.

ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Central Staff, Woolwich.

Chief Superintendents, Ordnance Factories, Col E. Bainbridge, C.B.

Chief Mechanical Eng., Ordnance Factories, H. F. Donaldson, M.I.C.E.

Assistant Mechanical Engineers, Dr. H. T. Ashton; G. H. Bauster, M.I.C.E.

Secretary to Chief Superintendent, Maj. H. W. W. Barlow, R.A.

Civil Assistant, J. T. La Brooy.

Staff Officers, S. A. Sketchley, A. B. Williams; J. Hunt, F. C. Green, F. C. Davison, J. Huggett, and E. C. Harvey.

Royal Carriage Department.

Supt., Lt.-Col. Sir G. S. Clarke, K.C.M.G., R.E., F.R.S.

Asst. do., Major F. T. Fisher, R.A.

Staff Officer, W. T. Hailes.

Royal Gun Factory.

Supt., Maj. H. C. L. Holden, R.A., F.R.S.

Asst. do., Lieut. C. E. Acklom, R.N.

Principal Clerk, C. D. Davies.

Royal Laboratory.

Supt., Maj. J. S. Douglas, R.A.

Asst. do., Major H. C. W. Eteson, R.A.

Officers in charge of Danger Buildings, Capt. C. J.

Blunt, R.A.; Capt. C. J. D. Freeth, R.A.

Staff Clerk, C. E. Norton.

Building Works Department.

Supt., Col. M. T. Sale, C.M.G.

1st Asst. do., Maj. H. Huleatt, R.E.

2nd do. do. (Waltham Abbey), Capt. N. Kirby, R.E.

Traffic Manager (act.), Lt. G. B. Kenington, R.E.

Engineer, Railways, N. W. J. Gibson.

Surveyors, T. Murrable, H. W. Moxon.

Manager, C. O. Booth.

Medical Officers.

Maj. J. R. Dodd, M.D., F.R.C.S., B.A.M.C.

T. B. Carlyon, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (temp.)

D. N. Cooper, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (temp.)

ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, ENFIELD LOCK.

Supt., Lt.-Col. H. S. S. Watkin, C.B.

Senior Clerk, J. Black.

Acting Surgeon, N. Evans, M.D.

ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, Birmingham.

Supt., Lt.-Col. F. W. J. Barker.

Staff Officer, C. Sendeby.

Acting Surgeon, F. E. C. Houghton.

ROYAL GUNPOWDER FACTORY, WALTHAM ABBEY.

Supt., Maj. F. L. Nathan, R.A.

Asst. do., Major E. S. Cooper, B.A.

Officer in charge of Danger Buildings, Capt. W. B.

Anley, B.A.

Staff Officer, F. A. Renshawe.

Acting Surgeon, J. Damer Priest.

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 Lancers, B.A., R.E., Middx. Regt., K.R.R.C., Hon. Col.-in-Chief to the Forces, Chief Pers. A.D.C.
- H.B.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., K.E., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. 10 Hussars, and Col.-in-Chief 1 Life Guards, 2 Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, and Gord. Highrs., A.D.C.
- Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineers.
- Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., O.I.E., Colonel Royal Scots Fusiliers.
- Right Hon. Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. R.H.G., Col.-in-Ch. Roy. Irish Regt.
- FC, Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Lord Roberts of Kandahar, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., (R. Art.) Col. Irish Guards.
- H.H. Prince William Augustus Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.P., G.C.B., Col. 1 Life Guards.
- Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry.

GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST (14).

- Schleswig - Holstein, H.B.H. Prince Christian of, K.G., A.D.C.
- Biddulph, Sir Robert, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. B.A.
- Connaught & Strathearn, H.R.H. the Duke of, K.O., Scots Gds., 6 Dragns., Rifle Brig., A.D.C. (*Commg. Forces in Ireland*).
- Dunne, John Hart, Wilts Regt.
- FC, Wood, Sir Henry Evelyn, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., (*Adj.-Gen.*).
- Harrison, Sir Richd., K.C.B., C.M.G., R.E. (*Insp.-Gen. of Fortifications*).
- Chapman, Edward Francis, C.B., B.A. (*Commg. Scottish District*).
- Lyon-Fremantle, Sir Arthur J., G.C.M.G., C.B.
- FC, Buller, Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. K.R.R.C. (*Aldershot*).
- Tomkins, Wm. Percival, O.I.E., Col. Comdt. Royal Engrs.
- Stevenson, Nathaniel.
- Cumberland & Teviotdale, H.R.H. the Duke of, K.G.
- Clerk, Godfrey, C.B.
- FC, Channer, George Nicholas, C.B., I.S.C.
- LeGrand, Fredk. Gasper, R.M.L.I.
- Palmer, Sir Arthur Power, K.C.B., I.S.C. (*act. C.-in-C. India*).
- Tuson, Sir Hy. B., K.C.B., R.M.A.
- suther, Cuthbert C., R.M.A.
- Graham, Samuel James, C.B., R.M.L.I.
- Bird, Sir George Corrie, K.C.I.E., C.B., I.S.C.
- Barker, Sir George Digby, K.C.B. (*Bermuda*).
- Low, Sir Robert Cunliffe, G.C.B., Indian Army (*Bombay Comd.*).
- White, Sir George Stewart, FC, G.O.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Gord. Highrs. (*Gib. altar*).

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST (30).

- Brackenbury, Sir Henry, K.C.B., B.A., *empy. Gen. (Div. Gen. Ordnance)*.
- Stirling, Sir William, K.C.B., Col. Comdt. B.A. (*Tower*).
- Forestier-Walker, Sir Frederick W. E., K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Lines of Communications, S. Africa*).
- Clarke, Sir Chas. Mansfield, Bart., K.C.B. (*Q.M.G.*).
- East, Sir Cecil Jas., K.C.B.
- Seymour, Lord Wm. Frederick Ernest.
- Russell, Sir Baker Creed, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., 13 Hussars (*Commg. at Portsmouth*).
- Grant, Sir Robert, K.C.B., R.E.
- Warren, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., R.E.
- Glyn, John Plumtre Carr.
- Grenfell, Sir Francis Wallace, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. K.R.R.C. (*General, Malta*).
- Methuen, Lord, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*1st Divn., S. Africa*).
- Sanford, George Edwd. Langham Somerset, C.B., C.S.I., R.E.
- Geary, Sir Henry Le Guay, K.C.B., B.A. (*President, Ordnance Comtee.*).
- Fryer, John, C.B.
- Hopton, Sir Edward, K.C.B., Connaught Rangers.
- Owen, John Fletcher, R.A.
- Barnes, Ardley H. F., R.M.L.I.
- Pennington, Chas. Richd., C.B., I.S.C.
- Nicolson, Malcom Hassells, C.B., Ind. Army (*Mhow*).
- Evans, Horace Moule, C.B., I.S.C.
- French, Arthur, C.B., R.M.A.
- Handcock, Arthur Gore, C.B., I.S.C.
- Biscoe, William Walters, C.B., Indian Army.
- Wolseley, Sir Geo. Benjamin, K.C.B. (*Madras Command*).
- Gore, Edward Arthur.
- Badcock, Alexander Robert, C.B., C.S.I., I.S.C.
- Gerard, Sir Montagu Gilbert, K.C.S.I., C.B., I.S.C.
- Jennings, Robert Melvill, C.B., Indian Army (*Lucknow*).
- Butler, Sir William Francis, K.C.B. (*Devonport*).
- Colwell, Geo. Harrie T., C.B., R.M.L.I.

MAJOR-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST (110).

- Luck, Sir George, K.C.B. (*Lieut.-Gen. Bengal Command*).
- Congleton, Lord, C.B. (*Inf., Malta*).
- Thynne, Reg. Thos., C.B. (*York*).
- Tucker, Chas., C.B. (*Lieut.-Gen. S. Africa*).
- Carrington, Sir Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gen. S. Africa*).
- Walker, Alexander, C.S.I., R.A.
- Ciery, Sir Cornelius F., K.C.B. (*Lieut.-Gen. S. Africa*).
- Dalrymple, Wm. Liston, C.B.
- Trotter, Henry (*London Comd.*).
- Gascoigne, Wm. Julius, C.M.G. (*Commg. at Hong Kong*).
- Burnett, Chas. John, C.B. (*Poona*).
- Maurice, Sir John Frederick, K.C.B. (*Woolwich*).
- Combe, Boyce Albert, C.B. (*Rawal Pindi*).
- Prior, George Upton.
- Gosset, Matthew Wm. Edwd., C.B. (*Dublin*).

- Saward, Michael Henry, R.A. (Guernsey).
- McCalmont, Sir Hugh, K.C.B. (Cork).
- Grove, Sir Coleridge, K.C.B. (Mil Sec., Headqrs.).
- Swaine, Leopold Victor, C.B. C.M.G. (Chester).
- Sterling, John Barton.
- Kitchener of Khartoum, Lord (Pasha), G.C.B., K.O.M.G., R.R. (Chief of the Staff, S. Africa).
- Halliday, George Thomas, Indian Army.
- Hunter, Sir Archbd., K.C.B., D.S.O. (Lieut.-Gen. S. Africa).
- Rundle, Sir H. M. Leslie, K.C.B., D.S.O., R.A. (Lieut.-Gen. S. Africa).
- Strahan, Charles, R.R.
- Kelly - Kenny, Thomas, C.B. (Lieut.-Gen. S. Africa).
- Stedman, Sir Edwd., K.C.I.E., C.B., Ind. Staff Corps
- Protheroe, Montague, C.B., C.B.I. I.S.C. (Rangoon).
- Toker, Alliston C., C.B., I.S.C.
- Moysey, Charles John, C.M.G., R.E.
- Pretzman, Geo. Tindal, C.B., R.A. (Bloomfontein).
- Salis-Schwabe, Geo. (Lt.-Gov. and Sec., Roy. Hospital, Chelsea).
- Stewart R. MacGregor, C.B., R.A. (Comdg. Arty., Portsmouth).
- Tregear, Vincent W., C.B., Indian Army.
- Hogg, Geo. Crawford, C.B., Ind. Army.
- Hobson, Fredk. Taylor (Ceylon).
- McC, Leach, Edwd. P., C.B., R.E.
- Abadie, Hy. Richard, C.B., Jersey.
- Lawrence, Wm. Alex., I.S.C.
- Gatacre, John, C.B., I.S.C. [R.A.]
- Hutchinson, Wm. Francis Moore, Rose, Edwd Lee, R.M.L.I.
- Borrett, Herbert Charles (Insp. Gen. Recruiting, temp.).
- Boughey, John.
- Colville, Sir Hy. Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Inf. Gibraltar).
- Ardagh, Sir John Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B., R.E. (Dir. Mil. Intelligence).
- Fraser, Sir Thomas, K.C.B. C.M.G., R.E. (Thames Dist.).
- Brownlow, William Vesey, C.B.
- Brook, Edmund Smith, C.B.
- Paton, George, C.M.G.
- Falmouth, Viscount, C.B., M.V.O.
- Blood, Sir Bindon, K.C.B., R.E. (Meerut).
- Campbell, Barrington B.D., M.V.O. (S. Africa).
- Cooke, Thomas Arthur.
- Salmond, Wm., C.B., R.E. (D.-A.-G., Roy. Eng.).
- Begbie, Elphinstone Waters, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army.
- Eltou, Henry Strachan, I.S.C.
- Smalley, Frederick, Indian Army.
- Waterfield, Henry Gordon, C.B. I.S.C.
- Morton, Sir Gerald de Courcy K.C.I.E., C.B.
- Gatacre, Sir Wm. Forbes, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Colchester).
- Holley, Edmund Hunt, R.A.
- Upcher, Russell, C.B., D.S.O.
- Talbot, Hon. Reginald Arthur James, C.B. (Cairo).
- Campbell, Frederick Lorn.
- Turner, Alfred Edwd., C.B., R.A. (Insp.-Gen. Aux. Forces).
- Barton, Geoffrey, C.B., Col. R. Fus. (S. Africa).
- Lyttelton, Hon. Neville Gerard, C.B. (Lieut.-Gen. S. Africa).
- Hunter, Woodburn, R.A.
- Chernside, Sir Herbert Charles, C.C.M.G., C.B., R.E.
- Olipphant, Laurence James, M.V.O.
- Hart, Arthur FitzRoy, C.B. (S. Africa).
- Lane, Ronald Bertram, C.B. (Alexandria).
- Boyes, John Edward.
- Cunningham, Charles Alex., I.S.C.
- Clifford, Richard Melville, I.S.C.
- Stewart, Hopton Scott, I.S.C.
- McLeod, Donald James Sim, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army.
- Slade, Frederick George, C.B., R.A. (Art., Gibraltar).
- McC, Sartorius, Euston Henry, C.B.
- Percy-Smith, Percy Wyndham, Indian Army.
- Wodehouse, Joscelyn Heneage, C.B., C.M.G., R.A. (Secunderabad).
- Slade, John Ramsay, C.B., R.A.
- Hildyard, H. John Thornton, C.B. (Lieut.-Gen., S. Africa).
- Morris, John Ignatius, R.M.L.I.
- Westmacott, Sir Richd., K.C.B., D.S.O., I.S.C. (Now).
- Waterhouse, James, I.S.C.
- Parr, Henry Hallam, C.B., C.M.G. (Shorncliffe). (Mornus).
- Truman, Wm. Robinson (Ref. Fagan, James Lawtie, I.S.C.
- Shakespeare, Geo. R. J., I.S.C.
- Pengelly, George Faquharson, R.M.A.
- Eaton, Hon. Herbert Francis.
- Gough, Hugh Sutlej, C.B., C.M.G.
- Kelly, Wm. Freeman, C.B. (D.-A.-G., South Africa).
- Collen, Sir Edwin Henry Hayter, K.C.I.E., C.B. (Indian Council).
- Scafe, Charles Harington, R.M.L.I.
- Willson, Mildmay Willson, C.B.
- French, John Denton Pinkstone (Lieut.-Gen. S. Africa).
- Hughes, Charles Frederick, C.B., I.S.C.
- Fagan, Christopher Sullivan Feltrim, R.M.L.I.
- Wright, William Purvis, R.M.L.I.
- Meiklejohn, Sir Wm. Hope, K.C.B., C.M.G., Indian Army (Allahabad).
- Vetch, Wm. Francis (Asst. Dir.-Gen. Ordnance).
- Grant, Henry Fane, C.B., (Insp. G-n. Cavalry).
- Curtis, Reginald Laurence Herbert (D.-A.-G., Ireland, temp.).
- Tyler, Trevor Bruce, R.A. (Insp.-Gen. Art., India).
- Pole-Carew, Reginald, C.B. (Lieut.-Gen., S. Africa).
- Elles, Sir Edmond Roche, K.C.B., R.A. (Adj.-Gen., India).
- Baden-Powell, Robert Stephenson Smyth (S. Africa).
- French, George Arthur, C.M.G., R.A. (New S. Wales).
- Smith, Sir Charles Holled, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Stewart, Sir Norman Robert, Bart., I.S.C.
- Simpson, George, C.B., I.S.C.
- Crosbie, Adolphus Brett, R.M.L.I.

Local and Temporary Rank.

Lieut.-Generals.

- C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O. (Punjab).
- I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O. (S. Africa).
- Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B. (China).

Major-Generals.

- Howard, F., C.B. (S. Africa).
- Brocklehurst, J. F., M.V.O. (S. Africa).
- Wood, E., C.B. (S. Africa).
- Brabazon, J. P., C.B. (S. Africa).
- Marshall, G. H. (S. Africa).
- Coke, J. T. (S. Africa).
- Cleuz, C. E. (S. Africa).
- Klements, R. A. P., D.S.O. (S. Africa).
- Wingate, Sir F. R., K.C.B. (Egypt).
- Nicholson, Sir W. G., K.C.B. (S. Africa).
- MacDonald, H. A., C.B. (S. Africa).
- Wynne, A. S., C.B. (S. Africa).
- Dickson, J. B. B., C.B. (S. Africa).
- D. Uglas, C. W. H. (S. Africa).
- Smih-Dorien, H. L., D.S.O. (S. Africa).
- Stephenson, T. E. (S. Africa).
- Cooper, C. D. (S. Africa).
- Dunaonald, Earl of, C.B. (S. Africa).
- Allen, R. E. (S. Africa).
- Paget, A. H. (S. Africa).
- Jones, I. R. (S. Africa).
- Knox, W. G., C.B. (S. Africa).
- Maxwell, J. G., D.S.O. (S. Africa).
- Hamilton, B. M. (S. Africa).
- Murray, J. W. (S. Africa).
- Barrow, E. G., C.B. (China).
- O'Grady - Haly, R. H., C.B. (Canada).
- Creagh, O'M., VC (China).
- Dorward, A. R. F., C.B. (China).
- Campbell, L. R. H. D. (China).
- Cummins, J. T., D.S.O. (China).
- Reid, A. J. F., C.B. (China).
- Richardson, G. L. R., C.B. (China).
- Hobday, T. F., C.B. (Cony.-Gen.-in-Chief, India).
- Marland, P. J., C.B. (Secy. Govt. India, Mily. Dept.).
- Wace, R., C.B. (Dir.-Gen. Ord., India).
- Elliot, E. L., C.B. (Insp.-Gen. Cavalry, India).
- Turner, S. C. (Dir.-Gen. Mil. Works, India).

O'Callaghan, D. D. T. (R. Art., Malta).
 Murray, R. H., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Hemming, F. W., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Lyle, J. H. (D.-A.-G., Hd. Qrs.).
 Hilton, J. F. (Burdos).
 Guyon, G. F. (Aldershot).
 Verner, T. E., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Fethers'onaugh, R. S. R. (Aldershot).
 Rapar, A. G. (Jamaica).

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Lugard, F. J. D., C.B. (N. Nigeria).
 Burn-Murdoch, J. F. (S. Africa).
 Broadwood, R. G. (S. Africa).
 Rilley, C. P. (S. Africa).
 Ford, J. R. P. (S. Africa).
 Kitchen, F. W. (S. Africa).
 Hamilton, E. O. F. (S. Africa).
 Mohr, B. T., D.S.O. (S. Africa).
 Cuaningham, G. G., D.S.O. (S. Afr.).
 Pinner, H. C. O. (S. Africa).
 VC, Sir R. C. Hart, K.C.B. (Quetta).
 Barnard, J. H., C.B. (Wellington, Madras).
 Ventris, F. (Bombay).
 Jeffreys, P. D., C.B. (Jubbulpore).
 Barlow, J. (D.-A.-G., India).
 Fancourt, St. J. M. (Barerville).
 Rapsley, E. (R. Art., Bombay).
 Black, W. C. (Deesa).
 Stopford, A. B. (R. Art, Madras).
 Purdy, E. (R. Art., Punjab).
 Henry, G. (D.-A.-G., India).
 Leach, H. P., C.B. (Fort William).
 Settle, H. H., C.B. (S. Africa).
 Errol, Earl of (S. Africa).
 Oshesam, Lord (S. Africa).
 Hill, W., C.B. (Dera Ismail Khan).
 Webber, J. W. (M. India).
 Penton, H. E. (Kamptee).
 Lockhart, Sir S. M., Bt., M.V.O. (Curragh).

MILITARY AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE QUEEN.

Chief Personal Aide-de-Camp, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., Hon. Colonel-in-Chief to the Forces.

Personal Aides-de-Camp { Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P.
 General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B.
 General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G.

Aides-de-Camp.

Bell, Col. William, C.B.	Campbell, Col. Wm., R.M.A.	Wood-Martin, Col. Wm. G.	Matthias, Col. H. H., C.B. (extra).
Derby, Col. Rt. Hon. Earl of, K.G., G.C.B.	Ogilvy, Col. Sir R. H. A., Bt.	Bashford, Col. Chas. Brome.	Murray, Maj.-Gen. R. H., C.B. (extra).
Wemyss, Col. Earl of.	Haddington, Col. Earl of.	Montrose, Col. Duke of, K.T.	Cooper, Col. Harry (extra).
Brabazon, M.-Gen. J. P., C.B.	Belper, Col. Rt. Hon. Lord.	Clarendon, Col. Earl of.	MacDonald, Maj.-Gen. H. A., C.B., D.S.O. (extra).
Barnard, Br.-Gen. J. H., C.B.	Blythwood, Col. Lord.	Harewood, Col. Earl of.	Cawdor, Col. the Earl of.
Rivett-Carnac, Col. J. H., C.I.E.	Davies-Cooke, Col. Bryan G.	Galway, Col. Viscount.	Beaufort, Col. the Duke of.
Cavendish, Col. James Chas.	Money, Col. G. L. C., D.S.O.	Londonderry, Col. the Marquess of, K.G.	Lewis, Col. D. F. C.B. (2 ^d).
Suffield, Col. Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B.	Howard, Maj.-Gen. F., C.B.	Brownlow, Col. Earl.	McCallum, Col. Sir H. E., K.C.M.G., R.E.
Northumberland, Col. the Duke of.	Kelly, Col. Jas. Graves, C.B.	Le Cornu, Col. Chas. P., C.B.	Bridge, Col. T. F. D., R.M.L.I.
Hutton, Col. E. T. H., C.B.	Davis, Col. John.	Aitken, Col. William, C.B., R.A.	Mayne, Col. R. C. G., C.B.
Gaselee, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A., K.C.B.	March, Col. Earl of.	Wingate, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fras. R., K.C.B., D.S.O., R.A.	Roberts, Col. C. F., C.M.O. (hon.).
	Stevenson, Col. James.	Douglas, Maj.-Gen. Chs. W.	
	Kempster, Col. Fras. J., D.S.O.	Horsley.	
	Exerton, Lieut.-Gen. C., C.B.	Dixon, Col. Hy. Grey, C.B.	
	Clements, Maj.-Gen. R. A. P., D.S.O.		

Cavalry (HOUSEHOLD, £60,900; LINE, £416,100).

[The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 193.]

1ST LIFE GUARDS. (1) Lt.-Col., Lord Binning.
Windsor.
 Majors, H. F. Fenwick, l.c. (2nd), W. Anstruther-Thomson, A. V. H. Vaughan-Lee.
Col.-in-Ch., H.R.H. Prin. of Wales
Col., H.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.P., G.C.B., f.m.
 Lt.-Col., C. N. Miles.
 Majors, T. C. P. Calley, l.c. (2nd); G. Carter; Hon. C. E. Bingham.
Adjts.

2ND LIFE GUARDS. (1) Lt.-Col., Lord Binning.
Regent's Park.
 Col.-in-Ch., H.R.H. Prin. of Wales
 Col., Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., g.
 Lt.-Col., Sir A. D. Neeld, Bart.
 Majors, J. A. Smith-Cunninghame, l.c. (2nd); C. F. St. C. Anstruther-Thomson; M. J. C. Longfield.
Adjts., R. T. Ellison, capt.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (The Blues). *Hyde Park.* (1) Col.-in-Ch., H.R.H. Prin. of Wales
 Col., Visct. Wolsley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., f.m.

4TH D. GUARDS (Roy. Irish).
Rawal Pindi, Punjab Comd. (2) Col., Sir H. C. Wilkinson, K.C.B., l.g.
 Lt.-Col., G. D. F. Sullivan, c.
Adjutant, W. Belk, capt.

5TH D. G. (Pruss. Charlotte of Wales's). *S. Africa.* (1) Col., Hon. S. J. Gough-Calthorpe, l.g.
 Lt.-Col., St. J. C. Gore.
Adjts., W. Q. Winwood, lt.

6TH D. GUARDS (Carabinieri). *S. Africa.* (1) Col., Sir A. J. H. Elliot, K.C.B., m.g.
 Lt.-Col., A. Sprot.
Adjts., S. R. Kirby, capt.

7TH D. G. (Princess Royal's). *S. Africa.* (1) Colonel, Sir H. P. Ewart, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., m.g.
 Lt.-Col., W. H. M. Lowe.
Adjts.,

1ST (KING'S) DRAGON GUARDS. *Aldershot.* (1) Col.-in-Chief, H. I. M. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G. ('96).
 Col., J. R. S. Sayer, C.B., l.g.
 Lt.-Col., H. M. Owen.
Adjts.,

2ND D. GUARDS (Queen's Bays). *Aldershot.* (1) Col., Wm. Henry Seymour, C.B., g.
 Lt.-Col., J. E. Dewar.
Adjts., E. W. L. Urquhart, capt.

3RD D. GUARDS (Prince of Wales's). *Curragh.* (2) Colonel, Conyers Tower, C.B., l.g.
 Lt.-Col., J. H. Aspinwall.
Adjts.,

1 (ROYAL) DRAGOONS. (1)
S. Africa.
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. William II.,
Germ. Emp., King of Prussia.
Col., F. S. Russell, c.m.g., m.g.
Lt.-Col., J. F. Burn-Murdoch
(Brig.-Gen., S. Africa).
Adjt., G. F. Steele, capt.

2 DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys). S. Africa. (1)
Colonel-in-Chief, H.I.M. Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia.
Col., Geo. Andrew Nugent, l.g.
Lt.-Col., W. H. Hippisley.
Adjt., A. D. Miller, capt.

3 (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS
Lucknow, Bengal Comd. (1)
Col., Edwd. Howard Vyse, l.g.
Lt.-Col., F. W. N. Wogan-Browne.
Adjt., J. S. Roche, capt.

4 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS.
Secunderabad, Madras Comd. (1)
Colonel, Alexander Low, c.B., g.
Lt.-Col., W. A. Ramsay, c.
Adjt., A. L. Trevor-Boothie, capt.

5 (Roy. Irish) LANCERS. (1)
S. Africa.
Colonel, W. G. D. Massy, c.B., l.g.
Lt.-Col., J. F. M. Fawcett.
Adjt., R. C. Browne-Clayton, lt.

6 (Inniskilling) DRAGOONS.
S. Africa. (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, e.g., c.B., g.
Col., Sir C. C. Shute, k.C.B., g.
Lt.-Col., M. F. Rimington.
Adjt., G. K. Ansell, lt.

7 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS.
Aldershot. (1)
Colonel, Robert Hale, m.g.
Lieut.-Col., Hon. E. T. Lawley.
Adjt., F. W. Wormald, capt.

8 (King's Royal Irish) HUSSARS
S. Africa. (1)
Col., William Mussenden, m.g.
Lieut.-Col., P. L. Clowes.
Adjt.,

9 (Queen's Royal) LANCERS.
S. Africa. (1)
Col., H. A. Buehman, c.B., m.g.
Lt.-Col., M. O. Little.
Adjt., E. F. Bell, lt.

10 (Pr. of Wales's Own Roy.) HUSSARS. S. Africa. (1)
Colonel, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, k.g., k.T., k.P., &c., f.m.
Lt.-Col., R. B. W. Fisher, c.;
H. Alexander
Adjutant, Hon. J. Dawnay, capt.

11 (Prince Albert's Own) HUSSARS. Egypt. (1)
Col., Wm. Chas. Forrest, c.B., g.
Lt.-Col., Hon. O. V. G. A. Lumley.
Adjt., E. M. Yorke, lt.

12 LANCERS (Pr. of Wales's Royal.) S. Africa. (1)
Col., A. L. Lyttelton-Annesley, l.g.
Lieut.-Col., B. T. Mahon, d.s.o., c.
(Brig.-Gen. S. Africa).
Adjt., W. J. Greenly, lt.

13 HUSSARS. S. Africa. (1)
Colonel, Sir Baker Creed Russell, c.B., k.C.M.G., l.g.
Lt.-Col., H. J. Blagrove, c.
Adjt., J. H. Tremayne, capt.

14 HUSSARS (King's).
S. Africa. (1)
Col., Hon. C. W. Thesiger, l.g.
Lt.-Col., G. H. C. Hamilton.
Adjt., F. R. Lawrence, d.s.o., capt.

15 (King's) HUSSARS.
Meerut, Bengal. (1)
Col., Sir Fredk. Wellington J. FitzWygram, Bart., l.g.
Lt.-Col.,
Adjt., P. O. Hambro, capt.

16 (Queen's) LANCERS.
S. Africa. (1)
Col., Wm. Thomas Dickson, l.g.
Lt.-Col., E. C. Bethune.
Adjt.,

17 (Duke of Cambridge's Own) LANCERS. S. Africa. (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, k.g., A.D.C., f.m.
Col., Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, c.B., l.g.
Lt.-Col., E. B. Herbert.
Adjt., V. S. Sandeman, capt.

18 HUSSARS. S. Africa. (1)
Col., Sir A. G. Montgomery-Moore, k.C.B., g.
Lt.-Col., E. C. Knox.
Adjt., W. M. P. Pollok, capt.

19 (Princess of Wales's Own) HUSSARS. S. Africa. (1)
Col., Coote Synghe Hutchinson, l.g.
Lt.-Col., C. B. H. Wolseley-Jenkins.
Adjt., M. Archer-Shee, lt.

20 HUSSARS. Mhow, Bombay Comd. (1)
Col., Sir Roger Henry Palmer, Bart., l.g.
Lieut.-Col., H. G. P. Beauchamp.
Adjt., A. O. Jacob, capt.

21 (Empress of India's) LANCERS. Dublin. (1)
Col., Sir Robert White, k.C.B., g.
Lt.-Col., W. G. Crole Wyndham, c.B.
Adjutant, C. J. Clerk, capt.

CAVALRY BRIGADES.

1ST. Aldershot.
Maj.-Gen., F. W. Hemming, c.B. (temp.)
Brigade Major, Capt. C. E. G. Noxton, l.g. (temp.)

2ND. Canterbury.
Col. on Staff,
Adjt.,

3RD. Curragh.
Brig.-Gen., Sir S. M. Lockhart Bt., m.v.o. (temp.)
Adjt., Capt. W. M. Tower, 3 Hrs. (temp.)

4TH. Colchester.
Col. on Staff,
Adjt.,

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Canterbury.
Lt.-Col., E. Hegan.
Maj. (2nd),
Adjt., Major J. G. Fair, 21 Lrs.
Rg. Mr., G. J. Matthews, hon. m.
Qr. Mr., J. W. Humphrey, hon. capt.

REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT.

66, Victoria St., S.W.
Insp.-Gen., W. R. Truman, m.g.;
Asst. Insp.-Gen., B. L. Tollner, c.;
J. C. Hanford, c.B., c, U. G. C. de Burgh, l.c.
D. A. A. G., R. C. B. Lawrence, c.
Staff Capt., H. Morgan, m. (temp.)

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—(£144,000)—List of Regiments, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Ayrshire—Robt. Morris Pollok, c.
Berks—Hon. Capt. Wm. Craven, c.
Bucks—Lord Chesham, c. (Brig.-Gen. S. Africa).
Cheshire—Earl of Harrington, c.
Denbighshire—H. R. L. Howard, c.
Derbyshire—R. W. Chandos-Pole.
Devon (Royal 1st)—Sir John Shelley, Bart., c.
(Royal N.)—Visct. Ebrington, c.
Dorset—W. E. Brymer, c.
Gloucestershire—D. of Beaufort, c., A.D.C.
Hampshire—William Woods.

Herts—Earl of Clarendon, c.A.D.O.
Kent (Royal East)—Lord Harris, c.B., l.g., c.
(West)—C. E. Warde, c.
Lanarkshire.—Sir S. M. Lockhart Bt., m.v.o., c.; J. Addie.
Lanarkshire (Queen's Own)—James Neilson, c.
Lancashire (D. of Lancaster's Own)—Clement Molyneux Roys, c.
Leics (Hussars)—Lord Gerard, c.
Leicestershire—Fredk. G. Blair, c.
Lothians and Berwickshire—Sir W. A. B. Hamilton, k.C.M.G., c.B., c

Middlesex—W. Kenyon Mitford, c.
Montgomeryshire—Sir Herbert L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bart.
Northumberland—J. B. Cookson, c.
Nottinghamshire (S.)—L. Rulston, c.; H. F. Smith.
Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—Visct. Galway, c., A.D.C.
Oxfordsh.—Visct. Valentia, m.P., c.
Pembrokeshire—

Shropshire—E. H. Baldoke, c.
Somerset (North)—Viscount Dun-
garvan.

Somerset (West)—W. Barrett.
Staffordshire—James Heath, c.
Suffolk—Alfred George Lucas, c.;
 F. H. G. Cruickshank, c.
Warwickshire—Marquess of Hertford.

Westmorland and Cumberland—
 Earl of Lonsdale, c.
Wiltshire (Royal)—Rt. Hon. Walter
 Hume Long, M.P., c.
Worcestershire—Lord Windsor, c.
Yorkshire (Hrs.)—Lord Bolton, c.

Yorkshire (Dns.)—Earl of Scarborough, c.
 LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS.
 (£430).
Wiltshire—Sir J. Gilmour, Bt. V. D. O.

Royal Regiment of Artillery (£1,258,000; *Militia*, £384,500). (1).
Volunteer Staff, £42,468.

Colonel-in-Chief, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., A.D.C., f.m.
Colonels Commandant, Sir Collingwood Dickson, G.C.B., F.C., g.; Sir Arnold Burrows Kemball, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*late Bombay*); Sir Chas. Lawrence D'Agular, G.C.B., r.h.a., g.; Sir Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, C.S.I. g. (*late Beng.*); Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, G.C.B., g.; Napier Geo. Campbell, g. (*late Madras*); Robert Parker Radcliffe, l.g.; George Godfrey Pearse, C.B., g. (*late Madras*), r.h.a.; Sir William Olpherts, F.C., G.C.B. (*late Beng.*); Hon. Sir David Macdowell Fraser, K.C.B., g., r.h.a.; Geo. Vanderheyden Johnson, l.g.; Philip Gossett Pipon, C.B., g.; Charles Bowdler Fuller, g. (*late Bomb.*); James Edward Corder, g. (*late Beng.*); Francis William Hastings, g.; Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, K.C.M.G., g.; Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.B., g. Sir Wm. Stirling-Hamilton, Bart., g. (*late Beng.*); Thomas Nicholl, g. (*late Beng.*); Gaspard Le Marchant Tupper, l.g.; Walter d'Oyly Kerrich, g. (*late Madras*); Sir Henry Brackenbury, K.C.B., l.g.; Sir Robert John Hay, K.C.B., l.g.; Sir Wm. John Williams, K.C.B., l.g.; Patrick John Campbell, m.g.; Durcan John McGrigor, g. (*late Madras*); Sir Wm. Stirling, K.C.B. (*lt. of the Tower*), l.g.; Hubert Le Cocq, g. (*late Bombay*), Richard Oldfield, m.g.; Alexander Walker, C.S.I. (*late Bengal*).

ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Cols., L. J. H. Chapman, c.; R. G. W. Hepburne, c.; J. W. T. Spencer, c.; E. B. Coke, c., r.h.a.; H. W. Brackenbury, c.; H. V. Hunt, c.; A. N. Rochfort, r.h.a.; J. Hotham, r.h.a.; F. T. M. Beaver; S. Watson; P. C. E. Newbigging; H. H. Pengree; G. R. Challenger; M. W. Saunders; W. H. Suart, r.h.a.; F. H. Hall; E. M. Flint, r.h.a.; A. J. Montgomery; J. W. H. Potts, r.h.a.; F. M. Banister; J. McDonnell; J. Temple; J. A. Coxhead; J. S. S. Barker; A. H. Hewat, r.h.a.; H. B. Jef-

freys, r.h.a.; W. B. Fletcher; J. W. Hawkins, r.h.a.; F. M. Bland; E. H. Pickwood; A. H. C. Phillpotts, r.h.a.; T. S. Baldock; H. Burton; F. Waldron; W. G. de Jersey; J. M. S. Brunker, r.h.a.; W. Tylden; S. D. Rainsford; F. L. Duffliffe; C. M. Haggard; D. E. Dewar; A. G. Creagh, C.B., c.; A. C. Bailward; H. A. D. Curtis; H. O'B. Owen; E. C. F. Holland, r.h.a.; F. W. Botler; A. S. Pratt; C. E. Maberley; C. V. B. Kuper; B. Burton; J. W. Stirling; R. A. G. Harrison; E. W. Fleming; A. Bell-Irving; C. N. Simpson.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Cols., H. T. Lygord, c.; C. M. Western, c.; A. B. Fraser, c.; G. D. Fanshawe, c.; Lord Playfair, c.; G. G. Monck-Mason, c.; J. V. V. Baker, c.; F. A. Aylmer, c.; L. G. Fawkes, c.; T. Perrott, c.; R. W. P. Robertson, c.; J. H. Rosseter; W. H. Frith; H. C. M. Woods; G. P. Owen; N. P. Fowell; A. L. Lane; W. S. Walford; W. F. Graham; C. R. W. Hervey; H. A. Scott; B. Oakes; E. N. Henriques; R. F. Johnson; E. C. Wace, D.S.O.; A. Mansel, D.S.O.; H. G. Weir; H. J. Lyster; A. M. Murray; P. Saltmarsh; E. Ward; B. L. Eman; O. S. Smyth, D.S.O.; W. F. Cleeve; F. C. Farmer; E. Gunner; R. A. Rigg; E. U. Blackett; E. J. K. Priestley; A. H. W. Brett; M. O. Hopkins; W. H. E. obie; G. W. R. Fulton; T. H. J. Woodrow; A. H. Browne; A. H. Callwell; G. T. Kelaart; A. Keene, D.S.O.; W. A. Plant; R. M. Brady.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.
 28 Batteries, 2 Depôts.
 (£112,450).

Headquarters, Woolwich.
Lieut.-Cols., (S. Africa), H. B. Jeffreys; E. M. Flint; E. C. F. Holland.
 (Home) E. B. Coke, *Aldershot*; J. Hotham, *Newbridge*; A. H. C. Philpotts, *Woolwich*.
 (India) J. M. S. Brunker, c., *Secunderabad*; A. H. Hewat, *Meerut*; J. W. Hawkins, Ban-

galore; J. W. H. Potts, *Umballa*; W. H. Suart, *Kirkee*.

BATERIES.

- A *On passage Home*, W. L. N. Paget, m.
- *China*, C. F. Blane, m.
- *Mhow*, C. B. Watkins, m.
- D *Umballa*, A. H. Short, m.
- *Ki kee*, G. N. Cartwright, cap.
- F *Sialkote*, C. H. S. Vores, m.
- *S. Africa*, H. F. Mercer, m.
- H *Meerut*, R. St. C. Lecky, m.
- I *Umballa*, V. F. W. A. Paget, m.
- J *S. Africa*, P. H. Enthoven, m.
- *Rawal Pindi*, E. P. England, cap.
- L *Secunderabad*, A. Eardley-Wilmut, m.
- *S. Africa*, E. H. Armitage, m.
- *Aldershot*, J. W. Dunlop, m.
- O *S. Africa*, Sir J. H. Jervise-White-Jervis, Bart., m.
- P *S. Africa*, Sir G. V. Thomas, Bt., m.
- Q *S. Africa*, E. J. Phipps-Honby, F.C., m.
- *S. Africa*, H. S. Horne, m.
- S *Aldershot*, J. L. Keir, m.
- T *S. Africa*, F. B. Lecky, m.
- U *S. Africa*, P. B. Taylor, m.
- V *London*, J. B. H. Askwith, m.
- W *Woolwich*, E. A. Falshawe, m.
- X *Woolwich*, K. Stephenson, m.
- Y *Aldershot*, R. M. Rodwell, m.
- Z *Newbridge*, S. C. Hickman, m.
- AA *Newbridge*, S. Belfield, m.
- BB *Christchurch*, R. L. Scarlett, m.
- A *Depôt*, *Woolwich*, E. W. Blurt, m.
- B *Depôt*,

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

148 Batteries, 7 Depôts, and Riding Establishment.
 (£503,800).

Headquarters, Woolwich.
Lieut.-Cols., (S. Africa), J. J. S. Barker, A. Bell-Irving, L. J. A. Chapman, c., F. H. Hall, R. A. G. Harrison, H. B. Jeffreys, J. McDownell, H. H. Pengree, F. Waldron.
 (India) F. M. Banister, *Mhow*; H. W. Brackenbury, *Rawal Pindi*; J. A. Coxhead (); A. G. Creagh, C.B., c. (); G. M. Haggard, *Campbellpore*; R. G. Hepburne, *Meean-Moor*; C. N. Simpson, *Jhansi*; J. S. Temple, *St. Thomas Mount*.
 (Home) *Aldershot*, A. C. Bailward, T. S. Baldock, W. B. Fletcher; W. G. de Jersey, *Brighton*; H. O'B. Owen; *Cahir*, S. D. Rains-

ford; Colchester, G. R. Chal-
lenor; Curragh, A. J. Montgo-
mery; Exeter, F. W. Boteler;
Hills a, D. E. Dewar; Ipswich,
E. W. Fleming; Leeds, F. L.
Cunliffe; Limerick, H. A. D.
Curtis; Newcastle, J. W. Stir-
ling; Sharncliffe, W. Tylden;
Woolwich, P. C. E. New-
bigging.

BATTERIES.

- 1 Kirkee, H. N. Packard, cap.
2 S. Africa, P. H. Slee, m.
3 Camphal-pore, A. Capel-Cure, m.
4 S. Africa, A. E. A. Butcher, m.
5 S. Africa, S. W. Iana, m.
6 Cawnpore, E. P. Smith, m.
7 S. Africa, C. G. Henshaw, m.
8 S. Africa, H. Chance, m.
9 S. Africa, A. S. Wedderburn, m.
10 Aldershot, S. D. Browne, m.
11 Mean Meer, J. P. Langley, m.
12 China, F. E. Johnson, m.
13 S. Africa, J. W. G. Daw-
kins, m.
14 S. Africa,
15 Meerut, E. Pollock, m.
16 Kirkee, E. P. Lambert, m.
17 S. Africa, T. K. E. Johnston, m.
18 S. Africa, R. B. Scott, m.
19 S. Africa, R. D. Gubbins, m.
20 S. Africa, A. D' A. King, m.
21 S. Africa, G. F. Herbert, m.
22 Mhow, Bombay, W. Hanna, m.
23 Secunderabad, C. E. C. G.
Charlton, cap.
24 Peshawar, R. A. Bright, cap.
25 Bangalore, C. H. Ford, m.
26 Aldershot, A. B. Helyar, m.
27 Neemuch, E. R. H. J. Cloete, m.
28 S. Africa, A. Stokes, m.
29 Kirkee, R. G. Strange, m.
30 Fyzabad, A. R. B. Savage, cap.
31 St. Thomas Mount, A. P. Long-
field, m.
32 Jhensi, R. F. X. McG. Bond, m.
33 Hyderabad, J. E. W. Head-
lam, m.
34 Ahmedabad, A. C. Daniell, m.
35 Kurrachee, R. A. Vigne, m.
36 Nusserebad, J. H. Jellett, m.
37 S. Africa, R. A. K. Montgo-
mery, m.
38 S. Africa, H. G. Burrowes, m.
39 S. Africa, H. J. Brock, cap.
40 Bangalore, H. M. Campbell, m.
41 Lucknow, C. C. Sankey, m.
42 S. Africa, C. E. Goulburn, m.
43 S. Africa, G. R. T. Rundle, m.
44 S. Africa, B. F. Drake, m.
45 Bannarabore, H. M. Ferrar, m.
46 Dinapore, W. H. Onslow, m.
47 Ferozepore, W. K. McLeod, m.
48 S. Thomas Mount, A. J.
Hughes, m.
49 Belgaum, R. E. Boothby, m.
50 Agra, G. H. Geddes, m.
51 Hawal Pindi, L. Forde, m.
52 Jubbulpore, W. J. A. Beatson,
m.
53 S. Africa, L. G. F. Gordon, m.
54 Meerut, J. E. Harvey, m.
55 Sangar, J. Hay, cap.

- 56 Egypt, D. G. Prinsep, m.
57 Mean Meer, H. S. Dawkins, m.
58 Kemptee, H. C. Williams,
Wynn, m.
59 Calcutta, G. Graham, m.
60 Allahabad, E. H. Willis, cap.
61 S. Africa, A. Hamilton-Gor-
don, m.
62 S. Africa, E. J. Granet, m.
63 S. Africa, R. F. Fox, m.
64 S. Africa, C. E. Coshill, m.
65 S. Africa, G. M. Yung's Bate-
man, m.
66 S. Africa, C. C. Owen, m.
67 S. Africa, J. F. Manifold, m.
68 S. Africa, W. G. Massey, m.
69 S. Africa, F. D. V. Wing, m.
70 Bareilly, H. H. Butler, m.
71 Mooltan, A. S. Tyndale-Biscoe,
m.
72 Bellary, G. F. White, m.
73 S. Africa, C. M. Barlow, m.
74 S. Africa, R. G. McQ. McLeod,
m.
75 S. Africa, N. Young, m.
76 S. Africa, H. M. Campbell, m.
77 S. Africa, E. M. Percival, m.
78 S. Africa, D. C. Carter, m.
79 S. Africa, R. F. McCrea, m.
80 Nougong, A. L. Hibbert, m.
81 S. Africa, G. G. Simson, m.
82 S. Africa, W. H. Conolly, m.
83 S. Africa, H. G. Smith, m.
84 S. Africa, E. Guinness, m.
85 S. Africa, W. H. Williams, J.c.
86 S. Africa, C. D. Guinness, m.
87 S. Africa, A. M. Balfour, m.
88 S. Africa, G. W. Biddulph, m.
89 Aldershot, H. A. Brendon, m.
90 Aldershot, C. Prescott-Decie, m.
91 Aldershot, J. R. Foster, m.
92 Aldershot, H. A. Bethell, m.
93 Calcutta, W. J. Hunter, m.
94 Colonel, S. W. W. Blacker, m.
95 Leeds, Hon. H. W. Addington,
m.
96 Preston, W. D. Burrard, m.
97 Leeds, A. J. Abdy, m.
98 Avdon, A. D. Young, m.
99 Lowry, J. W. M. Newton, m.
100 Aham, A. H. Carter, m.
101 His a D. R. Coates, cap.
102 His a, H. L. A. Jenkinson, m.
103 His a, H. M. Campbell, m.
104 Shorncliffe, H. C. V. Harri-
son, m.
105 Shorncliffe, C. T. Caulfield, m.
106 Shorncliffe, A. H. Fuser, m.
107 Aldershot, E. H. Elliot, m.
108 Aldershot, N. E. Young
D.R.O., m.
109 Aldershot, St. G. St. J. Ord, m.
110 Newcastle, F. B. Johnston, m.
111 Newcastle, R. W. Brecks, m.
112 Newcastle, R. E. L. Radcliffe, m.
113 Cochester, A. H. S. Goff, m.
114 Colchester, A. L. Walker, m.
115 Waddon, J. St. L. Wheble, cap.
116 Ipswich, A. G. Johnson, m.
117 Ipswich, P. E. Gray, m.
118 Coventry, L. A. C. Gordon, m.
119 Exeter, J. Berkley, m.
120 Exeter, L. A. McClintock, m.
121 Worcester, J. U. Coates, m.

- 122 Woolwich, G. H. McLoughlin,
m.
123 Woolwich, H. G. H. Galton, m.
124 Woolwich, Hon. A. Sidney, m.
125 Fermoy, Hon. F. Bingham, m.
126 Limerick, J. F. Vass Agnew,
m.
127 Fermoy, W. Y. Foster.
128 Brighton, H. Guise, m.
129 Brighton, C. H. Kilner, m.
130 Brighton, J. A. Robertson, m.
131 Chatham, F. B. Jackson, m.
132 Trowbridge, F. E. A. Hunter,
m.
133 Newport (Mon.) E. M. Lach-
lan, m.
134 Sheffield, A. Chambers, m.
135 Sheffield, W. A. Smith, m.
136 Woolwich, H. G. Ricardo, m.
137 Aldershot, B. Garnett, m.
138 Aldershot, H. S. White, m.
139 Aldershot, G. S. Duffas, m.
140 Curragh, P. P. E. B. Batt-
cliffe, cap.
141 Curragh, W. M. Grover, m.
142 Curragh, E. C. Cameron, m.
143 F. thar, H. F. Askwith, m.
144 Ologheen, E. E. Norris, m.
145 Waterford, S. Lushington, m.
146 Aldershot, C. Batti-cumbe, m.
147 Aldershot, E. F. Hall, m.
148 Aldershot, C. Lyon, m.

DÉPÔT.

- 1 Woolwich, J. W. T. Spencer, J.c.
C. D. King, m.
2 Glasgow, J. A. MacKenzie
Grieve, m.
3 Weedon, J. G. Geddes, m.
4 Bristol, A. W. B. Gordon, m.
5 Dublin, C. E. Lawrie, D.S.O., m.
6 Safford, G. A. Cardew, m.
7 Woolwich, J. C. Wray, m.
RIDING ESTABLISHMENT,
Woolwich.
C. H. Hutchinson, m.

ROYAL GARRISON

ARTILLERY.

£58500.

Mountain Division.

10 Batteries.

- Lieut.-Cols., O. S. Smyth, D.S.O.,
Jutogh; A. Keene, D.S.O.,
Quetta; E. Guoner, Murree
Hills.
Adjts., R. A. Kaye, cant, Quetta,
F. R. Drake, capt., Murree Hills.
District Off., J. Rowley, Lt., New-
port.

BATTERIES.

- 1 Bara Gali, G. F. A. Norton, m.
2 Khyra Gali, C. P. Fendall, D.S.O.,
m.
3 Kalabagh, G. B. Smith, m.
4 S. Africa H. C. C. D. Simpson,
m.
5 Jutogh, M. F. Fegen, m.
6 Jutogh, G. C. Dowell, m.
7 Quetta, R. W. Fuller, m.
8 Darjeeling, A. H. C. Birch.
9 Mandalay, F. H. J. Birch, m.
10 S. Africa, G. E. Bryant, m.
DÉPÔT, Newport.
Wynyard, R, m.

Eastern Division.

Headquarters Dover.
3^d Service Companies.
2 Depôts
Lt.-Cols., (Home) W. F. Cleeve, Harwich; P. Saltmarsh, Sheerness; T. H. J. Woodrow, Dover; W. F. Graham, Shoeburyness. Adj., C. W. Clark, capt., Dover.
(Abroad) G. W. R. Fulton and H. A. Scott, Gibraltar; R. F. Johnson, S. Africa; J. H. Rossater, Bombay; A. H. Callwell, India.

COMPANIES.

- 1 Alahabad, E. P. A. Tawney, m.
 - 2 St. Helena, C. C. Palmer, cap.
 - 3 Rangoon, G. R. Townshend, m.
 - 4 Kurrachee, N. Maxwell, m.
 - 5 S. Africa, N. B. Ingelfield, m.
 - 6 S. Africa, A. B. Shute, m.
 - 7 Moo tan, H. C. Molesworth, m.
 - 8 Aden, T. R. Harkness, m.
 - 9 Calcutta, A. B. N. Churchill, m.
 - 10 S. Africa, C. E. Jervois, m.
 - 11 Gibraltar, H. M. Slater, m.
 - 12 Dover, A. B. Purvis, m.
 - 13 Bombay, R. S. Macgowan, cap.
 - 14 Golden Hill, W. H. Darby, m.
 - 15 Cork Harbour, O. Rowe, m.
 - 16 Egypt, C. J. Fisher, m.
 - 17 Malta, J. F. Craig, m.
 - 18 Gibraltar, M. Taylor, m.
 - 19 Gibraltar, W. H. Cummings, m.
 - 20 Gibraltar, W. C. Anderson, m.
 - Sheerness, J. L. Parker, m.
 - Sheerness, F. B. R. Toms, m.
 - 23 Shoeburyness, H. A. Inglis, m.
 - 24 Delhi, F. L. Donaldson.
 - 25 Hong Kong, M. M. Morris, m.
 - 26 Bombay, F. H. S. Giles, m.
 - 27 Sheerness, H. B. Brownlow, m.
 - Landguard Fort, J. H. Balguy, m.
 - 29 Leith Fort, H. D. Grier, m.
 - 30 Dover, F. G. Stone, m.
 - 31 Shoeburyness, G. J. L. de Berry, m.
- Dépts.—Lt.-Cols., F. T. M. Beaver, Woolwich; J. V. V. Baker, Dover; F. A. Aylmer, c., Great Yarmouth.
- 1 Depôt, Dover, R. C. Carr, m.
- 2 Depôt, Great Yarmouth, G. E. Weigall, m.
- Adj., A. J. Thompson, lt., Dover.

MILITIA.

- Kent (Dover)—Lt.-Col., E. L. F. Jennings, c.
- Norfolk (Great Yarmouth)—Lt.-Col., Viscount Coke, c.
- Suffolk (Ipswich)—Lieut.-Col., Lionel Tillotson, c.
- Sussex (Eastbourne)—Lt.-Col., A. E. Margary, c.

VOLUNTEER.

- Cinque Ports (1st) (Dover)—Lt.-Col., A. H. Daniel, v.d.
- Cinque Ports (2nd) (St. Leonards)—Lt.-Col., H. C. Wilson.
- City of London (1st) (Staines House, Barbican)—Lt.-Col.-Comdt., C. H. Coles, v.d., c.

- Essex (1st) (Artillery House, Stratford)—Lt.-Col.-Comdt., E. Garrett, v.d.
- Kent (1st) (Gravesend)—Lt.-Col., R. H. Simpson.
- Kent (2nd) (Pumstead)—Lt.-Col., E. T. Hughes, v.d., c.
- Kent (3rd) (Royal Arsenal, Woolwich)—Lt.-Col., H. M. Hozier, c.b., v.d., c.
- Middlesex (2nd) (City Rd., London)—Lt.-Col., M. B. Pearson, v.d., c.
- Middlesex (3rd) (Great Scotland Yard, London)—Lt.-Col.-Comdt.,

- Norfolk (1st) (Great Yarmouth)—Lt.-Col. Comdg., Earl of Stradbroke.
- Suffolk and Harwich (1st) (Harwich)—Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Ward.
- Sussex (1st) (Brighton)—Lt.-Col., E. N. Edwards, v.d., c.
- Sussex (2nd) (Eastbourne)—Lt.-Col., W. A. Cardwell, v.d., c.

Southern Division.

Headquarters Portsmouth.
41 Service Companies.
Depôts.

- Lt.-Cols., (Home) A. H. Browne and F. G. Fawkes, Portsmouth; H. G. Weir, Weymouth; W. S. Walford, Golden Hill; E. C. Wace, d.s.o., Londonderry; E. N. Henriques, Gosport; W. A. Plant, Cork Harbour.
(Abroad) G. D. Fanshawe, Ceylon: N. P. Fowell and R. W. P. Robertson, Malta; R. Oakes, Singapore; G. P. Owen, Roorkee; W. H. Frith, Aden; A. R. Fraser, Hong Kong; T. Perrott, c., China; A. H. W. Brett, Rangoon.

COMPANIES.

- 1 Malta, R. C. Stevenson, m.
- China, T. W. Powles, m.
- 3 Portsmouth, M. W. P. Block, m.
- Malta, C. W. Richardson, m.
- 5 Agra, Hon. R. Tyrwhitt, m.
- 6 Roorkee, A. J. Mullins, m.
- 7 Weymouth, C. A. Howard, m.
- Bermuda, C. E. English, m.
- Roorkee, J. J. MacMahon.
- Gibraltar, T. W. G. Bryan, m.
- Roorkee, G. N. H. Barlow, m.
- 12 Singapore, J. Lewes, m.
- 13 Malta, W. C. Hunter-Blair, l.c.
- 14 S. Africa, W. L. Brook-Smith, m.
- 15 S. Africa (S. T.), J. R. H. Allen, m.
- 16 S. Africa, C. E. Callwell, m.
- 17 Malta, J. de W. Lardner-Clarke, m.
- Aden, J. O. English, m.
- 19 Malta, C. H. Alexander, m.
- Gosport, D'A. B. Preston, m.
- Portsmouth, E. D. H. Buckley, m.
- Jamaica, F. A. L. Powell, m.
- Quetta, W. W. T. Duban, m.
- Campbellpore, H. O. Piers, m.
- 25 Hong Kong, W. W. Griffin, m.

- 26 Gibraltar, L. P. Garden, m.
- 27 Malta, F. E. F. Gould-Adams, m.
- Weymouth, A. Tracey, m.
- 29 Barrackpore, T. E. Carte, m.
- 30 Portsmouth, H. E. B. Lane, m.
- 31 Malta, H. O. Vincent, m.
- Gibraltar, E. A. Gartsided-Tippinge, m.
- Attock, J. M. Burt, m.
- Ceylon, W. R. W. James, m.
- 35 Singapore, P. B. Hanham, m.
- S. Africa, R. C. Foster, m.
- 37 Ceylon, W. L. Farmer, m.
- Hong Kong, P. H. M. Dorehill, m.
- Golden Hill, J. Labalmondier, m.
- Cork Harbour, F. J. Grème, m.
- 41 Portsmouth, T. Ff. Chamberlain, m.

- Dépts.—Lt.-Cols., R. M. Brady, Fort Rowner; A. M. Murray, Cork; Lord Playfair, Aberdeen; E. U. Blackett, Leith Fort; W. H. E. Dobie, Glasgow.
- 1 Depôt Co., A. Matthews, m., Gosport.
- 2 Depôt Co., J. O. Hodgson, m., Seaforth, Liverpool.

MILITIA.

- Antrim (Carrickfergus)—Lt.-Col., E. T. Pottinger, c.
- Clare (Ennis)—Lt.-Col., G. O'Callaghan-Westropp.
- Cork (Fort Elizabeth)—Lt.-Col., T. A. Lunham, c.b., c.
- Donegal (Lesterkenny)—Lt.-Col., T. E. Batt, c.
- Dublin City (Dublin)—Lt.-Col., W. C. Dickenson, c.
- Duke of Edinburgh's Own (Edinburgh)—Lt.-Col., A. J. Colquhoun, c.b., c.
- Fife (Dunpar)—Lt.-Col., G. M. Boothby, c.
- Forfar and Kincardine (Montrose)—Lieut.-Col., Lord Carnegie, c.
- Hampshire and Isle of Wight (Sandown)—Lt.-Col., M. Moore-Lane, c.
- Lancashire (Seaforth)—Lt.-Col., S. Arnold, c.
- Limerick City (Limerick)—Lt.-Col., W. D. Maunsell, c.
- Londonderry (Londonderry)—Lt.-Col., S. A. M. Bruce, c.
- Mid-Ulster (Dungannon)—Lt.-Col., R. J. P. Saunders, c.
- Sligo (Sligo)—Lt.-Col., W. G. Wood-Martin, A.D.C., c.
- S.E. of Scotland (Dunbar)—Lt.-Col., T. A. Houston-Boswall-Preston, c.
- Tipperary (Templemore)—Lt.-Col., F. J. S. Lecky, c.
- Waterford (Waterford)—Lt.-Col., H. W. F. Chapman, c.
- West of Scotland (Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow)—Lt.-Col., J. Younger, c.
- Wicklow (Wicklow)—Lt.-Col., H. E. W. de Robeck.

VOLUNTEER.

Aberdeenshire (1st) (*Aberdeen*)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Ogston, v.d., c.*
 Argyll and Bute (1st) (*Rothsay*)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt., F. Campbell, v.d., c.*
 Ayrshire and Galloway (1st) (*Kilmarnock*)—*Lt.-Col., J. G. Sturrock, v.d., c.*
 Banff (1st) (*Castle St., Banff*)—*Lt.-Col., C. G. Masson.*
 Berwickshire (1st) (*Egymouth*)—(Attached to 1st Edinburgh).
 Caithness (1st) (*Thurso*)—*Lt.-Col., A. M'Donald, v.d.*
 Cheshire and Carnarvonshire (1st) (*Chester*)—*Lt.-Col., W. N. Lloyd.*
 Cumberland (1st) (*Carlisle*)—*Lt.-Col., E. A. Thompson.*
 Dorsetshire (1st) (*Weymouth*)—*Lt.-Col., G. P. Symes.*
 Edinburgh City (1st) (*York Place, Edinburgh*)—*Lt.-Col., J. F. Mackay, v.d., c.*
 Fifeshire (1st) (*St. Andrews*)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. W. Johnston, v.d., c.*
 Forfarshire (1st) (*Dundee*)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt., T. Couper, jun., v.d., c.*
 Hampshire (1st) (*Southampton*)—*Lt.-Col., J. MacLauchlan, v.d., c.*
 Hampshire (2nd) (*Southsea*)—*Lt.-Col., C. L. Reynolds, v.d.*
 Highland (The) (*Inverness*)—*Lt.-Col. Com., J. E. B. Baillie.*
 Lanarkshire (1st) (*Crown Halls, Glasgow*)—*Lt.-Col. Com., A. B. Grant, v.d., c.*
 Lancashire (1st) (*Low Hill, Liverpool*)—*Lt.-Col., T. Gee.*
 Lancashire (2nd) (*Windsor Barracks, Liverpool*)—*Lt.-Col., T. Royden, v.d.*
 Lancashire (3rd) (*Blackburn*)—*Lt.-Col., W. J. Thom, v.d., c.*
 Lancashire (4th) (*Edge Hill, Liverpool*)—*Lt.-Col., H. M. Melly.*
 Lancashire (5th) (*Freston*)—*Lt.-Col., W. H. Hunt, v.d., c.*
 Lancashire (6th) (*Liverpool*)—*Lt.-Col., H. J. Robinson, v.d., c.*
 Lancashire (7th) (*Manchester*)—*Lt.-Col., R. K. Birley, v.d., c.*
 Lancashire (8th) (*Toxteth Park, Liverpool*)—*Lt.-Col., E. C. Rathbone.*
 Lancashire (9th) (*Bolton*)—*Lt.-Col., H. E. Musgrave, v.d., c.*
 Midlothian (1st) (*Edinburgh*)—*Lt.-Col., J. A. Dalmahey, v.d.*
 Orkney (1st) (*Kirkwall*)—*Lt.-Col., R. Bailey, c.*
 Renfrew and Dumbarton (1st) (*Greenock*)—*Lt.-Col., F. G. Gemmill, v.d., c.*
 Shropshire and Staffordshire (1st) (*Stoke-upon-Trent*)—*Lt.-Col., J. Strick, c.B., v.d., c.*

Warwickshire (1st)—*S. Ower.*
 Worcestershire (1st)—*Lt.-Col., E. W. Larkworthy.*

Western Division.

Headquarters.....*Devonport.*
 3: Service Companies.
 2 Dépôts.

Lt.-Cols., (Home) B. I. Eman.
A. Mansell, c.s.o., c., and G. T. Kelaart, Devonport; M. O. Hoppins, Cardiff; H. T. Curling, Pembroke Dock; A. L. Lane, Falmouth.
 (Abroad), *E. J. K. Priestley, Cape; R. A. Riggs, Half ex, N.S.; H. C. M. Woods, Bermuda; C. R. W. Hervey, Kurrachee; G. G. Monck-Mason, Barrackpore; H. J. Lyster, Mauritius; C. M. Western, c., S Africa.*

COMPANIES.

1 *St. Lucia, A. L. Molesworth, m.*
 2 *S. Africa, F. A. Curteis, m.*
 3 *Halfax, N.S., E. B. Anderson, m.*
 4 *Ferozapore, N. B. Heffernan, m.*
 5 *Barval Pindi, D. P. L. Birch, m.*
 6 *S. Africa, G. J. F. Talbot, m.*
 7 *Jhansi, F. R. Thackeray, m.*
 8 *Mauritius, A. B. Penne, m.*
 9 *Secunderabad, A. H. Block, m.*
 10 *S. Africa, F. E. Kent, m.*
 11 *Fort St. George, J. R. B. Davidson, m.*
 12 *Jersey, H. C. G. Taylor, m.*
 13 *Pembroke Dock, H. W. Morrison, m.*
 14 *S. Africa, H. de T. Phillips, m.*
 15 *S. Africa, E. G. Nicolls, m.*
 16 *Adm., M. L. Carleton, m.*
 17 *S. Africa, M. B. G. Jackson, m.*
 18 *Bombay, H. T. Butcher, m.*
 19 *Esquimalt, J. G. E. Wylie, m.*
 20 *Halfax, N.S., C. O. Smeaton, m.*
 21 *Bermuda, W. Gudwin, m.*
 22 *Bangoon, S. V. Thornton, m.*
 23 *S. Africa, G. D. Chamier, m.*
 24 *Malta, G. D'A. Alexander, m.*
 25 *Quetta, N. W. H. Du Bouay, m.*
 26 *Mauritius, H. S. Nelson, m.*
 27 *Pembroke Dock, W. F. Cockburn, m.*
 28 *Londonderry, M. M. Noble, m.*
 29 *Plymouth, C. H. Milward, m.*
 30 *Milner, Rd. Haines, m.*
 31 *Plymouth, H. W. M. Shewell, m.*
 1 *Dépôt Co., P. de S. Burney, m., Plymouth Citadel.*
 2 *Dépôt Co., L. H. Parry, m., Scarbroough.*

MILITIA.

Cardigan (Aberystwith)—*Lt.-Col., T. Lloyd, c.B., c.*
 Carmarthen (Carmarthen)—*Lt.-Col., Earl of Cawdor, A.D.C., c.*
 Cornwall and Devon Miner (Falmouth)—*Lt.-Col., T. M. A. Horsford, c.*
 Devon (Devonport)—*Lt.-Col., W. G. Lowther, c.*

Durham (Sunderland)—*Lt.-Col., E. P. Ditmas.*
 Glamorgan (Swansea)—*Lt.-Col., J. R. Wright, c.*
 Northumberland (Berwick-on-Tweed)—*Lt.-Col., H. B. H. Hamilton, c.*
 Pembroke (Milford Haven)—*Lt.-Col., F. P. Edwardes, c.*
 Yorkshire (Scarborough)—*Lt.-Col., J. D. Legard, c.*

VOLUNTEER.

Berwick-on-Tweed (1st) (attached to 2nd Northumberland Vol. Art.)—*Capt. Comdt., A. T. Robertson, v.d., m.*
 Cornwall (1st) (Falmouth)—*Lt.-Col., P. Marraek, v.d.*
 Devonshire (1st) (Exeter)—*Lt.-Col., W. Brock, v.d., c.*
 Devonshire (2nd) (Devonport)—*Lt.-Col., R. T. Stevens, v.d.*
 Durham (1st) (Sunderland)—*Lt.-Col., E. Vaux, v.d., c.*
 Durham (2nd) (Seaham)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt. Marq. of Londonderry, K.G., A.D.C., c.*
 Durham (3rd) (South Shields)—*Lt.-Col., W. J. Dawson, v.d., c.*
 Durham (4th) (West Hartley Pool)—*Lt.-Col., R. Lauder, v.d., c.*
 Glamorganshire (1st) (Swansea)—*Lt.-Col. Comdg., Sir E. S. Hill, K.C.B., v.d., c. Lt.-Col., J. W. Williams, v.d., c.*
 Glamorganshire (2nd) (Cardiff), *Lt.-Col. Comdg., Sir E. S. Hill, K.C.B., v.d., c.—Lt.-Col., H. O. Fisher, v.d., c.*
 Gloucestershire (1st) (Bristol)—*Lt.-Col. Comdg., F. C. Ord, v.d., c.*
 Lincolnshire (1st) (Grimsby)—*Lt.-Col., A. Bannister, v.d., c.*
 Monmouthshire (1st) (Newport)—*Lt.-Col., C. T. Wallis.*
 Newcastle-on-Tyne (1st) (Newcastle)—*Lt.-Col., W. M. Angus, v.d., c.*
 Northumberland (1st) (Newcastle-on-Tyne)—*Lt.-Col., P. Watts.*
 Northumberland (2nd, Percy) (Aldbrough)—*Lt.-Col., J. G. Hicks, v.d., c.*
 Tynemouth (Tynemouth)—*Lt.-Col., R. F. Kidd, c.*
 Yorkshire, East Riding of (1st) (Scarborough)—*Lt.-Col., W. F. Sutton, v.d., c.*
 Yorkshire, East Riding of (2nd) (Hull)—*Lt.-Col. Comdg., H. F. Pudsey, v.d., c. Lt.-Col., W. L. White, v.d., c.*
 Yorkshire, North Riding of (1st) (Middesbrough)—*Lieut.-Col., C. L. Bell, v.d., c.*
 Yorkshire, West Riding of (1st) (Leeds)—*Lt.-Col., G. Coghlan, v.d., c.*
 Yorkshire, West Riding of (2nd) (Bradford)—*Lt.-Col., G. J. J. Hoffmann, v.d., c.*
 Yorkshire, W. Riding of (4th) (Sheffield)—*Lt.-Col., C. Allan, v.d., c.*

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY.
£23,400.

Lieut.-Colonel, P. Bernard.
Majors, A. Gatt, (2nd) A. Mattei,
A. Trapani, R. Briffa, A. Vella,
W. Savona, I. E. Savona, H. A.
Balbi.
Paymaster, Louis Monreal, *capt.*
Adjts., Arthur Vella, *capt.*

**HON. ARTILLERY COM-
PANY OF LONDON.**

(The Armoury House, Finsbury, E. C.)
Capt.-General and Col., H. R. H.
Prince of Wales, *k.c.g., f.m.*
Mt.-Col. Comdg., Earl of Den-
high and Desmond.
Lt.-Col. (and in comd.), L. R.
C. Boyle.

Majors, G. McMicking, W. Evans,
F. B. Bell, A. Fyson. *Adjts.*,
C. E. D. Budworth, *capt. R.A.*

**BERMUDA MILITIA
ARTILLERY.**

Commdt. & Adjt. W. C. A.
Nicholson, *capt. R.A.*

Corps of Royal Engineers (£360,000).

MILITIA (£68,800). VOLUNTEER STAFF (£14,296)

(I).

Col.-in-Chief, Duke of Cambridge,
k.c.g., f.m.

Cols. Comd. (£990 each), Sir John
Linton Arabin Simmons, *c.c.b.*,
f.m.; Francis Hornblow Run-
dall, *c.s.1. (late Madras)*; Wm.
Charles Hadden, *g.*; Sir
Frederick Richard Maun-
sell, *k.c.b., g. (late Bengal)*;
Horace William Montagu, *c.b.*,
g.; Sir Edward Chas. Sparshott
Williams, *k.c.I.E., g. (late Bengal)*;
Charles Fanshawe, *g.*; Sir
James Frankfort Manners
Browne, *k.c.b., g.*; John Bayly,
c.b., g.; Sir Thos. Lionel John
Galloway, *k.c.m.g., l.g.*; Sir
Aenes Perkins, *k.c.b., g. (late Bengal)*;
Wm. West Goodfellow,
c.b., g. (late Bombay); Richard
Dyott, *l.g.*; Charles Aug.
Goodfellow, *VC, l.g. (late Bombay)*;
Wm. Percival Tom-
kins, *c.I.E., g. (late Bengal)*;
George Warren Walker, *g. (late Madras)*;
Anthony Charles
Cooke, *c.b., l.g.*

Lieutenant-Colonels, R. M. Hyslop,
c., War Office; G. R. R. Savage,
c., Ceylon; P. Haslett, *c., New-
castle*; E. R. Hussey, *c., South-
ampton*; T. R. Main, *c., S.
Africa*; C. W. Sterrard, *c.,
Chatham*; W. Pitt, *c., Aldershot*;
C. Wilkinson, *c., Halifax, N.S.*
O. V. Boddy, *Madras*; C. A.
Rochfort-Bryd, *Aldershot*; M.
W. Skinner, *c., Guernsey*; W.
T. Shone, *c.b., d.s.o., c.,
Madras*; W. H. White, *c.,
Bengal*; J. M. T. Badgley, *c.,
Bengal*; H. W. Duperier, *c.,
Punjab*; F. W. Bennet, *c., S.
Africa*; A. Heathcote, *c.,
Madras*; R. Thompson, *c.,
War Office*; E. J. T. Ross of
Bladensburg, *c., Liverpool*; S.
McM Maycock, *c., Gosport*; E.
J. Dewing, *c., Gibraltar*; N. M.
Lake, *c., War Office*; E. Raban,
Admiralty; M. Martin, *Agua*;
B. Scott, *c.I.E., Bengal*; S.
Grant, *Madras*; S. H. Exham,
Portsmouth Dockyard; E. Glen-
nie, *Bombay*; G. F. Wilson,
Bengal; H. H. Muirhead, *Pem-
broke Dock*; M. L. Jessep,
Mauritius; R. M. Ruck, *Malta*;
W. H. Chippindall, *Singapore*;
E. W. Cotter, *Cork*; E. J. Bor,

Bermuda; Sir H. E. McCallum,
K.C.M.G., A.D.C., c., Newfoundland;
J. Kellie, *Punjab*; P.
P. G. Von Donop, *B. of Trade*;
W. L. C. Baddeley, *Madras*;
H. D. Olivier, *Bombay*; H. W.
Smith-Rewse, *Shorncliffe*; J.
E. Blackburn, *Gibraltar*; H.
D'A. Breton, *War Office*;
H. P. Knight, *Grovesend*; W.
H. Goldney, *Portsea*; F. S.
Leslie, *Exeter*; C. L. Young,
Aldershot; J. J. Levenson,
c.m.g., Barbados; R. L. Hip-
pisleigh, *S. Africa*; R. C. Hellard,
Southampton; J. C. L. Camp-
bell, *Carro*; C. K. Wood,
S. Africa; G. H. W. O'Sulli-
van, *China*; E. Blunt, *Bom-
bay*; C. C. Ellis, *Bengal*; J. B.
Sharpe, *S. Africa*; T. Digby,
Bengal; M. C. Barton, *d.s.o.,
Bengal*; R. C. Maxwell, *S.
Africa*; H. D. Love, *Madras*; J.
W. Sill, *Malta*; R. Maclean,
Belfast; A. H. Bagbold,
Jamaica; W. V. Constable,
Bengal; R. H. Jennings, *Bom-
bay*; A. C. Foley, *S. Africa*; C.
H. Darling, *War Office*; H. E.
Rawson, *S. Africa*; W. J. Mac-
kenzie, *War Office*; H. S.
Andrews-Speed, *Madras*; P. T.
Buston, *S. Africa*; J. C. Tyler,
Curragh; G. G. Sim, *S. Africa*;
J. C. Campbell, *Dublin*; H.
Finnis, *Punjab*; J. A. Ferrier,
d.s.o., Chatham; J. D. Fuller-
ton, *Jersey*; G. T. Jones,
Bombay; W. D. Conner, *Dover*;
W. D. Lindley, *Sheerness*; E.
H. Bethell, *S. Africa*; F. W.
T. Attree, *Bombay*; Hon. M. G.
Taibot, *Egyptian Army*; A. L.
Mein, *Punjab*; J. Burn-Mur-
doch, *Bombay*; E. A. E. Hick-
son, *d.s.o., York*; G. C. P.
Onslow, *Bengal*; W. F. H.
Stafford, *S. Africa*; A. H.
Kenney, *c.m.g., S. Africa*; R. A.
Wahab, *c.I.E., c., Bengal*; W.
A. E. St. Clair, *I. of Wight*;
G. A. Tower, *Bengal*; E. S. E.
Childers, *c.b., Weymouth*.
C. V. Wingfield-Stratford,
Devonport; L. B. Friend,
Egyptian Army; G. E. Shute,
Bombay; F. Rainsford-Hannay,
War Office.

Adjts. R.E. Troops, Aldershot (S.)

Africa temp., G. P. Scholfield,
capt.

Adjts. Training Bn., Chatham.
T. A. H. Bigge, *capt.*

Head Quarters of Companies.

- 1st Co.—Cork Harbour (Fortress).
- 2nd—Egypt (Fortress).
- 3rd—Bermuda (Fortress).
- 4th—Gosport (Submarine Miners).
- 5th—South Africa (Field).
- 6th—South Africa (Fortress).
- 7th—South Africa (Field).
- 8th—South Africa (Railway).
- 9th—South Africa (Field).
- 10th—S. Africa (Railway).
- 11th—S. Africa (Field).
- 12th—South Africa (Field).
- 13th—Clifton, Bristol (Survey).
- 14th—Dublin (Survey).
- 15th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
- 16th—Bedford (Survey).
- 17th—S. Africa (Field).
- 18th—Halifax, N.S. (Fortress).
- 19th—Southampton (Survey).
- 20th—South Africa (Fortress).
- 21st—Felixstowe (Sub. Miners).
- 22nd—I. of Wight (Sub. Miners).
- 23rd—Natal (Field).
- 24th—Malta (Fortress).
- 25th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
- 26th—S. Africa (Field).
- 27th—Bermuda (Sub. Miners).
- 28th—Malta (Submarine Miners).
- 29th—South Africa (Fortress).
- 30th—Plymouth (Sub. Miners).
- 31st—S. Africa (Fortress).
- 32nd—Gibraltar (Fortress).
- 33rd—Cork Harb. (Sub. Miners).
- 34th—Gravesend (Sub. Miners).
- 35th—Pembroke Dk. (Sub. Miners).
- 36th—Bermuda (Fortress).
- 37th—S. Africa (Field).
- 38th—S. Africa (Field).
- 39th—Sheerness (Sub. Miners).
- 40th—Halifax, N.S. (Sub. Miners).
- 41st—Ceylon & Singapore (Fort.).
- 42nd—S. Africa (Fortress).
- 43rd—Mauritius (Fortress).
- 44th—Wei-Hai-Wei and British
Columbia (Fortress)
- 45th—S. Africa (Steam Transpt.).
- 46th—Salisbury Plain (Field).
- 47th—S. Africa (Fortress).
- 48th—Esquimaux (Sub. Miners).
- 49th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
- 50th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
- 51st—Malta (Fortress).
- 52nd—Portsmouth (Fortress).
- 53rd—Chatham (Railway).

54th—Curragh (Field).
55th—Colchester (Field).
56th—Curragh (Field).
57th—Devonport (Field).
58th—Chatham (Field).
59th—Chatham (Field).
60th—Aldershot (Field).

Dépôts—A, B, C, D, E, G, and M (Sub. Miners), Companies, Chatham; H Co., Army Headquarters, India.

Telegraph Battalion.

1st Division—S Africa.
2nd Division—London (28 Newgate Street, E.C.).
3rd Division—Aldershot.

Bridging Battalion.

A and C Troops, S. Africa.
B and D, Aldershot.
Field Troop, S. Africa; Field Dépôt R. E. Troops—Aldershot.

1st Field Park—S Africa.
2nd, 3rd and 4th, Aldershot.
Balloon Dépôt Aldershot, and Sections, S. Africa, China, and Aldershot.

Coast Battalion (Submarine Miners), 1 N. Shields, 2 Cardiff, 3 Greenock, 4 Paul, 5 Middlesbrough, 6 Broughty Ferry, 7 11th. ■ Liverpool, 9 Falmouth, 10 Weymouth.

ROYAL ENGINEERS MILITIA—
Fortress Forces.

Anglesey (Beaumaris)—Lieut.-Col. Sir R. H. Williams—Bulkeley, Bart.

Monmouthshire (Monmouth)—Lt.-Col., W. E. C. Currie, c.

Submarine Miners.

Portsmouth—T. E. A. Jones, l.c.
Needles—L. N. Barrow, m.
Plymouth—R. P. Pilgrim, l.c.

Thames—C. P. Boyd, l.c.
Medway—E. W. Guinness, m.
Harwich—F. Gumley, m.
Milford Haven—H. Davis, m.
Plymouth (Western)—C. S. Baker, l.c.
Humber—W. H. Wellsted, l.c.
Falmouth—C. H. L. Baskerville, m.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Aberdeenshire (Harrogate, Aberdeen)—Lt.-Col., R. H. Anstie, c.
Bedfordshire (Bedford), G. P. R. Glünicke, m.

Cheshire (1st) (Birkenhead)—Lt.-Col., F. T. S. Hamilton.

Cheshire (2nd) (Railway, Crewe)—Lt.-Col., E. T. D. Cotton-Jodrell, c.

Devon and Somerset (1st) (Exeter)—Lt.-Col., T. J. Scoones, v.d., c.

Durham (1st) (Jarrow-on-Tyne)—Lt.-Col., J. B. Furneaux.

East London ("Tower Hamlets") (Victoria Park Square)—Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. Wetherley.

Flintshire (1st) (Buckley)—attached to 1st Cheshire.

Gloucestershire (1st) (Cheltenham)—Lt.-Col. R. Rogers, v.d., c.

Gloucestershire (2nd) (College Green, Bristol)—Lt.-Col., E. C. Plant, c.B., v.d., c.

Hampshire (1st) (Portsmouth)—Lt.-Col. F. N. Maude.

Lanarkshire (1st) (Kelvin-side, Glasgow)—Lt.-Col., D. Campbell, v.d., c.

Lancashire (1st) (Edge Hill, Liverpool)—Lt.-Col., S. W. Doyle, v.d., c.

Lancashire (2nd) (St. Helens)—Lt.-Col. J. D. Murray.

London (1st) (Barnsbury Park, Islington)—Lt.-Col., W. F. Wood, v.d.

Middlesex (1st) (Fulham Road, London)—Lt.-Col., G. A. Petter, v.d.
Newcastle-on-Tyne (1st)—Lieut.-Col., A. Emley, v.d.
Northamptonshire (1st) (Peterborough)—attached to East London.

Sussex (1st) (Eastbourne)—Major, F. W. Savage.

Yorkshire West Riding (1st) (Sheffield)—Lt.-Col.

Yorkshire (2nd) (Leeds)—Lt.-Col., W. C. Dawson, v.d., c.

Submarine Miners.

Jyde (Greenock), D. F. D. Neill, m.

Forth (Leith), F. G. Ogilvie, m.

Mersey (Liverpool), A. H. Knight, m.

Severn (Cardiff), J. A. Hughes, m.

Tay (Broughty Ferry), W. H. Ferguson, m.

Tees (Middlesbrough), T. Belk, m.

Tyne (N. Shields), W. Johnson, v.d., l.c.

Electrical Engineers—Victoria St, S.W.—R. E. B. Crompton, m., R. S. Erskine.

ENGINEER AND RAILWAY VOLUNTEER STAFF CORPS (St. George Street, Westminster).

Lieut.-Col. Comdt., J. C. Hawkshaw.

Lt.-Cols., J. S. Forbes, v.d., c.; Sir W. Pollitt, v.d., c.; Sir J. W. Wolfe-Barry, K.O.B.; G. B. Newton, Sir B. Baker, K.O.M.G.; W. R. Galbraith, C.E.; G. S. Gibb, G. H. Turner, F. Harrison, J. L. Wilkinson; A. J. Barry—J. F. ■ Gooday, C. Steel, C. J. Owens, J. C. Inglis, J. A. McDonald, W. Fortes, B. Elliott Cooper, C. A. Brereton, W. Patrick, J. A. F. Aspinall.

The Foot Guards (£233,200).

GRENADEER GUARDS. (1)

Regtl. Hdqrs., Horse Gds., Whitehall. Col., Duke of Cambridge, K.G. f. m. Regtl. Comdt., H. Ricardo, c. R. v. gtl. Adjt., M. Earle, capt.

1st Battalion, Windsor.
Lt.-Col., D. A. Kinloch.

Majors, Hon. J. T. St. Aubyn (2nd), W. A. L. Fox-Pitt, Count Gleichen, C.M.G.; G. E. Pereira.

Adjt., A. St. L. Glyn, capt.

Medical Officer, Surg.-Maj. C. R. Kilkelly, m. v.

■ Battalion, S. Africa.

Lieut.-Col., Francis Lloyd, D.S.O.

Majors, R. G. Gordon-Gilmour (2nd), H. Streatfeild, R. Scott-Kerr, W. G. H. Marshall.

Adjutant, C. E. Corkran, c. v. t.

Medical Officers, Surg.-Maj. E. N. Sheldrake; Capt. R. M. Le H. Cooper, R.A.M.C.; Capt. J. H. E. Austin, R.A.M.C.

3rd Battalion, S. Africa.

Lt.-Col., Eyre M. Stewart Crabbe.

Majors, Hon. G. Legh, (2nd), C. Ferguson, D.S.O., L.C.; H. R. Crompton-Roberts; F. J. Davies

Adjt., Hon. A. V. F. Russell, cap.

Medical Officers, Brig.-Surg. Lt.-Col. C. E. Harrison, M.B.; Capt. C. W. Profeit, M.B., R.A.M.C.

GOLDSTREAM GUARDS. (1)

Regtl. Hdqrs., Horse Gds., Whitehall, S. W.

Col., Sir Fredk. Charles Arthur Stephenson, G.O.B., g., Constable of Tower of London.

Regtl. Comdt., F. A. Graves-Sawle, c.

Regtl. Adjt., J. R. Hall, maj.

S. Licitor, R. J. P. Broughton.

1st Battalion, S. Africa.

Lt.-Col., Alfd. Edwd. Codrington.

Majors, F. I. Maxse, D.S.O., l.c. (2nd), G. R. F. Smith, J. A. G.

Drummond-Hay, J. T. Sterling, J. M. Wingfield.

Adjt., T. G. Matheson, lt.

Medical Officers, Surg.-Maj. W. R. Crooke-Lawless, M.D.; Capt. A. W. Hooper, R.A.M.C.

■ Battalion, S. Africa.

Lt.-Col., Hon. A. H. Henniker-Major,

Majors, H. G. D. Shute (2nd), Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bt., l.c.; F. S. Maude.

Adjt., J. McC. Steele, capt.

Medical Officers, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. Magill, M.D.; Capt. A. F. Heaton, R.A.M.C.

3rd Battalion, Chelsea

Lieut.-Col., H. C. Surtees.

Majors, G. Pleydell-Bouverie (2nd), Hon. W. Lambton, C. S. O. Monck.

Adjt., Hon. G. A. C. Crichton, lt.

Medical Officers, Surg.-Maj. J. F.

Bateson, M.B.; Lieut. A. C. Lupton, R.A.M.O.

SOOTS GUARDS. (1)

Regimental Headquarters, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
Colonel, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.O.B., g.
Regtl. Comdt., Henry Fludyer, c.
Regtl. Adj., F. L. Adam, capt.

1st Battalion, S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., A. H. Paget, c. (Maj.-Gen., S. Afr.ca).
Majors, F. W. domilly, D.S.O. (2nd); W. P. Pulteney, D.S.O., i.c.; G. J. Cuthbert, B. F. S. Baden-Powell, W. C. G. Mac-Griger.
Adjts., H. C. Lowther, capt.

Medical Officers, Surg.-Maj. W. C. Bevor, M.B.; Capt. S. G. Moores, R.A.M.O.
2nd Battalion, S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., Inigo Richmond Jones, c. (Maj.-Gen, S. Africa).
Majors, Hon. C. Harbord (2nd); E. Milner, E. E. Hanbury, F. J. Heyworth, R. B. Finnie.
Adjts., J. C. Heriot-Maitland, lt.
Medical Officers, Surg.-Maj. G. S. Robinson; Capt. F. McDowell, R.A.M.O.
3rd Battalion, Wellington Barracks.
Lt.-Col., Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple-Hamilton.
Majors, L. G. Drummond (2nd); J. F. Erskine,
Adjts., J. A. G. King, capt.

IRISH GUARDS. (1)

Regimental Headquarters, St. George's Barracks, W. J.
Colonel, Lord Roberts of Kandahar, V.C., K.P., G.C.B., f.m.
Regtl. Comdt., V. J. Dawson, c.
1st Battalion, Pirbright Camp.
Lt.-Col., R. J. Cooper.
Majors, D. J. Hamilton (2nd); G. C. Nugent, L. A. M. Stopford, F. S. Vandeleur, D.S.O.
Adjts., H. F. Crichton, capt.

GUARDS DÉPÔT (Caterham).
Comdg., C. A. A. Frederick, maj. (Coldstream).

Territorial Regiments of the Line.

WITH THEIR AFFILIATED VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS

PAY 1901.—Reg. £2,816,800; Mil. £1,802,000; Vol. Staff, £117,887.

[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 J. A. Ewart, K.O.B., g.
Comg. Regtl. District, F. D. Trotter, c.
1st Batt. (91st Foot), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., A. Wilson.
Adjts., D. J. Glasfurd, capt.
2nd Batt. (93rd Ft.), Rhaniket, Bengal Command.
Lt.-Col., J. H. Campbell.
Adjts., J. Campbell, capt.
3rd Batt. (Highland Mil.), Stirling.
Lt.-Col., Duke of Montrose, K.T., c.
4th Batt. (Renfrew Mil.) Paisley.
Lt.-Col., A. C. D. Dick, c.
1st (Renfrewsh.) Vol. Batt., Greenock.
Lt.-Col., W. Lamont, v.D., c.
2nd (Renfrewsh.) Vol. Batt., Paisley.

Lt.-Col., Sir T. G. Glen-Coats, Bart., v.D., c.
3rd (Renfrewsh.) Vol. Batt., Pollockshaws.
Lt.-Col., D. Hamilton.
4th (Stirlingshire) Vol. Batt., Stirling.
Lt.-Col., J. W. King.
5th Vol. Batt., Dunoan.
Lt.-Col., D. Campbell.

1st Dumbartonshire Volrs., Helensburgh.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. McA. Denny, c.
7th (Clackmannan and Kinross) Vol. Batt., Alloa.
Lt.-Col., A. T. Moyes, v.D., c.

BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2).
District No. 16.—Bedford.

Col., W. C. Bancroft, i.g.
Comg. Regtl. District, W. H. Young, c.

1st Batt. (16th Ft.), Mooltan, Punjab Command.
Lt.-Col., W. H. Riddell.
Adjts., W. E. C. Hood, lt.

2nd Batt. (16th Ft.), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., T. D. Pilcher.
Adjts., C. R. J. Griffith, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Bedford.
Lt.-Col., Duke of Bedford.

4th Batt. (Militia), Hertford.
Hon. Col., Marq. of Salisbury, K.G.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Cranborne, M.P.

1st (Herts) Vol. Batt., Hertford.
Lt.-Col., C. E. Longmore, v.D.
2nd (Herts) Vol. Batt. Gt. Berkhamstead.

Lt.-Col., Earl Brownlow, A.D.O., v.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., Bedford.
Lt.-Col., E. R. Green, v.D., c.

REGT. (ROYAL). (Princess Charlotte of Wales's). (1)

District No. 49.—Reading.
Col., Robt. Wm. Lowry, G.B., i.g.
Comg. Regtl. District, E. T. Dickson, c.

1st Batt. (49th Foot), Gibraltar.
Lt.-Col., F. C. Carter.
Adjts., W. B. P. K. Betty, capt.

2nd Batt. (66th Ft.), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., E. H. Burney.
Adjts., H. M. Finch, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Reading.
Lt.-Col., T. J. Bowles, c.

1st Vol. Batt., Reading.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. F. Walter, v.D., c.

BLACK WATCH, The.—See "Royal Highlanders."

REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 34.—Carlisle.
Colonel, Sir Henry Chas. Barnston Daubeney, G.C.B., g.
Comg. Regtl. District, C. G. Brind, c.
1st Batt. (34th Foot), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., H. G. Owens.
Adjts.,
2nd Batt. (55th Foot), Bareilly.
Lt.-Col., J. S. Wood.
Adjts., A. S. W. Moffat, capt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), Carlisle.
Lt.-Col., J. R. Bain, c.
4th Batt. (Militia), Carlisle.
Lt.-Col., A. W. D. Lewis.
1st (Cumberland) Vol. Batt., Carlisle.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., T. R. Riddell, v.D.
2nd (Westmorland) Vol. Batt., Kendal.
Lieut.-Colonel, J. W. Weston.
3rd (Cumberland) Vol. Batt., Workington.
Lt.-Col., J. S. Ainsworth, v.D.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS (The Queen's Own). (2)

District No. 79.—Inverness.
Colonel, Sir Richard Chamberlayne Taylor, K.O.B., g.
Comg. Regtl. District, H. G. Grant, c.B.
1st Batt. (79th Foot), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., T. F. A. Watson-Kennedy.
Adjts., J. Campbell, maj.
2nd Batt., Gibraltar.
Lt.-Col., J. M. Hunt.
Adjts., L. O. Graeme, capt.
3rd Batt. (Highland Mil.), Inverness.
Lt.-Col., A. D. Mackintosh of Mackintosh, c.
1st Vol. Batt. (Inverness-shire Highland), Inverness.
Lt.-Col., D. Muir, v.D.

CAMERONIANS, (Scottish Rifles.) (1)

District No. 26.—*Familton, N.B.*
Col., Sir J. C. Rattray, K.C.B., l.g.
Comg. Regtl. District,

1st Batt. (26th Foot), *Lucknow.*
Lt.-Col., S. H. Lomax.
Adjt., J. G. Chaplin, capt.

2nd Batt. (90th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., E. Cooke.
Adjt., G. T. C. Carter-Campbell, capt.

3rd Batt. (Lanark Militia),
Hamilton, N.B.
Lt.-Col., G. Farse, c.

4th Batt. (Lanark Militia),
Hamilton, N.B.
Lt.-Col. A. H. Courtenay, c.

1st Lanarkshire Volrs., *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. A. Reid, v.d. c.
 2nd Vol. Batt. *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., J. Scott.

3rd Lanarkshire Volrs., *Victoria Road, Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., H. Morton, v.d. c.
 4th Vol. Batt. (4th Lanarkshire),
Stirling Road, Glasgow.
Lt.-Col., J. F. Newlands, v.d. c.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 22.—*Chester.*
Colonel, David Anderson, g.
Comg. Regtl. District A. W.
Sheringham, c.

1st Batt. (22nd Foot), *Secunderabad, Madras Command.*
Lt.-Col., F. W. Bromfield.
Adjt., P. L. Grove, lt.

2nd Batt. (22nd Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., E. R. C. Graham.
Adjt., W. V. Moul, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Chester.*
Lt.-Col. A. Hill, c.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Macclesfield.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Beck, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Birkenhead.*
Lt.-Col., F. W. Blood.

2nd Vol. Batt., (Earl of Chester's),
Chester.
Lt.-Col., T. J. Smith, v.d. c.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Knutsford.*
Lt.-Col., W. Mothersill, v.d. c.

4th Vol. Batt., *Stockport.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. T. Carrington, v.d. c.

5th Vol. Batt., *Congleton.*
Lt.-Col., Sir W. G. Shakerley, Bt., c.

CITY OF LONDON REGT.—
(The Royal Fusiliers.) (1)

District No. 7.—*Hounslow.*
Col.-i-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of York, K.G.
Colonel, Geoffrey Barton, C.B., m.g.
Comg. Regtl. District, E. H. Fitzherbert, c. (temp.).

1st Batt. (7th Foot), *Nusserabad, Bombay Command.*

Lt.-Col., R. P. B. Rodick.
Adjt., A. V. Johnson, capt.
 2nd Batt. (7th Foot), *S. Africa.*

Lt.-Col., C. G. Donald.
Adjt., H. A. S. Wright, capt.
 3rd Batt., *Gibraltar.*

Lt.-Col., G. E. Briggs.
Adjt., A. H. Sanders, capt.
 4th Batt., *Dover.*

Lt.-Col., F. C. Aonesley.
Adjt., R. C. Batt, capt.
 5th Batt. (Roy. Westminster Mil.)
Hounslow.

Lt.-Col., C. E. Lang, c.
 6th Batt. (Roy. London Mil.),
Finsbury.

Col., H. N. B. Good.
Lt.-Col., F. L. Swan.
 7th (Middlesex Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., G. Dibley.

1st Vol. Batt., *Fitzroy Square, W.*
Lt.-Col., A. J. Bolton, v.d. c.
 2nd Vol. Batt., *Great Smith Street, S.W.*

Lt.-Col., A. L. Keller, v.d. c.
 3rd Vol. Batt., *Hampstead Road, N.W.*

Lt.-Col. Comdt., T. J. Long, v.d. c.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS. (1)

District No. 88.—*Galway.*
Col., Sir Edward Hopton, K.C.B., l.g.
Comg. Regtl. District, A. S.
Woods, c.

1st Batt. (88th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., J. de C. O'Grady.
Adjt., P. T. Horton, capt.

2nd Batt. (94th), *Meerut, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., C. E. Harman.
Adjt., G. L. Hobbs, capt.

3rd (Mayo Militia), *Jastlebar.*
Lt.-Col., G. L. Bence-Lambert, c.
 4th Batt. (Militia), *Galway.*

Lt.-Col., R. L. Staunton, c.
 5th (Roscommon Mil.), *Boyle.*
Lt.-Col., D. T. Hammond, c.

DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT.

(The Sherwood Foresters.) (1)
 District No. 45.—*Derby.*

Col., Sir M. Walker, Bt., K.C.B., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., J. G. Sparkes, c.
 1st Batt. (45th Foot), *S. Africa.*

Lt.-Col., H. L. Smith-Dorrien,
D.S.O., c. (Maj.-Gen., S. Africa).
Adjt., R. H. Keller, lt.

2nd Batt. (95th Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., A. D. Bulpett.
Adjt., C. R. Mortimore, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Derby.*
Lt.-Col., J. H. Moore, c.
 4th Batt. (Militia), *Newark.*

Lt.-Col., N. L. Pearse, c.
 1st Vol. Batt., *Derby.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. Gascoyne,
v.d. c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Chesterfield.*
Lt.-Col., H. B. Taylor, v.d. c.

1st Notts (Robin Hood) Volrs.,
Nottingham.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. C. Cantrell-Hubbersty, c.
 4th Vol. Batt. (Notts), *Newark.*

Lt.-Col., E. H. Nicholson, v.d. c.

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 11.—*Exeter.*
Colonel, Sir Edward Newdigate-Newdegate, K.C.B., l.g.

Comg. Regtl. Dist., D. T. Kinder, c.
 1st Batt. (11th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., C. W. Park.

Adjt., H. S. L. Ravenshaw, capt.
 2nd Batt. (11th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., G. M. Bullock.

Adjt., L. J. Bols, capt.
 3rd Batt. (Militia), *Flymouth.*

Lt.-Col., F. H. Mountstevens, c.
 4th Batt. (Militia), *Exeter.*

Lt.-Col., Hon. J. S. Trefusis, c.
 1st (Exeter and S. Devon) Vol.
 Batt., *Exet r.*

Lt.-Col. Sir D. G. A. Duckworth-King, Bart., c.
 2nd (Prince of Wales's) Vol. Batt.,
Plymouth.

Lt.-Col., P. S. Snell.
 3rd Vol. Batt., *Exeter.*
Lt.-Col., Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Ken-
naway, Bart., v.d. c.

4th Vol. Batt., *Barnstaple.*
Lt.-Col., E. S. Walcott, C.B., c.

5th (The Hay Tor) Vol. Batt.,
Newton Abbot.
Lt.-Col. Lord Clifford, v.d. c.

DORCHESTER REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 39.—*Dorchester.*
Colonel, Henry Ralph Browne, g.
Comg. Regtl. District, C. P. Eger-
ton, c.

1st Batt. (39th Foot), *Nowshera, Punjab Command.*
Lt.-Col., H. J. J. Kentish.

Adjt., R. T. Roper, lt.
 2nd Batt. (54th), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Law.

Adjt., R. F. W. F. Leslie, capt.
 3rd Batt. (Militia), *Dorchester.*
Lt.-Col., J. H. Austen, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Dorchester.*
Lt.-Col., R. Williams, v.d. c.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.) (4)

District No. 102.—*Naas.*
Col., Sir John B. Spurgin, K.C.B., l.g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., A. M. Pater-
son, c.

1st Batt. (102nd Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., G. A. Mills.
Adjt., P. Maclear, capt.

2nd Batt. (102nd Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., H. T. Hicks.
Adjt., M. Lowndes, capt.

3rd Batt. (Kildare Mil.), *Naas.*
Lt.-Col., F. J. Tynte, C.B., c.
 4th (City Militia), *Dublin.*

Lt.-Col., E. Pearse.
 5th (County Militia), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., H. C. Gernon, c.

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. (1)

District No. 32.—*Bodmin.*
Colonel, John Thomas Hill, g. Cong. Regtl. Dist., C. F. A. Turnbull, c.
 1st Batt. (32nd Foot), *Dum Dum.*
Lt.-Col., J. H. Verschoyle.
Adjts., L. P. H. Bliss, capt.
 2nd Batt. (45th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., G. A. Ashby.
Adjts., H. Fergus, lt.
 3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bodmin.*
Lt.-Col., T. E. J. Lloyd, D.L., c.
 1st Vol. Batt., *Falmouth.*
Lt.-Col., W. E. Rosewarne, V.D., c.
 2nd Vol. Batt., *Bodmin.*
Lt.-Col., B. Childs, v.d., c.

DURHAM LIGHT INF. (2)
 District No. 68.—*Newcastle.*

Col., Sir Reginald Gipps, K.C.B., g. Cong. Regtl. Dist., C. S. Gordon, c. (temp.).
 1st Batt. (69th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., A. L. Woodland.
Adjts., B. W. L. McMahon, capt.
 2nd Batt. (106th), *Mandalay.*
Lt.-Col., A. de B. V. Puget.
Adjts., C. C. Luard, capt.
 3rd Batt. (Militia), *Barnard Castle.*
Lt.-Col., R. B. Wilson, c.
 4th Batt. (Militia), *Newcastle.*
Lt.-Col., M. H. Lambert, c.
 1st Vol. Batt., *Stockton-on-Tees.*
Lt.-Col., R. Burdon, v.d., c.
 2nd Vol. Batt., *Bishop Auckland.*
Lt.-Col., D. Armstrong, v.d., c.
 3rd (Sunderland) Vol. Batt.,
Sunderland.
Lt.-Col., A. Peters.
 4th Vol. Batt., *Durham.*
Lt.-Col., C. Perkins, v.d., c.
 5th Vol. Batt., *Gateshead.*
Lt.-Col., W. B. Proctor, v.d., c.

ESSEX REGIMENT. (1)
 District No. 44.—*Warley.*

Colonel, The Hon. John Jocelyn Bourke, l.g.
Comg. Regtl. District, W. Wood, c.
 1st Batt. (44th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., C. Wood.
Adjts., A. G. Pratt, lt.
 2nd Batt. (56th), *Shwabo, Burma.*
Lt.-Col., T. Stock.
Adjts., C. G. Lewes, lt.
 3rd Batt. (Militia), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., A. T. D. Neave.
 4th Batt. (Militia), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., F. S. Walker, c.
 1st Vol. Batt., *Brentwood.*
Lt.-Col., F. Landon, v.d., c.
 2nd Vol. Batt., *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., W. Howard, v.d., c.
 3rd Vol. Batt., *West Ham.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., H. Palmer.
 4th Vol. Batt., *Silvertown.*
Lt.-Col., J. W. Beningfield, v.d.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT. (2)
 District No. 28.—*Bristol.*

Colonel, John Patrick Redmond, c.B., l.g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., F. J. Curtin, c.
 1st Batt. (28th Foot), *Ceylon.*
Lt.-Col., S. Humphrey.
Adjts., W. L. B. Hill, lt.
 2nd Batt. (61st Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., R. F. Lindsay.
Adjts., E. D'A. Le Motteé, lt.
 3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bristol.*
Lt.-Col., W. A. Hill, c.B., c.
 4th Batt. (Militia), *Gloucester.*
Lt.-Col., Earl Bathurst.
 1st Vol. Batt. (City of Bristol).
Lt.-Col., C. L. Methuen, c.
 2nd Vol. Batt., *Gloucester.*
Lt.-Col., J. C. Griffith.
 3rd Vol. Batt., *Bristol.*
Lt.-Col., G. E. McClellan.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. (2)
 District No. 75.—*Aberdeen.*

Col.-in-Chief, H.E.H. Prince of Wales, k.c., f.m.
Col., Sir George Stewart White VC, g.C.B., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., H. H. Mathias, c.B., A.D.C., c.
 1st Batt. (75th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., F. Macbean.
Adjts., W. E. Gordon, VC, capt.
 2nd Batt. (92nd Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., W. A. Scott.
Adjts., E. Streatfield, capt.
 3rd (Aberdeensh. Mil.), *Aberdeen*
Lt.-Cols., J. A. Man-Stuart, c.M.G., c.;
Earl of Kintore, c.M.G., c.
 1st Vol. Batt., *Aberdeen.*
Lt.-Col., G. Cruden, v.d.
 2nd Vol. Batt., *Gul Meldrum.*
Lt.-Col., J. Rae, v.d., c.
 3rd (Buchan) Vol. Batt.,
Peterhead.
Lt.-Col., R. Robertson, v.d.
 4th (Donside Highland) Vol. Batt.,
Aberdeen.
Lt.-Col., G. Jackson, v.d., c.
 5th (Deeside Highland) Vol. Batt.,
Banchory.
Lt.-Col., J. Johnston, v.d., c.
 6th Vol. Batt. (1st Banff), *Keith.*
Lt.-Col., J. G. Fleming.

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
 District No. 37.—*Winchester.*

Col., John W. Thomas, c.B., l.g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., W. H. Moberly, c.
 1st Batt. (37th), *Peshawur, Punjab*
Command.
Lt.-Col., J. R. Parkinson.
Adjts., W. D. Bewsher, capt.
 2nd Batt. (67th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., W. E. Briggs, c.
Adjts., H. W. Tompson, capt.
 3rd Batt. (Militia), *Winchester.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Selborne, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Winchester.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., T. S. Cave, v.D., c.
 2nd Vol. Batt., *Southampton.*
Lt.-Col., E. K. Perkins, v.D., c.
 3rd Vol. Batt. (Duke of Connaught's Own), *Portsmouth.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. R. Holbrook, v.D., c.
 4th Vol. Batt., *Bournemouth.*
Lt.-Col., J. R. Thomson.
 5th Vol. Batt. (Isle of Wight, Princess Beatrice's), *Newport, I. W.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Seely.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (4)
 District No. 71.—*Hamilton, N.B.*

Col., W. D. P. Patton-Bethune, g. Cong. Regtl. Dist., c.
 1st Batt. (71st Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., H. R. Kelham.
Adjts., R. W. H. Andersen, lt.
 2nd Batt. (74th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., R. D. B. Rutherford.
Adjts., R. E. S. Prentice, lt., capt.
 3rd Batt. (Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., W. F. Story, c.
 4th Batt. (Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., T. S. G. H. Robertson-Aikman, c.
 1st Vol. Batt., *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., R. C. Mackenzie, v.D., c.
 2nd Vol. Batt., *Overnewtown.*
Lt.-Col., J. D. Young, v.d., c.
 3rd (Blythwood) Vol. Batt.,
Glasgow.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. Clark, v.d., c.
 3rd Lanarkshire Volrs., *Lanark.*
Lt.-Col., J. Stevenson, A.D.C., v.d., c.
 5th (Glasgow Highland) Vol. Batt. (10th Lanarksh.), *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., C. M. Williamson, v.d., c.

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS
 (The Royal). (1)

District No. 27.—*Omagh, Irel.*
Colonel, William Roberts, l.g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., M. Churchill, c.
 1st Batt. (27th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., R. L. Payne, d.s.o.
Adjts.,
 2nd Batt. (108th Foot), *Dalhousie, Punjab*
Command.
Lt.-Col.,
Adjts., T. E. Clarke, capt.
 3rd Batt. (Fermanagh Militia),
Enniskillen.
Lt.-Col., H. H. Stewart.
 4th Batt. (Tyronne Mil.), *Omagh.*
Lt.-Col., C. M. Alexander, c.
 5th Batt. (Donegal Mil.), *Ballyshannon.*
Lt.-Col., B. J. Barton, c.

FUSILIERS (ROYAL).

(Princess Victoria's). (1)

District No. 87.—*Armagh.**Col.*, T. R. Stevenson, c.B., m.g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., D. A. Ble-t, c.**1st Batt.** (87th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., F. E. C. Carleton.*Adjt.*,**2nd Batt.** (89th Foot), *S. Africa.**Lt.-Col.*, J. Reeves, c.*Adjt.*, C. Dick, *capt.***3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Armagh.**Lt.-Col.*, J. R. Jameson, c.**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Cavan.**Lt.-Col.*, Sir R. A. Hodson, *Bart.*, c.**5th Batt.** (Militia), *Monaghan.**Lt.-Col.*, J. Leslie, c.**REGIMENT (ROY.).** (1)District No. 18.—*Olonmel.**Col.-in-Chief*, Viscount Wolsley,
K.P., G.O.B., f.m.*Col.*, C. F. Gregorie, c.B., m.g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., J. H. A. Spyer, c.**1st Batt.** (18th Foot), *S. Africa.**Lt.-Col.*, H. W. N. Guinness.*Adjt.*, H. J. Downing, *capt.***2nd Batt.** (18th Foot), *Mhow,*
*Bombay Command.**Lt.-Col.*, J. B. Forster.*Adjt.*, H. N. Kelly, *capt.***3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Wexford.**Lt.-Col.*, M. G. Lloyd, c.B., c.**4th** (N. Tipperary Mil.), *Olonmel.**Lt.-Col.*, F. Trant, c.**5th Batt.** (Militia), *Kilkenny.**Lt.-Col.*, R. C. Knox, c.**IRISH RIFLES (The Royal).** (1)District No. 83.—*Belfast.**Col.*, Wilmot Hen. Bradford, g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., F. J. Graves, c.**1st Batt.** (83rd Foot) *Fort William,*
*Bengal.**Lt.-Col.*,*Adjt.*, C. C. Macnamara, *lt.***2nd Batt.** (86th Foot), *S. Africa.**Lt.-Col.*, B. R. Hawes*Adjt.*, D. Wilmot-Sitwell, *capt.***3rd Batt.** (N. Down Militia),*Newtownards.**Lt.-Col.*, R. G. Sharman-Crawford,
c.**4th Batt.** (Antrim Mil.), *Belfast.**Lt.-Col.*, H. D. A. Cutbill, c.**5th** (S. Down Mil.), *Downpatrick.**Lt.-Col.*, R. H. Wallace, c.**6th Batt.** (Louth Mil.), *Dundalk.**Lt.-Col.*, H. W. Jameson, c.**KENT (EAST) REGIMENT**

(The Buffs). (1)

District No. 3.—*Canterbury.**Colonel*, Sir Julius Augustus
Robert Baines, G.O.B., g.*Comg. Regtl. Dist.*, W. E. R.
Kelly, c.**1st Batt.** (3rd Foot), *Kamptec.*
*Bombay Command.**Lt.-Col.*, A. E. Ommanney, c.*Adjt.*, C. L. Porter, *capt.***2nd Batt.** (3rd Foot), *S. Africa.**Lt.-Col.*, J. B. Backhoas.*Adjt.*, A. D. Geddes, *capt.***3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Canterbury.**Lt.-Col.*, T. F. Brinckman, c.**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Canterbury.**Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, E. W. Knocker,
c.B., v.D., c.**2nd** (Weald of Kent) *Vol. Batt.**Cranbrook, near Staplehurst.**Lt.-Col.*, E. W. Hussey, v.D., c.**1st Cadet Batt.**, *Ramsgate.**A. H. Scott-White, m.***KENT (WEST) REGT. (ROYAL)**

(The Queen's Own). (1)

District No. 50.—*Maidstone.*
Colonel, Fowler Burton, c.B., g.*Comg. Regtl. Dist.*, T. H. Brock, c.**1st Batt.** (50th Foot), *Aden.**Lt.-Col.*, C. E. C. B. Harrison.*Adjt.*, H. S. Bush, *lt.***2nd Batt.** (97th Foot), *S. Africa.**Lt.-Col.*, E. A. W. S. Grove, c.*Adjt.*, M. P. Buckle, *capt.***3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Maidstone.**Lt.-Col.*, J. Bonhote, c.**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Tunbridge.**Lt.-Col.*, G. Henderson, c.**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Blackheath.**Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, E. Satterthwaite,
v.D., c.**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Woolwich Arsenal.**Lt.-Col.*, W. Hunt, v.D., c.**4th Vol. Batt.**, *Chatham.**Lt.-Col.*, C. James.**KING'S OWN SCOTTISH
BORDERERS.** (1)Dist. No. 25.—*Berwick-on-Tweed.*
Col., W. Craig Emilius Napier, g.*Comg. Regtl. Dist.*, H. G. Dixon,
c.B., A.D.C., c.**1st Batt.** (25th Foot), *S. Africa.**Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Godiray.*Adjt.*, H. G. M. Amos, *capt.***2nd Batt.** (25th Foot), *Cawnpore.**Bencal Command.**Lt.-Col.*, G. T. W. Hewat.*Adjt.*, W. H. S. Mester, *capt.***3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Dumfries.**Lt.-Col.*, J. K. M. Witham.**1st Vol. Batt.** (Roxburgh and
Selkirk, the Border), *Newtown*
*St. Boswells.**Lt.-Col.*, Sir R. J. Waldie-Griffith,
Bt.**2nd V.B.** (Berwickshire), *Duns.**Lt.-Col.*, C. Hope, c.**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Dumfries.**Lt.-Col.*, R. F. Dudgeon, c.**4th V.B.** (Galloway), *Castle*
*Douglas.**Lt.-Col.*, J. M. Kennedy, v.D., c.**KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS.** (1)Rifle Dépôt.—*Gosport (tempy.).**Colonel-in-Chief*, H. R. H. the Duke
of Cambridge, e.g., f.m.*Colonels—Commandant*, Rt. Hon.
Sir Redvers Henry Buller, F.C.G.O.B., g.; Sir Francis Grenfell,
G.C.B., g.*Cong. Rifle Dépôt*, H. R. Mends, c.**1st Batt.** (60th Foot), *S. Africa.**Lt.-Col.*, R. C. A. B. B. Wick-
Copley.*Adjt.*, H. R. Blore, *capt.***2nd Batt.** (60th Foot), *Ceylon.**Lt.-Col.*, H. Gore-Browne.*Adjt.*, H. C. B. Green, *capt.***3rd Batt.** (60th Foot), *S. Africa.**Lt.-Col.*, W. P. Campbell.*Adjt.*, C. W. Wilson, *capt.***4th Batt.** (60th Foot), *Cork.**Lt.-Col.*, E. W. Herbert.*Adjt.*, H. F. W. Bircham, *lt.***5th Batt.** (Militia), *Huntingdon.**Lt.-Col.*,**7th Batt.** (Middlesex Militia),
*Barnet.**Lt.-Col.*, G. Astell, c.**8th Batt.** (Militia), *Carlou.**Lt.-Col.*, G. W. L'Estrange, c.**9th Batt.** (N. Cork Mil.), *Mail.**Lt.-Col.*, W. Cooke-Collis, c.**1st Middx. Vols.** (Victoria and
St. George's), *Davies St.,*
*Berkeley Square.**Lt.-Col.*, C. Bird, v.D., c.**2nd** (S. Middx.) *Vols., Beaufort*
*House, Walkm Green.**Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, H. W. Gray,
v.D., c.**4th** (W. London) *V.B., Ken-*
*sinotwn.**Lt.-Col.*, A. S. Daniell.**5th V.B.** (West Middlesex), *Park*
*Road, Regent's Park, N. W.**Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, H. Harris, v.D.**12th** (Civil Service) *V.B., Pr. of*
*Wales's Own, Somerset House.**Lt.-Col.*, Earl of Albemarle, c.**13th** (Queen's Westminster) *V.B.,*
*James St., Buckinghams Gate.**Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, Sir C. E. Howard
Vincent, K.C.M.G., c.B., M.P., c.**21st** (Finsbury Rifle Vol. Corps),
*Penton Street, Pentonville.**Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, H. Byrne, v.D., c.**22nd** (Central London Rangers),
*South Square, Gray's Inn.**Lt.-Col.*, W. J. Alt, v.D., c.**25th** (Bank of Eng.), *Somerset*
*House—attached to 12th Middx.**Vol. Rifle Corps.***1st** (City of London R.V.B.),
*Bunhill Row, E.C.**Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, H. U. Chisholm-
drey, c.**2nd** (City of Lond. R.V.B.), *Far-*
*ringdon Road, E.C.**Lt.-Col.*, R. G. Grene, v.D., c.**3rd** (City of Lond. R.V.B.), *Far-*
*ringdon Street, E.C.**Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, M. Hancock,
v.D., c.**4th** (Grocers' Company's Schools,
Clapton)—attached to 1st (City
of London R.V.B.).

1st Cadet Batt., 2 Finsbury Square.
(Rev.) Freeman Wills, l.c.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. (1)

District No. 20.—Bury, Lancs.
Colonel, Sir Edward Alan Holdich, K.C.B., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., J. L. Ross, c.

1st Batt. (20th Foot), Crete.
Lt.-Col., G. L. E. May.

Adj., A. R. Lempriere, capt.

2nd Batt. (20th Foot), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., C. J. Blomfield, d.s.o.
Adj., A. J. Allardyce, capt.

3rd Batt., Malta.
Lt.-Col., R. G. Brunser-Randall.
Adj., J. F. V. Thorne, capt.

4th Batt., Chatham.
Lt.-Col., F. Hammersley.
Adj., A. C. Adair, capt.

5th Batt. (Militia), Bury, Lancs.
Lt.-Col., F. F. Mackenzie.

6th Batt. (Militia), Bury, Lancs.
Lt.-Col., F. C. Romer.

1st Vol. Batt., Bury.
Lt.-Col., T. P. Young, c.

2nd Vol. Batt., Rochdale.
Lt.-Col., T. B. Philippi, v.d., c.

3rd Vol. Batt. (17th Lanc.), Salford.
Lt.-Col., F. Haworth, v.d., c.

LANCASHIRE (EAST) REG. (1)

District No. 30.—Preston.
Col., Thos. Hen. Pakenham, l.g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., M. S. Brownrigg, c.

1st Batt. (30th Foot), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., A. J. A. Wright.

Adj., L. St. G. LeMarchant, capt.

2nd Batt. (59th Foot), Jullundur, Punjab Command.
Lt.-Col., A. G. Watson.

Adj., A. C. M. Alington, lt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Burnley.
Lt.-Col., R. H. Milne-Redhead

1st Vol. Batt., Blackburn.
Lt.-Col., H. J. Robinson, v.d., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., Burnley.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., T. Mitchell, v.d., c.

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (1)

(Loyal North).

District No. 47.—Preston.
Col., Sir Richd. T. Farren, K.C.B., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., M. S. Brownrigg, c.

1st Batt. (47th Foot), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., R. G. Kekewich, c.

Adj., J. G. Lowndes, capt.

2nd Batt. (81st Foot), Malta.
Lt.-Col., B. A. Satterthwaite.

Adj., W. R. Lloyd, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Preston.
Lt.-Col., L. Bonhôte, c.

1st Vol. Batt., Preston.
Lt.-Col., P. Widdows, v.d., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., Bolton.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. Hesketh, v.d., c.

LANCASHIRE (S.) REGT.—

Pr. of Wales's Volunteers. (1)
District No. 40.—Warrington.

Col., Frederick R. Solly-Flood, C.B., M.G.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., E. J. H. Spratt, c.

1st Batt. (40th Foot), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., R. H. Hall.

Adj., A. H. Bailey, lt.

2nd Batt. (82nd Foot), Jubbulpore, Bengal Command.
Lt.-Col., A. F. G. Richardson.

Adj., A. F. Bundock.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Warrington.
Lt.-Col., R. I. Blackburne.

1st Vol. Batt., Warrington.
Lt.-Col., J. C. Ridgway, v.d., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., St. Helens.
Lt.-Col., W. W. Pilkington, v.d., c.

LANCASTER REGT. (ROY.)

The King's Own. (1)

District No. 4.—Lancaster.
Colonel, Sir William Gordon Cameron, K.C.B., g.

Comg. Regtl. Dist., P. H. Murray, c.

1st Batt. (4th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., J. Rowlandson.

Adj., J. H. Lloyd, capt.

2nd Batt. (4th Foot), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., J. M. Gawne.

Adj., A. R. S. Marín, capt. (temp.)

3rd Batt. (Militia), Lancaster.
Lt.-Col., B. N. North.

4th Batt. (Militia), Lancaster.
Lt.-Col., W. Kemmis.

1st Vol. Batt., Ulverston.
Lt.-Col., A. H. Strongtharm, v.d., c.

2nd Vol. Batt.
Lt.-Col., J. Allen.

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)

District No. 17.—Leicester.

Colonel, Sir John Ross, G.C.B., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., J. H. H. S. D. Hogarth, c.

1st Batt. (17th Foot), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., G. D. Carleton.

Adj., H. L. Croker, capt.

2nd Batt. (17th Foot), Egypt.
Lt.-Col., A. W. McKinstry.

Adj.,

3rd Batt. (Militia), Leicester.
Lt.-Col., Lord Braye.

1st Vol. Batt., Leicester.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. E. Sarson, v.d., c.

LEINSTER REGIMENT (ROY. CANADIANS)—

Pr. of Wales's. (1)
District No. 100.—Birr.

Col., Alastair McI. Macdonald, l.g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., H. W. Trench, c.

1st Batt. (100th Foot), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., H. Martin.
Adj., F. R. Dugan, capt.

2nd Batt. (100th Foot), Barladis.
Lt.-Col., J. J. St. Leger.

Adj., F. E. Whitton, lt.

3rd Batt. (King's Co. Mil.), Birr.
Lt.-Col., J. H. G. Smyth, lt.

4th Batt. (Queen's County Mil.), Maryborough.

Lt.-Col., Lord Castletown.
5th Batt. (Meath Mil.), Navan.
Lt.-Col., C. Pepper, c.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (1)

District No. 10.—Lincoln.

Col., Sir Julius R. Glyn, K.C.B., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist.,

1st Batt. (10th Foot), Secunderabad, Madras Command.
Lt.-Col., F. R. Lowth, C.B.

Adj., J. R. M. Marsh, m.

2nd Batt. (10th Foot), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., H. J. Archdale.

Adj., F. W. Stringer, lt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Lincoln.
Lt.-Col., C. A. Swan.

4th Batt. (Militia), Grantham.
Lt.-Col., Lord Wm. Cecil, M.V.O., c.

1st Vol. Batt., Lincoln.
Lt.-Col., J. G. Williams, v.d., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., Grantham.
Lt.-Col., J. Hutchinson, v.d., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., Grimsby.
Lt.-Col., J. M. Warrener.

LIVERPOOL REGIMENT (The King's). (1)

District No. 8.—Warrington.
Col., Robert S. Baynes, l.g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., E. J. H. Spratt, c.

1st Batt. (8th Foot), S. Africa.
Lt.-Col., L. S. Mellor.

Adj., L. M. Jones, capt.

2nd Batt. (8th), Dublin.
Lt.-Col., S. H. Harrison.

Adj., B. St. J. W. Hastings, capt.

3rd Batt., Dublin.
Lt.-Col., P. Schletter.

Adj., V. T. Bailey, capt.

4th Batt., Dublin.
Lt.-Col., O'D. C. Grattan.

Adj.,

5th Batt. (Lanc. Mil.), Warrington.
Lt.-Col., J. M. Batten, c.

6th Batt. (Lanc. Mil.), Warrington.
Lt.-Col., C. C. Woodward, c.

1st Vol. Batt., St. Anne St., Liverpool.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., C. F. Smith, v.d., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., Prince's Park, Liverpool.
Lt.-Col., C. Spencely, v.d., c.

3rd Vol. Batt. (13th Lanc.), Southport.
Lt.-Col., J. Formby.

4th V.B., Shaw St., Liverpool.
Lt.-Col., J. W. De Silva, v.d., c.

5th (Irish) V.B., *Everton Brou, Liverpool.*

Lt.-Col.,

6th Vol. Batt., *Everton Road, Liverpool.*

Lt.-Col., A. L. Watts, v.D., c.

7th (Isle of Man) Vol. Batt., *Douglas (attached to 6th Vol. Batt.).*

8th (Scottish) Vol. Batt.

Lt.-Col., G. F. Bell.

1st Cadet Batt., *Gordon Institute, Liverpool.*

E. A. Cliff, m.

LOTHIAN REGIMENT (The Royal Scots). (1)

District No. 1.—*Glencorse, N.B. Col., Edward Andrew Stuart, m.g. Comg. Regt. Dist., W. Gordon, c.*

1st Batt. (1st Foot), *S. Africa.*

Lt.-Col., E. P. Morgan-Payler.

Adjt., A. J. G. Moir, capt.

2nd Batt. (1st Foot), *Poona, Bombay Command.*

Lt.-Col., C. W. S. Hallett.

Adjt., J. H. M. Davie, capt.

3rd Batt. (Edinburgh Light Inf. Militia), *Glencorse, N.B.*

Lt.-Col., E. J. Grant, c.

Queen's Rifle V. Brig., *Edinburgh.*

Lt.-Col. Comdt., H. R. Macrae, v.D., c.;

4th Vol. Batt., *Edinburgh.*

Lt.-Col., S. D. Elliot, v.D., c.

5th Vol. Batt. (1st Midlothian), *Leith.*

Lt.-Col., J. R. Bertram, v.D., c.

6th Vol. Batt., *Penicuik.*

Lt.-Col., R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay, c.

7th Vol. Batt., *Haddington.*

Lt.-Col., J. D. Watson, v.D., c.

8th Vol. Batt., *Linlithgow.*

Lt.-Col., T. Hope, c.

MANCHESTER REGT. (1)

District No. 63.—*Ashton-under-Lyne.*

Col., V. H. Bowles, l.g.

Comg. Regt. Dist., H. Gunter, c.

1st Batt. (63rd Foot), *S. Africa.*

Lt.-Col., A. E. R. Curran.

Adjt., W. P. E. Newbigging, capt.

2nd Batt. (66th), *S. Africa.*

Lt.-Col., C. T. Reay.

Adjt., J. H. M. Jebb, capt.

3rd Batt., *Alvershot.*

Lt.-Col., J. P. Gethin.

Adjt.,

4th Batt., *Aldershot.*

Lt.-Col., L. L. Steele.

Adjt., A. F. Stewart, capt.

5th Batt. (Lanc. Militia),

Ash-on-un-e-Lyne.

Lt.-Col., W. J. Bosworth.

6th Batt. (Lanc. Militia),

Ash-on-un-e-Lyne.

Lt.-Col., C. D. Leyden.

1st V.B., *Patricroft, Manchester.*

Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Higson, v.D., c.

2nd V.B., *Hulme, Manchester.*

Lt.-Col. Comdt., R. Bridgford,

c.B., v.D., c.

3rd V.B., *Ashton-under-Lyne.*

Lt.-Col., J. Eaton, v.D., c.

4th V.B., *Manchester.*

Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. A. Lynde,

v.D., c.

5th (Ardwick) V.B., *Manchester.*

Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. B. Lloyd,

v.D., c.

6th V.B., *Oldham.*

Lt.-Col., J. H. R. Jones, v.D., c.

1st Cadet Batt., *Gravenor Street,*

Manchester.

A. P. Ledward, l.c.

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT

(Duke of Cambridge's Own). (1)

District No. 57.—*Hounslow.*

Col.-in-Ch., H. R. H. the Duke of

Cambridge, K.G., F.M.

Colonel, Sir George Harry Smith

Willis, G.O.B., g.

Comg. Regt. Dist., E. H. Fitz-

herbert, c. (temp.)

1st Batt. (57th Foot), *Wellington,*

Madras Command.

Lt.-Col., J. G. White.

Adjt., H. W. E. Finch, capt.

2nd Batt. (77th Foot), *S. Africa.*

Lt.-Col., A. W. Hill, c.

Adjt., H. F. Mac Ewan, lt.

3rd Batt. *Woolwich.*

Lt.-Col., E. V. Bellers.

Adjt., E. W. R. Stephenson, capt.

4th Batt., *Woolwich.*

Lt.-Col., C. R. Simpson.

Adjt., H. E. Foster, capt.

5th Batt. (Militia), *Hounslow.*

Lt.-Col., V. Rolleston.

6th Batt. (Militia), *Hounslow.*

Lt.-Col., G. C. Helme, c.B., c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Hornsey.*

Lt.-Col. Comdt.,

2nd Vol. Batt., *Whitton Park,*

Hounslow.

Lt.-Col., H. Bott, c.

17th Middx. Volrs. (N. Middx.),

High Street, Camden Town.

Lt.-Col., C. St. J. K. Roche, v.D., c.

MUNSTER FUSIL. (ROYAL). (2)

District No. 101.—*Tralee.*

Col., J. W. Laurie, l.g.

Comg. Regt. Dist., D. G. John-

ston, c.

1st Batt. (101st Foot), *S. Africa.*

Lt.-Col., E. S. Evans, c.

Adjt., G. D. Crocker, capt.

2nd Batt. (104th Foot), *Dinapore,*

Bengal Command.

Lt.-Col., P. S. Druitt.

Adjt., E. P. Thomson, lt.

3rd Batt. (S. Cork Mil.), *Kinsale.*

Lt.-Col., F. W. Bell, c.

4th Batt. (Kerry Mil.), *Tralee.*

Lt.-Col., Viscount Castlerosse.

5th (County Militia), *Limerick.*

Lt.-Col., J. Massy-Westropp, c.

NORFOLK REGIMENT. (2)

District No. 9.—*Norwich.*

Col., Hny. J. Buchanan, c.B., l.g.

Comg. Regt. Dist., C. H. Shep-

herd, d.S.O., c.

1st Batt. (9th Foot), *Bombay.*

Lt.-Col., A. C. Becher.

Adjt., W. F. L. Gordon, lt.

2nd Batt. (9th Foot), *S. Africa.*

Lt.-Col., L. H. Phillips.

Adjt., F. de B. Bell, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Norwich.*

Lt.-Col., F. H. Custance, c.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Norwich.*

Lt.-Col., E. R. A. Kerrison.

1st Vol. Batt., *Norwich.*

Lt.-Col., S. G. Hill, v.D.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Gt. Yarmouth.*

Lt.-Col., H. H. Hartcup, v.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., *East Dereham.*

Lt.-Col., H. E. Hyde, v.D., c.

4th Vol. Batt., *Norwich.*

Lt.-Col., H. T. S. Patteson, v.D., c.

NORTHAMPTONSH. REGT. (1)

District No. 43.—*Northampton.*

Col., Robt. C. Whitehead, c.B., m.g.

Comg. R.gtl. Dist., T. C. O. Pow-

lett, c.

1st Batt. (48th Foot), *Ailahabad,*

Bengal Command.

Lt.-Col., W. B. Capper.

Adjt., F. J. Parker, capt.

2nd Batt. (58th Foot), *S. Africa.*

Lt.-Col., H. C. Denny.

Adjt., J. Little, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Northampton.*

Lt.-Col. Comdt., S. G. Stopford-

Sackville, c., m.P.

1st Vol. Batt., *Northampton.*

Lt.-Col. Comdt., Earl of Euston,

v.D., c.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSIL. (1)

District No. 5.—*Newcastle.*

Col., Geo. Bryan Milman, c.B., l.g.

Comg. Regt. District, C. S. Gor-

don, c.

1st Batt. (5th Foot), *S. Africa.*

Lt.-Col., C. G. C. Money, c.B. c.

Adjt., C. E. Fishbourne, capt.

2nd Batt. (5th Foot), *S. Africa.*

Lt.-Col., Hon. C. Lambton, d.S.O.

Adjt., C. M. A. Wood, capt.

3rd Batt., *Bradford.*

Lt.-Col., W. E. Sturges.

Adjt., E. M. Moulton-Barrett,

capt.

4th Batt., *York.*

Lt.-Col., T. G. L. H. Armstrong.

Adjt., W. H. Wild, capt.

5th Batt. (Militia), *Alnwick.*

Lt.-Col., Lord Algernon Percy, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Hexham.*

Lt.-Col. Comdt. R. Weddell,

v.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

Lt.-Col., H. F. Swan, v.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.
Lt.-Col., E. Downing, v.d., c.
OXFORDSH. LIGHT INF. (1)
 District No. 43.—*Oxford*.
Col., Fredk. Green Wilkinson, l.g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., J. A. Strachan, c.
1st Batt. (43rd Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. A. E. Dalzell.
Adjt., C. H. Cobb, capt.
2nd Batt. (52nd Foot), *Ferozepore*,
Punjab Command.
Lt.-Col., R. Feeles.
Adjt., W. Marriott-Dodington,
 capt.
3rd (Bucks Mil.), *High Wycombe*.
Lt.-Col., Earl of Orkney.
4th Batt. (Militia), *Oxford*.
Lt.-Col., C. B. Bulkeley, c.
1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B., *Oxford*.
Lt.-Col., S. D. Maul.
2nd Vol. Batt., *Oxford*.
Lt.-Col., H. S. Hall, v.d., c.
1st Bucks V.B., *Great Marlow*.
Lt.-Col., A. Gilbey, v.d.
4th (Eton Coll.) V.B., *Eton*.
Major-Comdt., C. Lowry.
RIFLE BRIGADE (The Prince
 Consort's Own). (1)
Rifle Dépôt—Gosport (tempy.)
Col-in-Chief, H. R. H. Duke of
 Connaught, k.g., g.o.c., A. D. C., g.
Comg. Rifle Dépôt, H. R. Mendis, c.
1st Battalion, *S. Africa*.
Colonel Commandant, Lord Alex-
 ander George Russell, o.b., g.
Lt.-Col., A. E. W. Colville.
Adjt., S. C. Long, capt.
2nd Battalion, *S. Africa*.
Colonel Commandant, Frederick
 Robert Elrington, o.b., g.
Lt.-Col., C. T. E. Metcalfe.
Adjt., Hon. H. Dawnay, lt.
3rd Batt., *Rawal Pindi*.
Lt.-Col., W. R. Kenyon-Slaney.
Adjt., Hon. G. H. Morris, capt.
4th Battalion, *Dublin*.
Lt.-Col., A. R. Pemberton.
Adjt., B. H. H. Cooke, lt.
5th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.).
Woolwich.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Lee, c.
6th Batt. (Militia), *Mullingar*.
Lt.-Col., E. W. Purdon, c.
7th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.),
Dalston.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Hardinge, c.
7th V.B. (London Scottish), *James*
Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Lt.-Col., E. J. A. Balfour.
14th V.B. (Inns of Court), *Lin-*
coln's Inn.
Lt.-Col., S. H. S. Lofthouse, v.d., c.
15th V.B. (Customs and Docks),
Custom House.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. W. Chambers,
 v.d., c.
16th V.B. (London Irish), *Duke*
St., Charing Cross, W.C.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., Sir Howland
 Roberts, Bart., v.d., c.

18th V.B., 207, *Harrow Road, W.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., P. H. Dalbiac,
 c.
19th V.B. (Bloomsbury), *Chenies*
Street, Bedford Sq., W.C.
Lt.-Col., B. W. Hardcastle, c.
30th V.B. (Artists') *Duke's Road,*
Euston Road.
Lt.-Col., R. W. Edis, v.d., c.
24th V.B. (G. P. O.).
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. R. Thompson,
 v.d., c.
26th V.B. (Cyclists), *Queen's Rd.,*
Chelsea (attached to 12th Mid.
 R. V. Corps).
Mag. Comdt., C. E. Liles.
1st (Tower Hamlets Rifle Vol.
 Brig.), *City Road*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. T. R. Wilde,
 v.d., c.
2nd (Tower Hamlets), *Tredegar*
Road, Bow.
Lt.-Col., W. B. Bryan, v.d., c.
ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS—See
 "Seaforth Highlanders."
ROYAL FUSILIERS—See
 "City of London Regt."
ROYAL HIGHLANDERS
 (The Black Watch). (1)
 District No. 42.—*Perth, N.B.*
Col., Hon. Robert Rollo, o.b., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., E. H. L.
 Brickenden, c.
1st Batt. (42nd Foot), *Sitapur,*
Bengal Command.
Lt.-Col., E. G. Grogan.
Adjt., W. J. St. J. Harvey, lt.
2nd Batt. (73rd Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., A. M. Carthew-Yor-
 ington.
Adjt., A. R. Cameron, capt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Perth*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. Wm. Chas. Words-
 worth Rollo (Master of Rollo).
1st Vol. Batt., *City of Dundee*.
Lt.-Col., J. Rankin, v.d., c.
2nd (Angus) Vol. Batt., *Arbroath*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. A. Gordon,
 v.d., c.
3rd (Dundee Highland) Vol.
 Batt., *Dundee*.
Lt.-Col., W. Smith, v.d., c.
4th (Perthsh.) Vol. Batt., *Perth*.
Lt.-Col., Sir R. D. Moncreiffe, Bt.
5th (Perthsh. Highland) Vol.
 Batt., *Birnham*.
Lt.-Col., Marq. of Breadalbane,
 k.g., c.
6th (Fife) Vol. Batt. (late
 1st), *St. Andrews*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., Sir R. W. An-
 struther, Bart.
ROYAL SCOTS, THE
 See "Lothian Regiment."
SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)
 District No. 21.—*Ayr, N.B.*
Colonel, Sir Fredk. Paul Haines,
 g.o.c., g.o.s.i., o.i.e., f.m.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., W. A. Yule, c.

1st Batt. (21st Foot), *Cherat,*
Punjab Command.
Lt.-Col., A. H. Abercrombie.
Adjt., W. D. Smith, capt.
2nd Batt. (21st Foot), *S. Af.ica*.
Lieut.-Col., E. E. Carr.
Adjt., C. P. A. Hull, capt.
3rd (Ayr and Wigton Mil.), *Ayr*.
Lt.-Col., W. H. Campbell, c.
1st Vol. Batt., *Kilmarnock*.
Lt.-Col., R. M. McKerrell, v.d., c.
2nd Vol. Batt., *Ayr*.
Lt.-Col., R. P. Robertson-Glasgow.
SCOTTISH BORDERERS—See
 "King's Own Scottish Border-
 ders."
SCOTTISH RIFLES—See
 "Cameronians."
SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS,
 (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of
 Albany's). (1)
 District No. 72.—*Fort George*.
Colonel, Sir Archibald Alison,
 Bart., g.o.b., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., H. G. Grant,
 o.b., c.
1st Batt. (72nd Foot), *Egypt*.
Lt.-Col., J. A. Campbell.
Adjt., N. C. MacLachlan.
2nd Batt. (78th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Hughes-Hallett,
 d.s.o.
Adjt., Hon. D. Forbes-Semp'ill,
 capt.
3rd Batt. (Highland Militia),
Dingwall.
Lt.-Col., Sir H. Munro, Bart.
1st (Ross Highland) Vol. Batt.,
Dingwall.
Lt.-Col., A. R. B. Warrand.
1st Sutherland (Highland) V.B.,
Golspie.
Lt.-Col., J. MacKintosh, v.d.
3rd (Morayshire) V.B., *Elgin*.
Lt.-Col., C. J. Johnston, v.d., c.
SHERWOOD FORESTERS, THE
 —See "Derbyshire Regiment."
SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF.
 (The King's). (1)
 District No. 53.—*Shrewsbury*.
Col., Sir Hen. P. de Bathe, Bt., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., F. W. Robin-
 son, c.
1st Batt. (53rd Foot), *Poona*.
Lt.-Col., C. H. Collette.
Adjt., H. L. Smyth, capt.
2nd Batt. (85th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., J. Spens.
Adjt., C. P. Higginson, capt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Shrewsbury*.
Lt.-Col., Sir T. Meyrick, Bt., g.o.b., c.
4th Batt. (Militia), *Hereford*.
Lt.-Col., E. S. Lucas, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Shrewsbury*,
Lt.-Col., J. A. An tice, v.D., c.
2nd Vol. Batt., *Newport*.
Lt.-Col., R. T. Masefield, c.B.,
v.D., c.
1st Herefordsh. V.B., *Hereford*.
Lt.-Col., M. J. G. Scobie, v.D.

SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INF.

(Prince Albert's) (1)
District No. 13.—*Taunton*.
Col., Sir John Wm. Cox, K.O.B.,
i.g.
Com. Regt. Dist., R. B. Cotton, c.

1st Batt. (13th Foot), *Gharial*,
Punjab Command.
Lt.-Col., H. A. Walsh.
Adj., E. F. Cooke-Huile, capt.
2nd Batt. (13th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., E. J. Gallwey.
Adj., E. H. Swayne, capt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Taunton*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. H. P. Gore-Lang-
ton.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Taunton*.
Lt.-Col., W. Long, c.
1st Vol. Batt., *Bath*.
Lt.-Col., H. F. Clutterbuck.
2nd Vol. Batt., *Taunton*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., M. L. Blake,
v.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Weston-super-Mare*.
Lt.-Col., W. E. Perham, v.D.

STAFFORDSHIRE (N.) REGT.

(The Prince of Wales's) (1)
District No. 64.—*Lichfield*.
Col., Chas. Algernon Lewis, c.
Comg. Regt. Dist., H. D. Wil-
liams, c.

1st Batt. (64th Foot), *Jhansi*,
Bengal Command.
Lt.-Col., T. Currie, c.B., c.
Adj., R. S. Hutchison, capt.

2nd Batt. (98th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., C. E. Bradley.
Adj., V. W. de Falbe, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., J. H. Munckton, c.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., R. Mirehouse, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Stoke-upon-Trent*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., R. Clive, v.D., c.
2nd Vol. Batt., *Burton-on-Trent*.
Lt.-Col., J. Gretton, junr.

STAFFORDSHIRE (S.) REG. (1)

District No. 38.—*Lichfield*.
Colonel, George Samuel Young,
c.B., i.g.
Comg. Regt. Dist., H. D. Wil-
liams, c.

1st Batt. (38th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., H. C. Savage.
Adj., E. Layton, capt.

2nd Batt. (80th Foot), *Subathu*,
Punjab.
Lt.-Col., N. S. Allen.
Adj., G. N. Deans, lt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., M. A. W.
Broun, c.

4th Batt. (Militia) *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., F. Charrington, c.

1st V. B., *Handsworth, nr.*
Birmingham.
Lt.-Col., J. B. Cochrane, v.D., c.

2nd V. B., *Walsall*.
Lt.-Col., T. T. Fisher, v.D., c.

3rd V. B., *Wolverhampton*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. B. Morgan,
v.D., c.

SURREY REGIMENT (1)

District No. 12.—*Bury St. Edmunds*.
Colonel, Hon. Sir Percy R. Basil
Feilding, K.O.B., g.
Comg. Regt. Dist., R. T. E.
Dowse, c.

1st Batt. (12th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., G. F. C. Mackenzie.
Adj., F. T. D. Wilson, lt.

2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Quetta*.
Lt.-Col., C. R. Townley.
Adj., E. C. Doughty, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bury St.*
Edmunds.
Lt.-Col., R. Norton, c.

4th Batt. (Cambridge Mil.), *Ely*.
Lt.-Col., H. D. Fryer, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Ipswich*.
Lt.-Col., H. A. Collins.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Bury St. Edmunds*.
Lt.-Col., G. L. Andrewes, v.D., c.

3rd (Cambridgesh.) Vol. Batt.,
Cambridge.
Lt.-Col., C. T. Heycock, v.D., c.

4th (Camb. Univ.) Vol. Batt.,
Cambridge.
Lt.-Col., (Rev.) H. S. Cronin.

SURREY (EAST) REGT. (1)

District No. 31.—*Kingston*.
Col., Sir George Richard Greaves,
c.C.B., K.O.M.G., g.
Comg. Regt. Dist., R. W. F.
Phillips, c.

1st Batt. (31st Foot), *Chambattia*,
Bengal Command.
Lt.-Col., W. J. H. Frodsbam.
Adj., W. H. Paterson, capt.

2nd Batt. (70th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., R. H. W. H. Harris.
Adj., F. W. King-Church, lt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Kingston*.
Lt.-Col., Sir G. D. Clerk, Bart., c.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Kingston*.
Lt.-Col., B. G. Haines, c.

1st Surrey Volrs. (South London),
Camberwell.
Lt.-Col., E. Villiers, c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Wimbledon*.
Lt.-Col., E. H. Bailey, v.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Kingston-on-*
Thames.
Lt.-Col., J. L. G. Powell, v.D.

4th Vol. Batt., *Upper Kennington*
Lane, S.E..
Lt.-Col., T. Tully, v.D., c.

SURREY REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST) (The Queen's). (1)

District No. 2.—*Guildford*.
Colonel, Granville Geo. Chetwynd
Stapylton, i.g.

Comg. Regt. Dist., A. H. Nourse.
1st Batt. (2nd Foot), *Kudana*,
Punjab Command.

Lt.-Col., J. S. Collins, c.
Adj., W. J. T. Glasgow, capt.

2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., E. O. F. Hamilton (Brig.
Gen. S. Africa).

Adj., G. G. Whiffin, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Guildford*.
Lt.-Col., F. H. Fairlough.

1st Vol. Batt., *Croydon*.
Lt.-Col., J. P. Fearon, v.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Guildford*.
Lt.-Col., G. Drewitt, v.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Brammondsey, S.E.*
Lt.-Col., W. C. Dixon, v.D.

4th V. B., *New Street, Kennington*
Park.
Lt.-Col., G. Rumsey.

1st Cadet Batt., *Southwark*.
A. L. Salmond, i.c.

SUSSEX REGT. (ROYAL). (1)

District No. 35.—*Chichester*.
Col., Sir John Davis, K.O.B., g.
Comg. Regt. Dist., H. Kilgour, c.

1st Batt. (35th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., B. D. A. Donne.

Adj., E. W. B. Green, capt.

2nd Batt. (107th Foot), *Thobba*,
Punjab Command.
Lt.-Col., J. C. Young.

Adj., W. L. Osborn, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Chichester*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., Earl of March,
A.D.O., c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Brighton*.
Lt.-Col., C. S. Clarke.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Worthing*.
Lt.-Col., W. H. Champion, v.D., c.

1st Cinque Ports Volrs., *Hastings*.
Lt.-Col., A. M. Brookfield, c, M.P.

WILT (S.) BORDERERS. (2)

District No. 24.—*Brecon*.
Colonel, Richard Thomas Glyn,
c.B., c.M.G., i.g.
Comg. Regt. Dist., R. C. Hare,
c.B., c.

1st Batt. (24th Foot), *Chakrata*,
Bengal Command.

Lt.-Col. H. G. Mainwaring, c.
Adj., W. E. B. Smith, capt.

2nd Batt. (24th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. Ulck de K. B.
Roche.

Adj., R. W. Bradley, lt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Brecon*.
Lt.-Col., C. Healey.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Welshpool*.
Lt.-Col., C. E. Ramsbottom-
Isherwood, c.

1st (Brecknockshire) Vol. Batt.,
Brecon.

Lt.-Col., F. R. D. A. Gough.

2nd V. B., *Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.*
Lt.-Col., R. H. Mansel, c.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Pontypool*.
Lt.-Col. J. A. Bradney, c.

4th Vol. Batt., *Pontypool*.
Lt.-Col., A. Goss, v. D.

5th Vol. Batt., *Newtown, Mont-
gomeryshire*.

Lt.-Col., E. Pryce-Jones, M.P.

WARWICKSHIRE
(ROYAL) (1)

District No. 6.—*Warwick*.
Colonel, Frederick William Traill-
Burroughs, c.B., l.g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., J. C. R.
Glasgow, c.

1st Batt. (6th Foot), *Madras*.
Lt.-Col., W. E. G. Forbes, c.B.
Adj., F. A. Earle, m.

2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., M. Q. Jones, c.B.
Adj.,

3rd Batt, *Malta*.
Lt.-Col., A. W. F. Jackson.
Adj., H. R. Vaughan, capt.

4th Batt., *Cochester*.
Lt.-Col., H. E. Irwin.
Adj., H. P. Creagh Osborne, capt.

5th Batt. (Militia), *Warwick*.
Lt.-Col., B. C. McCalmont, c.

6th Batt. (Militia), *Warwick*.
Lt.-Col., H. L. B. McCalmont, c.
M.P.

1st Vol. Batt., *Thorpe St.,
Birmingham*.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. Cox, v. D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt. (2nd Warwicksh.),
Coventry.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. F. Wyley,
v. D., c.

WELSH FUSILIERS (ROY.), (1)

District No. 23.—*Wrexham*.
Colonel, Sir Edward Gascoigne
Bulwer, c.O.B., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., R. B. Main-
waring, c.M.G., c.

1st Batt. (23rd Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bt.
Adj., W. G. Braithwaite, capt.

2nd Batt. (23rd Foot), *Hong Kong*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. R. H. Bertie.
Adj., H. O. S. Cadogan, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Wrexham*.
Lt.-Col., S. Sandbach, c.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Carmarvon*.
Lt.-Col., O. L. J. Evans.

1st Vol. Batt., *Wrexham*.
Lt.-Col., T. A. Wynne-Edwards.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Hawarden*.
Lt.-Col., J. S. Roberts.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Carmarvon*.
Lt.-Col., C. H. Rees, v. D., c.

WELSH REGIMENT, (1)

District No. 41.—*Cardiff*.
Colonel, Francis Peyton, c.B., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., J. O. Quirk,
c.B., D.S.O.

1st Batt. (41st Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., R. J. F. Banfield.
Adj., C. B. Morland, capt.

2nd Batt. (69th Foot), *Ahmednagar,
Bombay Command*.

Lt.-Col., F. S. L. Penno.
Adj., B. T. Ready, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Cardiff*.
Lt.-Col., A. T. Perkins, c.

1st (Pembrokehire) Vol. Batt.,
Haverfordwest.

Lt.-Col., W. P. Evans, v. D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Bridgend, Glam.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., H. R. Homfray.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Cardiff*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., P. R. Cresswell,
c.B., v. D., c.

3rd Glamorgan Volrs., *Swansea*.
Lt.-Col., J. C. Richardson, v. D., c.

WEST RIDING REGIMENT
(The Duke of Wellington's) (1)

District No. 33.—*Halifax*.
Col., Sir Hugh Rowlands, B.C., g.
Comdt. Regtl. Dist., H. B. Le
Mottée, c.

1st Batt. (33rd Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., G. E. Lloyd, D.S.O.
Adj., W. E. M. Tyndall, lt.

2nd Batt. (76th Foot), *Rangoon*.
Lt.-Col., S. J. Trench.
Adj., P. A. Turner, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Halifax*.
Lt.-Col., A. K. Wyllie, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Halifax*.
Lt.-Col.,

2nd Vol. Batt., *Huddersfield*.
Lt.-Col., E. H. Carlisle.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Skipton-in-Craven*.
Lt.-Col., W. Bairstow.

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT
(The Duke of Edinburgh's) (1)

District No. 62.—*Devizes*.
Colonel, John Hart Dunne, g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., W. B. Williams,
c.

1st Batt. (62nd Foot), *Quetta,
Bombay Command*.

Lt.-Col., H. C. Harford.
Adj., J. R. Wyndham, capt.

2nd Batt. (99th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., H. M. Carter.
Adj., E. Evans, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Devizes*.
Lt.-Col., E. C. A. Sanford, c.

1st Wiltshire Volrs., *Warminster*.
Lt.-Col., R. G. W. Chaloner.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Chippenham*.
Lt.-Col., E. B. Merriman, v. D., c.

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)

District No. 29.—*Worcester*.
Col., Sir Geo. Wentworth Alex.
Higginson, c.C.B., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., H. J. de B. de
Berniere, c.

1st Batt. (29th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., O. H. Oakes.
Adj., B. F. B. Stuart, capt.

2nd Batt. (36th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., G. W. H. Pain.
Adj., E. C. F. Wodehouse, capt.

3rd Batt., *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., M. V. Hutton.
Adj., J. M. Reddie, capt.

4th Batt., *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., A. G. Chesney.
Adj., H. A. Fulton, capt.

5th Batt. (Militia), *Worcester*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. W. Hooper, c.

6th Batt. (Militia), *Worcester*.
E. H. Bearcroft, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Kidderminster*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., R. T. Watson,
v. D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Worcester*.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Deerpur.

YORK & LANCAST. REGT. (1)

District No. 65.—*Pontefract*.
Col., Jas. H. Craig Robertson, g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., G. P. F. Byng, c.

1st Batt. (65th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., W. J. Kirkpatrick.
Adj., T. T. Gresson, capt.

2nd Batt. (84th Foot), *Agra, Bengal*.
Lt.-Col., F. P. Lousada.
Adj.,

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Pontefract*.
Lt.-Col., J. G. Wilson, c.B., c.

1st (Hallamsh.) V. B., *Sheffield*.
Lt.-Col., H. Hughes, v. D.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Doncaster*.
Lt.-Col., E. A. Johnson, v. D., c.

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF.
(The King's Own), (1)

District No. 51.—*Pontefract*.
Col., Sir Robert Hume, c.C.B., l.g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., G. P. F. Byng, c.

1st Batt. (51st Foot), *Limerick*.
Lt.-Col., Sir H. A. W. Johnson, Bt.
Adj., W. T. Potts, capt.

2nd Batt. (105th Foot), *S. Africa*.
Lt.-Col., C. St. L. Barter.
Adj., H. Wells-Cole, D.S.O., capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Pontefract*.
Lt.-Col., T. H. Skinner, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Wakefield*.
Lt.-Col., J. F. Mayman, v. D., c.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT
(The Princess of Wales's Own.) (2)
District No. 19.—*Richmond.*
Col., Edward Chippindall, *c.B., l.g.*
Comg. Regtl. Dist., E. A. Bruce, *c.*
1st Batt. (19th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., H. Bowles.
Adjt., G. Christian, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (19th Foot), *Dagshai.*
Punjab Command.
Lt.-Col., C. J. Spottiswoode.
Adjt., R. D'A. Fife, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Richmond.*
Lt.-Col., J. Hoole, *c.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Richmond.*
Lt.-Col., J. W. Richardson, *c.*
1st Vol. Batt., *Northallerton.*
Lt.-Col., A. F. Godman, *c.B., c.*
2nd Vol. Batt., *Scarborough.*
Lt.-Col., W. Scooby, *v.D., c.*

YORKSHIRE (EAST) REGT. (1)
District No. 15.—*Beverley.*
Colonel, William Hardy, *c.B., l.g.*
Comg. Regtl. Dist., F. S. Allen, *c.*
1st Batt. (15th Foot), *Belgaum,*
Madras Command.
Lt.-Col., C. F. Garnett.
Adjt., T. A. Headlam, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (15th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., F. S. Inglefield.
Adjt., F. C. Maconchy, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Beverley.*
Lt.-Col., J. H. Burstall, *c.*
1st Vol. Batt., *Hull.*
Lt.-Col., A. Thorney, *v.D., c.*
2nd Vol. Batt., *Beverley.*
Lt.-Col., J. A. Staveley, *v.D., c.*

YORKSHIRE (WEST) REGT.
(The Prince of Wales's Own.) (1)
District No. 14.—*York.*
Col., Sir Martin Andrew Dillon,
K.C.B., C.S.I., g.
Comg. Regtl. Dist., A. W. Noyes, *c.*
1st Batt. (14th Foot), *Karachi,*
Bombay Command.
Lt.-Col., G. Grant-Dalton.
Adjt., G. B. Drew, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (14th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., F. W. Kitchener, *c.*
(*Brig.-gen. S. Africa.*)
Adjt., A. C. Daly, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *York.*
Hon. Col., H. R. H. Duke of York.
Lt.-Col., G. J. Hay, *c.B., c.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *York.*
Lt.-Col., C. R. Prideaux-Brune, *c.*
1st Vol. Batt., *York.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. Kearsley,
v.D., c.
2nd Vol. Batt., *Bradford.*
Lt.-Col., G. H. Müller, *c.*
3rd V.B., *Carlton Barracks, Leeds.*
Lt.-Col., F. W. Tannett Walker.

PROVISIONAL BATTALION.
Shorncliffe.
Lt.-Col., C. H. Kelly, *c.*
Adjt., F. W. Towsey, *capt.*

WEST INDIA REGIMENT. (1)
(£73,400). *Dépot, Jamaica.*
Col., Wm. John Chamberlayne, *g.*
Comg. Dépot., H. E. C. Kitchener, *c.*
1st Batt., *Bermuda.*
Lt.-Cols., A. L. Bayley (*comdg.*);
A. R. Loscombe.
Adjt., E. T. F. Sandys, *lt.*
2nd Batt., *Jamaica.*
Lt.-Cols., D. M. Allen (*comdg.*);
R. Egerton.
Adjt., J. P. Bliss, *capt.*
3rd Batt., *Sierra Leone.*
Lt.-Cols., J. W. A. Marshall
(*comdg.*); H. B. Bourke, *d.S.O.*
Adjt., E. J. Pomeroy, *capt.*

HONG KONG REGIMENT.
(£16,300).
Hong Kong.
Comdt., J. M. A. Retallick, *i.S.C., l.c.*
Adjt., A. L. Barrett, *i.S.C., lt.*

**CENTRAL AFRICA REGI-
MENT. (2)**
1st Batt., *Central Africa.*
Comdt., W. H. Manning, *i.S.C., l.c.*
Adjt.,
2nd Batt., *Somaliand.*
Comdt., H. E. J. Brake, *d.S.O.,*
R.A., l.c.
Adjt., A. F. Gordon, *capt. Gord.*
Rihrs.

WEST AFRICAN REGIMENT.
W. Coast of Africa.
Comdt., C. A. P. Burroughs, *l.c.*
Adjt.,

CHINESE REGIMENT. (1)
1st Batt., *Wei-Hai-Wei.*
Comdt., H. Bower, *i.S.C., l.c.*
Adjt., G. F. Molyneux-Mont-
gomerie, *capt. Gren. Gds.*

**MILITARY MOUNTED
POLICE.**
Quartermasters, J. W. M. Wood,
m., Aldershot; C. Burroughs,
lt., S. Africa.

H.M. RESERVE REGIMENTS.
Dragoon Guards. *Newbridge.*
Lt.-Col., G. P. Douglas.
Adjt., W. C. Peel, *capt.*
Dragoons. *York.*
Lt.-Col., J. A. Lambert, *c.*
Adjt., A. C. Duckworth, *capt.*
Hussars. *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., J. K. Spilling, *c.*
Adjt., R. A. L. M. Bolton, *capt.*
Lancers. *Ballincolia.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. Heneage Legge,
c., m.P.
Adjt., F. H. Reynard, *capt.*

Royal Guards. *Tower.*
Lt.-Col., A. Brodwood, *c.*
Adjt., J. W. Drummond, *m.*

Royal Home Counties.
1st Batt., *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., E. T. W. Allatt.
Adjt., C. F. Randolph, *capt.*
2nd Batt., *Allershot.*
Lt.-Col., F. Stringer.
Adjt., T. G. Hopkins, *capt.*

Royal Northern.
1st Batt., *Woking.*
Lt.-Col., I. H. Spurgia, *c.*
Adjt., W. H. Pain, *m.*
2nd Batt., *Pembroke Dock.*
Lt.-Col., A. H. Luck, *c.*
Adjt., J. W. B. Silvesthorne, *capt.*
3rd Batt., *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., F. C. Keyser, *c.B., c.*
Adjt., F. S. de M. Maude, *capt.*
4th Batt., *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., R. H. Oxley, *c.*
Adjt., C. H. B. Weston, *capt.*

Royal Rifles.
1st Batt., *Portsmouth.*
Lt.-Col., H. P. M. Wylie.
Adjt., F. S. Marsham, *capt.*
2nd Batt., *Parkhurst.*
Lt.-Col., H. E. Railton.
Adjt., W. G. Pigott, *capt.*

Royal Southern.
1st Batt., *Portsmouth.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. B. Little, *c.*
Adjt., A. F. Campbell-Johnston,
capt.
2nd Batt., *Portsmouth.*
Lt.-Col., C. Conor, *c.*
Adjt., D. C. Mercer, *capt.*

Royal Lancashire.
1st Batt., *Preston.*
Lt.-Col., A. B. Horsburgh.
Adjt., F. Ford Mellowes, *capt.*
2nd Batt., *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., F. F. F. Roupell, *c.*
Adjt., W. T. Holland, *capt.*

Royal Scottish.
1st Batt., *Fort George.*
Lt.-Col., C. J. B. Stewart, *c.*
Adjt., A. L. Williams, *capt.*
2nd Batt., *Edinburgh.*
Lt.-Col., G. G. Gordon, *c.B., c.v.o.,*
c.
Adjt., W. H. Broadley, *capt.*

Royal Eastern. *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. W. Cafe, *c.*
Adjt., C. H. W. Maunsell, *m.*

Royal Irish. *Athlone.*
Lt.-Col., C. K. Brooke, *c.*
Adjt., C. J. Carden, *capt.*
Royal Irish Fus. *Belfast.*
Lt.-Col., W. Heaton.
Adjt., E. G. Mansel, *capt.*

Army Service Corps (£288,000).

(3)

Colonels, J. T. Skinner, O.B., D.S.O., War Office; W. D. Richardson, C.B., *S. Africa*; W. A. Dunne, C.B., War Office; E. A. Nugent, C.B., Malta; L. A. Clutterbuck, Dublin District; M. E. R. Rainsford, C.B., *S. Africa*.

Lieut.-Colonels, C. H. Bridge, C.B., *S. Africa*; J. G. Y. Wilson, C.B., Cork Dist.; A. W. Collard, C.B., China; J. Whitley, Straits Settlements; E. W. D. Ward, C.B., *S. Africa*; S. J. Lea, C.B., *S. Africa*; E. P. B.

Smith, *c.*, Egypt; W. F. Moore, Cork; J. W. B. Parkin, *c.*, Aldershot; S. H. Winter, *c.*, Aldershot; A. G. Hipwell, *S. Africa*; G. G. Challice, Gosport; W. R. Winter, *S. Africa*; G. Stanley, *S. Africa*; R. B. McComb, *S. Africa*; L. A. Hope C.B., *S. Africa*; W. Dunne, Woolwich Dockyard; K. Arnold, Gibraltar; M. J. Godfrey, *S. Africa*; F. S. C. Hare, *S. Africa*; H. G. Rice, *S. Africa*; J. Stoneman, *S. Africa*; G. H. Jessop, *S. Africa*; S. H. Lynn, Gibraltar; F. A. Le-Poer-

Trench, *S. Africa*; R. V. Day, *c.*, *Cheser*; C. A. Edes, Woolwich Dockyard; E. Gausson, Bermuda; C. E. Heath, *c.*, South-Eastern Dist.; C. G. Knocker, Devonport; C. A. Hadfield, Dublin; J. C. Oughterson, Woolwich; F. T. Clayton, *S. Africa*; G. P. Bourcicault, Salisbury Plain; J. A. W. Falls, *S. Africa*; F. W. B. Landon, *S. Africa*; C. E. Wyrcooll, *S. Africa*; J. A. H. Reilly, Mauritius; P. J. T. Lewis, *S. Africa*; T. J. O'Dell, *S. Africa*.

Army Medical Service (£555,000).

(2)

Office, 18, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Director-General, J. Jameson, M.D., C.B., Q.H.S., &g.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

Surgeon Generals, W. Taylor, M.D., C.B., India; A. F. Preston, M.B., Ireland; T. F. O'Dwyer, M.D., Aldershot; C. McD. Cuffe, M.D., Portsmouth; H. S. Muir, M.D., C.B., War Office; W. A. Catherwood, M.D., Bengal; W. D. Wilson, M.B., *S. Africa*; W. S. M. Price, Bombay; T. O'Farrell, M.D., Malta; C. T. H. Evatt, M.D., Devonport.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Colonels, C. F. Churchill, M.B., Mussorie; J. Maturin, Colchester; R. H. Carew, D.S.O., Rawal-pindi; W. McWalters, Nova Scotia; J. L. Notter, *S. Africa*; H. Comerford, M.D., Dover; J. P. Rooney, Edinburgh; W. F. Stevenson, M.B. (temp. Surg.-Gen.), *S. Africa*; R. C. Eaton, Poona; W. F. Burnett, Mandalay; N. B. Major, Secunderabad; E. Townsend, M.D., C.B., *S. Africa*; J. F. Supple, *S. Africa*; J. H. Moore, Punjab; R. de la C. Corbett, M.D., D.S.O., Lucknow; W. H. Macnamara, M.D., C.B., *S. Africa*; T. J. Gallwey, M.D., C.B., *S. Africa*; A. W. Duke, M.D., *S. Africa*; J. M. Beamish, M.D., Allahabad; J. A. Clery, M.B., *S. Africa*; W. J. Fawcett, M.B., Egypt; W. E. Saunders, C.B., York; W. J. Charlton, Netley; A. H. Anthonisz, M.B., *S. Africa*; R. Exham, Natal; J. McNamara, M.D., Cork.

Lieut.-Colonels, G. D. N. Leake, Bermuda; M. D. O'Connell, M.D., Punjab; E. H. Joynt, M.D., Jamaica; J. D. Edge, M.D., *S. Africa*; R. Blood, M.D., Punjab; H. J. W. Barrow, Punjab; W. Donovan, *S. Africa*; R. H. E. Quill, M.B., Ceylon;

B. M. Blennerhassett, C.M.G., Bombay; W. B. Slaughter, Bengal; H. H. Stokes, M.B., Curragh; W. S. Pratt, M.B., Gibraltar; W. B. Allin, M.B., *S. Africa*; W. E. Webb, M.D., Netley; R. W. Mapleton, York; W. L. Gubbins, M.B., *S. Africa*; R. G. Thomsett, Belfast; C. W. M. Keys, M.D., Mauritius; O. G. Wood, M.D., *S. Africa*; J. Martin, Londonderry; J. A. Gormley, M.D., *S. Africa*; C. H. Swayne, D.S.O., Bengal; F. W. Teylor, M.B., Dublin; S. H. Carter, M.B., *S. Africa*; W. A. May, *S. Africa*; W. B. Miller, M.D., Punjab; G. D. Bourke, Punjab; H. Charlesworth, Portsmouth; J. C. Dormay, M.B., *S. Africa*; G. H. Le Mottee, M.D., Bombay; W. L. Chester, M.B., Netley; E. A. Mapleton, M.B., Punjab; E. H. Fenn, O.I.E., India; W. O. Wolseley, Madras; A. T. Sloggett, *S. Africa*; J. J. Morris, M.D., Bengal; J. F. Williamson, M.B., *S. Africa*; W. J. R. Rainsford, Bengal; P. H. Johnston, M.D., *S. Africa*; I. B. Emerson, Madras; E. A. Roche Barbados; U. J. Bourke, Woolwich; J. L. Peyton, M.B., Cork; G. A. Hughes, M.B., D.S.O., Hong Kong; B. W. Somerville-Large, *S. Africa*; R. C. Gunning, Chester; W. T. Johnston, M.D., Bengal; R. D. Hodson, *S. Africa*; H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D., Bombay; J. Armstrong, *S. Africa*; W. W. Kenny, M.B., *S. Africa*; R. Drury, M.D., Curragh; J. T. Carey, M.B., Bengal; W. H. Allen, Hilsa; P. M. Ellus, Bengal; W. Keays, Punjab; R. T. Beamish, M.D., *S. Africa*; J. Anderson, M.B., Chatham; J. I. Routh, Bengal; H. Gier, *S. Africa*; H. R. Whitehead, Punjab; W. L. Lane, M.B., Bombay; P. J. Dempsey, M.D.,

Bengal; J. W. H. Flanagan, Bengal; O. E. P. Lloyd, F.C., Madras; J. G. MacNeece, *S. Africa*; M. D. O'Connell, *S. Africa*; J. J. Falvey, *S. Africa*; C. Seymour, M.B., Bengal; G. W. Robinson, Punjab; A. Keogh, M.D., *S. Africa*; C. B. Hill, Malta; A. W. P. Inman, M.B., Dublin; T. M. Corker, M.D., Punjab; T. B. Moffitt, Bengal; C. A. Webb, Egypt; H. Martin, M.B., *S. Africa*; A. E. J. Croly, Bombay; R. O. Cusack, Bombay; W. D. A. Cowan, Bengal; R. H. Forman, M.B., Madras; J. Watson, M.D., Bengal; O. Todd, M.B., *S. Africa*; J. D. Day, M.B., *S. Africa*; J. G. Harwood, Bombay; R. D. Donaldson, M.D., Bermuda; H. L. E. White, Punjab; A. H. Buriton, Bengal; E. North, *S. Africa*; G. F. A. Smythe, Egypt; H. L. Battersby, *S. Africa*; A. Hewett, Bombay; P. Mulvany, Punjab; T. F. MacNeece, Madras; A. P. O'Connor, *S. Africa*; D. Wardrop, M.B., Punjab; G. T. Goggin, *S. Africa*; J. M. Jones, Bombay; A. Asbury, York; F. B. Maclean, Punjab; R. W. Barnes, *S. Africa*; J. L. Hall, Dover; G. H. Sylvester, *S. Africa*; W. J. Macnamara, M.D., Hosp. Chelsea; D. O'Sullivan, Bengal; E. O. Milward, *S. Africa*; C. E. Woods, M.D., Egypt; J. O. G. Sandiford, M.D., Buttevant; R. L. Love, M.D., *S. Africa*; H. W. Murray, M.B., *S. Africa*; M. W. Kerin, *S. Africa*; A. Peterkin, M.B., Madras; E. L. Maunsell, Bengal; W. Heffernan, Bombay; R. W. E. H. Nicholson, *S. Africa*; J. G. W. Crofts, Madras; W. Dugdale, Bombay; D. L. Irvine, *S. Africa*; E. R. Cree, *S. Africa*; D. F. Franklin, *S. Africa*.

Channel Islands Militia (£600).

Malta Militia (£7,660).

ROYAL JERSEY.

Lt.-Gov. Comg., H. R. Abadie, C.B., m.g.
Lt.-A.-A.-G., M. H. F. Le Gallais, m.

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Cols., C. P. Le Cornu, C.B., A.D.C., c.; J. Bichard.
Adj., E. L'E. Whitehead, capt., B.A.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st (West) Regiment.

Lt.-Col.,
Adj., J. H. Gideon, maj.

2nd (East) Regiment.

Lt.-Col., E. E. Nicolle.
Adj., C. J. Troyte-Bullock, lt.

3rd (South) Regiment.

Lt.-Col., E. Esnouf, c.
Adj., E. B. Blennerhassett, capt.
 ROYAL GUERNSEY.

Lt.-Gov. Comg., M. H. Saward, m.g.
D.-A.-A.-G., J. E. Le Mottée, c.

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col., P. Groves.
Adj., W. H. Carey, capt., B.A.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st (East) Regiment.

Lt.-Col., T. W. M. de Guérin.
Adj., C. Conyers, capt.

3rd (South) Regiment.

Lt.-Col.,
Adj., R. P. Thomas, capt.

ROYAL ALDERNEY.

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col. Comg., P. T. Herivel.
Adj., J. Christian, capt., B.A.

ROYAL MALTA.

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Cols., R. R. Samut; J. L. de Piro, C.M.G.
Adjts., G. L. Beaumont, m., B.M.L.I. (2); A. J. S. Maunsell, capt. (1).

BERMUDA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Maj.,
Adj.,

Indian Staff Corps.

Generals, G. N. Channer, VC, C.B.; Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B.; Sir G. C. Bird, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Lieut.-Generals, C. R. Pennington, C.B.; H. M. Evans, C.B.; A. G. Hancock, C.B.; A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.; Sir M. G. Gerard, K.C.S.I., C.B.

Major-Generals, Sir E. Stedman, K.C.I.E., C.B.; M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I. (Bangoon); A. C. Toker, C.B.; W. A. Lawrence; J. Gatacre, C.B.; H. S. Elton; H. G. Waterfield, C.B.; C. A. Cuninghame; R. M. Clifford; H. S. Stewart; Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B., D.S.O.; J. Waterhouse; J. L. Fagan; G. R. J. Shakespear; Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B. (Member of Council of Gov. Gen. India); C. F. Hughes, C.B.; Sir Norman R. Stewart, Bt.; G. Simpson, C.B.

Lieut.-Colonels, R. G. E. Dalrymple, c.; C. C. Brownlow, C.B., c.; J. T. Cummins, D.S.O., c. (Maj.-Gen., China); A. M. Hogg, c.; E. B. Bishop, c.; Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B., A.D.C., c. (Lieut.-Gen., China); W. O. Thompson, D.S.O., c.; J. Davidson, c.; J. B. Hutchinson; L. R. H. D. Campbell, c. (Maj.-Gen., China); J. G. Kelly, C.B., A.D.C., c.; W. Bailes, c.; J. R. Burlton-Bennet, c.; W. J. Voudsen, VC, C.B., c.; A. Fische, c.; H. H. Harvey-Kelly, c.; H. De la M. Hervey; G. W. Sawyer, c.; F. W. V. Leckie, c.; S. V. Gordon, D.S.O., c.; D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I.; G. H. C. Dyce, C.B., c.; R. A. Swetenham, C.B., c.; G. F. Young, C.B., c.; Sir H. Melliss, K.C.S.I., c.; J. Grant, c.; F. C. Burton, c.; J. A. Miley, C.S.I., c.; T. F. Hobday, C.B., c. (temp. Maj.-Gen.);

E. H. Wilson, C.B., c.; R. A. Gilchrist, c.; D. Robertson, C.S.I.; J. N. S. Kirkwood, c.; D. S. Cuninghame, c.; W. Hill, C.B., c. (temp. Brig.-Gen.); W. C. Black, c. (temp. Brig.-Gen.); W. H. Salmon, c.; R. C. Graves, C.B., c.; W. A. Wetherall, c.; J. Butler; W. Loch; G. L. R. Richardson, C.B., C.I.E., c. (Maj.-Gen., China); A. C. G. Lydiard; P. J. Maitland, C.B., c. (temp. Maj.-Gen.); C. W. H. Sealy; F. R. Begbie, c.; O' M. Creagh, VC, c. (Maj.-Gen., China); W. H. Lyster, c.; F. C. Maltby; W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E.; A. W. Jamieson, c.; S. E. Roland, c.; H. A. Vincent, c.; J. P. C. Neville, c.; Sir C. H. Leslie, Bt., C.B., c.; G. W. Anson; B. T. M. Gompertz; A. J. F. Reid, O.B., c. (Maj.-Gen., China); T. Greenaway; B. Channer, D.S.O., c.; E. B. Anderson, c.; H. M. Rose, D.S.O., c.; L. W. Christopher, C.B., c.; C. M. Keighley, C.B., D.S.O., c.; F. G. T. Welch, c.; L. Denning, D.S.O., c.; C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., c. (Lieut.-Gen., Punjab); C. A. Mercer, c.; T. H. Goldney, C.B., c.; H. D. Hutchinson, c.; F. R. Ditmas; J. N. Walker, c.; J. A. L. Montgomery; A. P. Thornton; A. J. Brander, c.; C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.; R. K. Ridgeway, VC, c.; F. B. Peile; R. Gordon, c.; H. E. Penton, c. (temp. Brig.-Gen.); E. L. Elliot, C.B., D.S.O., c. (temp. Maj.-Gen.); C. W. J. Hingston, c.; H. A. Abbott, C.B., c.; H. B. Ternan; F. D. Raikes, C.I.E.; C. R. Macgregor, C.B., D.S.O., c.; W. F. H. Grey; C. T. Bingham, D. D. Pryce; F. F. R. Burgess; C.

Dempster, c.; E. Bruce, c.; T. E. Spencer; F. Abbott, c.; A. Howlett, c.; S. H. P. Graves, c.; W. A. Broome, c.; M. A. Gray; J. R. Hobday, c.; G. W. Deane; F. W. Snell; T. H. Mackenzie; J. F. D. Fordyce; H. St. P. Maxwell, C.S.I.; W. R. D. Thomas, c.; A. J. P. Nuthall; E. D. Newnham-Smith; W. B. Wilson; E. V. P. Monteith; H. C. Lamb, c.; V. A. Schalch, c.; G. S. Eyre; E. Balfe, c., p.s.c.; W. J. Orr, c.; A. W. C. Bell, c.; G. C. Dobbs, c.; B. L. P. Reilly, c.; C. W. Muir, C.I.E., c.; E. D. F. Biggell, c.; G. B. Austin, c.; G. E. Money, c.; J. Clibborn; W. B. Ferris; A. F. Barrow, C.M.G., D.S.O., c., p.s.c.; H. C. E. Lucas, c.; A. R. Porter, c.; E. C. Kellie; J. C. F. Gordon, C.I.E.; C. H. V. Garbett; A. W. Proudfoot, c.; St. J. M. Fancourt, c. (temp. Brig.-Gen.); A. de V. Alexander, c.; R. F. Trotter; E. A. Young, c.; G. H. More-Molynaux, C.B., D.S.O., c., p.s.c.; L. L. Fenton; W. P. Kennedy; H. M. Mason, c.; F. Stevenson, c.; A. A. Pearson, c.; G. Hawkes; R. C. Hadow, D.S.O.; E. A. Barclay, c.; C. O. Nicholets, c.; J. E. Mein, c.; H. S. Wheatley, c.; H. H. Young; E. E. Kenny; G. D. C. Gastrell, c.; G. L. Garstin; W. R. Le G. Anderson; J. W. E. Angelo; G. F. Francis; J. W. Wray; A. Masters; H. P. P. Leigh, C.I.E.; R. C. Temple, C.I.E.; F. G. Vivian; H. N. McRae, C.B.; F. C. Maisey; C. Hogge; G. Wingate; J. W. Hogge, C.I.E., p.s.c.; C. Radford; A. Montanaro; W. H. F. Macmullen; C. Pulley, c.; R. F. Jameson;

A. G. F. Browne, D.S.O., c.; A. Wapshare; G. H. B. Coats; W. J. B. Bird; C. S. Wheeler; E. G. Barrow, C.B., c. (*Maj.-Gen., China*); W. G. Mansel; M. Cooke-Collis; W. S. Hewett; C. M. Fitz-Gerald; C. H. Des Vœux, c.; R. Fulton; F. M. Rundall, D.S.O.; F. S. Gwatkin, c.; G. B. Benny; P. A. Buckland; E. C. C. Sandys; C. W. Ravenshaw; T. C. Pears; H. M. Temple; H. H. R. Heath, c.; R. E. D. Reilly; W. W. Lean; G. A. Money; L. J. Torrie; R. W. MacLeod; W. F. C. C. Plowden; P. R. Bairnsfather; R. C. S. Macauland; J. Monteith; H. E. Marrett; H. M. P. Hawkes;

A. G. A. Durand, C.B., C.I.E., p.s.c., c.; R. C. G. Mayne, C.B.; A. Pringle; E. J. F. Wood; H. Read; C. J. Roberts; W. A. D'O. O'Malley; E. H. Molesworth; R. R. N. Sturt; H. B. Thornhill; E. H. H. Montresor; F. P. L. White; E. F. Gartside-Tipping; V. C. Tonnochy; M. J. Meade, C.I.E.; J. de C. D. Meade; H. E. Passy; E. E. M. Lawford; F. W. Egerton; E. M. Needham; S. B. Beatson, C.B.; G. H. Robinson; A. W. T. Radcliffe; A. MacW. Renny, p.s.c.; L. M. M. Hall; J. B. Woon; J. M. Candy; W. Lambert; H. L. Dawson; W. G. Yate; A. B. Fenton; H. F. Cadell; H.

T. Faithfull; W. Hastings; H. J. Ramsay; J. P. Sparling; H. G. Ryland; F. G. Preston; H. A. Deane, C.S.I.; C. E. W. Macdonald; E. S. Hastings, D.S.O.; J. F. Worledge; H. S. Massy; A. E. Jones, p.s.c.; F. M. Drury; C. J. Denny; J. H. Juxon-Jones; C. Herbert; G. A. Collins; W. C. Aslett; L. S. Peyton; A. W. L. Bayly, D.S.O., p.s.c.; W. H. Jameson; A. Adye; J. A. H. Pollock; C. G. M. Fasken; L. G. Beckham; C. J. L. Stuart; E. W. St. G. Welchman; N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, c.; J. P. W. Spankie; S. C. F. Peile; B. Duff, C.I.E., c.

Indian Army.

BENGAL.

General, Sir E. C. Low, G.C.B., *cav.* (*Bombay Comd.*).
Lieut.-Generals, W. W. Biscoe, C.B., *cav.*; R. M. Jennings, C.B. *cav.* (*Lucknow*).
Major-Generals, G. T. Halliday,

cav.; V. W. Tregear, C.B.; P. W. Percy-Smith; Sir W. H. Meiklejohn, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Allahabad*).

MADRAS.

Major-Generals, E. W. Begbie,

C.B., D.S.O.; F. Smalley; D. J. S. McLeod, C.B., D.S.O., *cav.*

BOMBAY.

Lieut.-General, M. H. Nicolson, C.B.
Major-General, G. C. Hogg, C.B., *cav.*

Royal Marines (£598,327).

(Head Quarters, Portsmouth.)

Hon. Col.,

D.-A.-G., J. I. Morris, m.g.
A.-A.-G., W. T. Adair, c.
D.-A.-A., J. H. Bor, C.M.G., m.
Quarter-Masters, T. W. Davies, m.; E. J. Waldron, lt.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

Generals, Sir H. B. Tuson, K.C.B.; C. C. Suther.
Lt.-Gen., A. French, C.B.
Maj.-Gen., G. F. Pangelley.
Col. Comdt., W. G. Tucker, C.B.
Col. and Com., W. Campbell, A.D.C.
Lt.-Cols., J. B. Leefe; A. L. S. Burrows; A. S. Le Queane; W. C. Nicholls.

Adjt., E. McCarthy, *capt.*

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Generals, F. G. Le Grand; S. J. Graham, C.B.
Lieut.-Gens., A. H. F. Barnes; G. H. T. Colwell, C.B.
Major-Gens., E. L. Rose; J. I. Morris; C. H. Scafe; C. S. F. Fagan; W. P. Wright; A. B. Crosbie.

1ST DIVISION—Chatham.

Col. Com., H. St. G. Schomberg, C.B.
Col. and Com., A. D. Corbet, C.B.
Lieut.-Cols., A. F. Gatliff, E. A. Wyde, H. C. Money, F. Gibson Cotter.
Adjt., W. E. G. Connolly, *capt.*

2ND DIVISION—Portsmouth.

Col. Com., R. B. Kirchhoffer.
Col. and Com., A. E. Chapman.
Lt.-Cols., T. J. P. Evans; T. H. de M. Roche, D.S.O.; G. T. Onslow; E. L. McCausland.
Adjt., H. E. Blumberg, *capt.*

3RD DIVISION—Plymouth.

Col. Com., F. B. Idwin.
Col. and Com., R. P. Coffin.
Lt.-Cols., T. F. D. Bridge; H. C. Eagles; A. E. Horniblow; J. W. Robyns.
Adjt., E. N. Bendyshe, *capt.*

DÉPÔT—Walmer.

Col. Com., T. W. Bowding.
Lt.-Col., C. G. Gordon.
Adjt., J. A. Tupman, *capt.*

Army Chaplains' Department (£69,100).

(3)

Chaplain General (ranking = *Major-General*), Rev. John Cox Edghill, D.D., Q.H.C.

Chaplains to the Forces, 1st Class (ranking as *Colonels*): Rev. W. H. Bullock, m.A., *Halifax, N.S.*; Rev. F. Sadleir, m.A., *Cork*; Rev. A. J. Townend, B.A., *E.M.C.*; Rev. J. H. S. Moxly, B.A., *Chelsea Hosp.*; Rev. G. Kirkwood, F., *London*; Rev. T. Foran, B.O., *Shorncliffe*; Rev. A. Malim, m.A., *Malta*; Rev. E. H. Goodwin,

B.A., *S. Africa*; Rev. R. F. Collins, B.C., *S. Africa*; Rev. F. J. Bateman, *Warley*; Rev. W. H. Milner, *Aldershot*; Rev. J. K. Lethbridge, m.A., *Plymouth*; Rev. R. Morrison, *Gosport*; Rev. D. Nickerson, m.A., *Malta*; Rev. E. J. Hardy, m.A., *Dublin*; Rev. T. P. Mullins, LL.D., *Netley*; Rev. W. Le Grave, B.O., *S. Africa*; Rev. J. Hackett, B.D.,

Gibraltar; Rev. H. H. Beattie, LL.D., *F. Aldershot*; Rev. H. A. Darnell, *London*; Rev. A. S. Norfolk, *Egypt*; Rev. F. A. Darnell, m.A., *Hilsea*. Rev. G. Smith, *Caterham*; Rev. O. A. W. O'Neill, m.A., *Chatham*.
Chaplains to the Forces, 2nd Class (ranking as *Lieut.-Colonels*): Rev. M. Morgan, B.O., *S. Africa*; Rev. C. J.

Hort, Dublin; Rev. T. F. Falkner, m.a., Portsmouth; Rev. P. F. Raymond, m.a., Gibraltar; Rev. C. W. Keatinge, R.O. Egypt; Rev. W. S. Randall, B.A., London; Rev. S. P. H. Statham,

B.A., S. Africa; Rev. J. M. Simms, B.A., P., S. Africa; Rev. A. W. B. Watson, m.a., S. Africa; Rev. W. B. L. Alexander, R.C., S. Africa; Rev. F. G. Wright, S. Africa; Rev. C. H.

Murphy, m.a., London; Rev. W. B. Dowding, S. Africa; Rev. W. F. R. Buckle, m.a., Aldershot; Rev. E. Ryan, R.C., Aldershot.

* * Chaplains to the Forces 3rd Class rank as Majors, and 4th Class as Captains. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chaplains are distinguished by the letters P. and R.C.

Indian Medical Service.

BENGAL.

Surgeon-Generals, R. Harvey, M.D., C.B., D.S.O.; L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B.

Colonels. G. Hutcheson, M.D.; B. Franklin, C.I.E.; G. McB. Davis, M.D., C.B., D.S.O.; T. H. Hendley, C.I.E.; C. W. Carr-Calthrop; A. S. Reid; C. H. Joubert, J. T. B. Booker.

Lieut.-Colonels, R. C. Sanders, M.D.; G. C. Hall; J. Young; J. Duke; J. McConaghey, M.D.; H. Hamilton, M.D.; E. Palmer; E. Lawrie; J. M. Zorab; M. D. Moriarty; E. Bovill; B. O'Brien, M.D.; Z. A. Ahmed, M.D.; W. E. Griffiths; D. Wilkie; D. P. Macdonald, M.D.; F. W. Wright, D.S.O.; A. J. Willcocks, M.D.; H. K. McKay, C.I.E.; F. R. Swaine, M.D.; S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E.; E. Mair; J. C. Fullerton; G. Bomford, M.D.; G. S. A. Ranking; R. D. Murray; P. F. O'Connor; J. Moran, M.D.; W. A. Simmonds; R. Macrae; T. E. L. Bate; S. Borah; J. A. Weir; P. de H. Haig; J. Lewtas, M.D.; W. A. Mawson; S. H. Dantra, M.D.; B. Doyle; R. Cobb; G. S. Owen, C.M.G., C.I.E.; C. S. Griffiths; C. H. Beatson; W. Owen, M.D.; G. J. Kellie; D. Basu; A. W. Mackenzie; D. French-Mullen, M.D.; J. A. Nelis; A. M. Crofts, C.I.E.;

J. Crofts, M.D.; W. Coates, M.D.; S. J. Thomson, C.I.E.; R. N. Campbell; E. S. Brander; G. A. Emerson; J. French-Mullen, M.D.; E. Cretin; S. F. Bigger; T. Grainger, M.D.; T. H. Sweeny; D. F. Barry, M.D.; G. F. A. Harris; J. Anderson; C. J. Bamber; F. F. Perry; S. Little, M.D.; G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D.; J. C. C. Smith; G. W. P. Denny; J. W. U. Macnamara; J. Sykes; C. P. Lukis; R. E. H. Whitwell; L. A. Waddell; D. B. Spencer; J. Clarke, M.D.; C. C. Vaid, P. D. Pank; T. R. Mulrooney, M.D.

MADRAS.

Surgeon-General: D. Sinclair, M.B., C.S.I.

Colonels: T. J. McGann; A. M. Branfoot, C.I.E.; W. E. Johnson, M.D.

Lieut.-Colonels: A. F. Dobson; C. Little, M.D.; A. N. Rogers-Harrison; H. FitzL. P. F. Esmonde-White; W. R. Browne, M.D.; A. H. Leapingwell; H. Allison, M.D.; T. J. H. Wilkins; H. D. Cook; P. H. Benson, M.B.; J. Lancaster, M.B.; W. G. King, M.B., C.I.E.; W. O'Hara; G. T. Thomas; A. J. Sturmer; E. Ferrand; J. Maitland, M.D.; G. L. Walker, M.D.; C. L. Swaine; W. A. Lee;

M. S. Eyre; H. A. F. Nailer; N. Chatterjee; C. H. Bennett, M.D.; M. E. Reporter; T. H. Pope, M.D.; R. Pemberton; D. P. Warliker; W. A. Quayle, M.D.; H. Armstrong; E. M. Damla; H. St. C. Carruthers; W. F. Thomas; H. G. L. Wortabet, M.D.; E. P. Frenchman; R. James; S. C. Sarkies; D. S. E. Bain; J. C. Marsden; F. C. Reeves; J. L. Poynder; R. H. Cama; W. B. Browning, C.I.E.; C. M. Thompson; C. S. Rundle.

BOMBAY.

Surgeons-General: G. Bainbridge, M.D.; G. W. R. Hay, M.D.

Colonels: S. O' B. Banks; W. McConaghy, M.D.; T. S. Weir.

Lieut.-Colonels: G. Watters; M. L. Bartholomeusz; J. S. Wilkins, D.S.O.; A. H. C. Dane, M.D.; J. P. Greany, M.D.; J. McCloghry; J. W. Clarkson; J. Parker, M.D.; W. G. H. Henderson; K. A. Dalal; H. W. B. Boyd; O. H. Channer; H. McCalman, M.D.; W. K. Hatch; K. R. Kirtikar; A. W. F. Street, D.S.O.; H. P. Jervis; D. C. Davidson; K. S. Nariman; C. Monks; G. H. Bull, M.D.; F. F. MacCartie, C.I.E.; H. B. Briggs; W. P. Carson; C. F. Willis, M.D.; H. P. Dimmock; C. B. Maitland.

Army Ordnance Department (£174,700).

(3)

Principal Ordnance Officer, John Stevens, C.B., O. (ranking as Maj.-Gen.), Woolwich Arsenal.

HEAD QUARTERS OF COMPANIES' ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

1 S. Africa; 2 S. Africa; 3 S. Africa; 4 Natal; 5 S. Africa; 6 S. Africa; 7 Egypt; 8 Gibraltar; 9 S. Africa; 10 S. Africa; 11 S. Africa; 12, 13 Aldershot; 14 Curragh; 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, Aldershot; Depot Co., Woolwich. Ordnance Officers 1st class, E. G. Skinner, C.B., c. Ireland; A. W. Bridgman, c. Malta; F. G. Wintle, D.S.O., Woolwich Arsenal; F. E. Mulcahy, c. R. A.

Clothing Dept.; E. E. Markwick, c. Western Dist.; R. F. N. Clarke, c. S. Africa; F. M. Turner, c. S. Africa; C. W. H. Tate, c. Gibraltar.

Ordnance Officers 2nd class, R. T. Stainforth, l.c. Bermuda; W. B. Cooke, l.c. Weedon; F. O. Leggett, l.c. Egypt; J. L. Wheeler, l.c. China; E. Heath, l.c. Ceylon; C. G. Jeans, l.c. War Office; G. R. Hobbs, l.c. S. Africa; C. Purchas, l.c. E. District; G. R. Atkinson, l.c.

Halifax, N.S.; A. Sadler, l.c. Woolwich Arsenal; T. Heron, l.c. Aldershot; H. W. Barrett, l.c. Woolwich Arsenal; W. G. Collingwood, l.c. S.E. District; T. P. Appelbe, l.c. Natal; T. P. Battersby, l.c. War Office; P. G. Parkinson, l.c. N.W. District; R. T. H. Law, l.c., Woolwich Arsenal; G. J. Butcher, l.c. S. Africa; A. Samut, l.c. S. Africa.

Ordnance Officers 3rd class, 25. Ordnance Officers 4th class, 53.

Army Pay Department (£113,000).

Colonels A. P. D., (*Chief Pay-masters*), T. W. Drage, c.b., *Home Dist.*; E. Roberts, c.b., *Southern Dist.*; E. H. Gorges, G. H. Anson, *Scottish Dist.*; F. Treffry, *Ireland*; R. O. Richmond, *Eastern Dist.*; R. H. W. Bateman, *Woolwich Dist.*; W. B. Wade, *Cape*; W. H. Mortimer, *Natal*; J. H. Jackson, *Malta*; C. F. Carey, *Gibraltar*; H. W. Phillips, *Egypt*; S. D. Crookenden, *Hong Kong*; W. B. Caulfeild-Stoker, *S. E. Dist.*; O. M. Johnston, *W. D. strict*; J. E. Kitson, *War Office*; C. Ward, *Aldershot*.

Lieut.-Colonels A. P. D. (*Staff Pay-masters*), R. M. Ireland, *Natal*; A. Longley, *Devizes*; J. C. Stockley, *Cape Town*; T. S. Coppinger, *Cape Town*; G. W. Barnes, *London*; J. S. D'Aguiar, *Canterbury*; G. H. Moor-Lane, *Cape Town*; J. Bromfield, *Pont tract*; L. R. Dowdall, *Olommel*; S. Churchill, *Cape Town*; G. H. Ferrier, *Hounslow*; J. Pearson, *Lichfield*; De la P. Robinson, *Sis. Settlements*; R. R. B. Ternan, *Portsmouth*; R. O'3. Brooke, *Malta*; J. C. T. Humfrey, *York*; F. H. Haynes, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; G. H.

Singer, *Gibraltar*; G. Dewar, *Cape Town*; H. H. Gilbert, *Chester*; J. O'B. Drury, *Tralee*; E. R. Reid, *Natal*; F. F. Parkinson, *York*; H. R. Rathborne, *Dorchester*; J. A. R. Bell, *Jamaica*; J. Angus, *Rifle Dept. Gosport*; W. Mackie, *Guildford*; H. C. Cowell, *Exeter*; J. D. Lysaght, *S. Africa*; J. C. S. Iving, *S. Africa*; J. B. T. Newbury, *S. Africa*; J. F. Chisholm-Batten, *Devonport*; E. A. H. Webb, *Northampton*.

Army Veterinary Department (£58,000).

(2)

Director-General, Francis Duck, c.b., *vety. col.*, 66, Victoria Street, S. W.

Veterinary Lieut.-Colonels, C. Clayton, *Aldershot*; H. Thomson, c.b., *vety. col. Hd. Qrs. India*; A. E. Queripel, *vety.*

col., *Civil Vety. Dept., India*; J. Reilly, *Madras*; B. L. Glover, c.b., *Punjab*; G. Durrant, *Woolwich*; I. Matthews, *vety.*

col., *S. Africa*; G. J. R. Raymond, *S. Africa*; F. Smith, *S. Africa*; J. A. Nunn, c.i.e., *D. S. O., London*.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901
Regular Army (Home and Colonial)	171,394	176,309	184,853
" " (Subsequently voted)	...	...	155,000
Army Reserve (first cl.)	83,000	90,000	90,000
Militia (incl. Perm. Staff and Militia Reserve)	132,493	129,572	132,952
" Channel Islands	3,996	3,996	3,554
" Malta and Bermuda	2,472	2,732	2,731
Yeomanry Cavalry (including Staff)	11,891	11,891	11,907
Volunteers (including Staff)	263,963	264,833	265,061
Regular Forces in India	73,162	73,495	73,484
Total	742,521	752,818	919,542
Total of Horses and Mules (Home and Colonies)	17,915	18,701	24,449
" " " (India)	12,183	12,181	12,181

The *Normal Regimental Establishment of the Regular Army*. (exclusive of the Forces in India) now includes 3 Regiments of Household Cavalry, 19 Cavalry of the Line; 13 Batteries of Royal Horse and 114 Field and 4 Mountain Artillery; 83 Companies of Royal Garrison Artillery; 77 Battalions of Royal Engineers; 9 Battalions of Foot Guards, and 108 of Infantry of the Line.

The *Normal Distribution* leaves at home 3 Household and 16 Line Cavalry Regiments (12,684 officers and men); 18 Horse, 110 Field, 2 Mountain and 45 Garrison Companies and Batteries (30,787 officers and men); 57 Companies Royal Engineers (7,185 officers and men); 6 Battalions Foot Guards and 79 Line Regiments (87,776 officers and men); 6,637 officers and men of the Army Service Corps, and 2,375 of the Royal Army Medical Corps. This gives a total establishment of 150,509 of all ranks, the remainder serving in Egypt and the Colonies. The Army in India comes under a separate heading (*see India, p. 479*).

Recruiting.—Recruits are enlisted for (A) 12 years with the Colours, (B) 7 years with the Colours and 5 years in the Reserve; (C) 5 years with the Colours and 9 years in the Reserve. The second is the most popular term, and in 1899 32,531 recruits out of a total number of 42,700 elected to serve under those conditions. Re-

cruits are drawn from the Labouring, Servant, and Husbandmen classes (64.9 per cent.), Manufacturing Artizans (14.1 per cent.), Mechanics (10.3 per cent.), Shopmen and Clerks (6.8 per cent.), and Professional Occupations, Students, &c., 9 per cent. Of the foregoing 7.1 per cent. were described in 1899 as well educated, 89.9 per cent. as able to read and write, and 1.7 per cent. unable to read. Out of a total number of 68,059 applications, 32.9 per cent. were rejected on medical examination.

Civil Employment of Discharged Soldiers and Recruits.—A large number of time-expired men and those transferred from service with the Colours to the Reserve find employment through the agency of benevolent institutions under Government auspices. In 1899, out of a total of 5,590 vacancies in the English and Scottish Police and Royal Irish Constabulary, 766 were filled by ex-soldiers; 74 were employed in the Prisons Department, 8 as park-keepers, 1701 in War Office Departments, 36 Customs watchers, and 80 as pensioned messengers in Government offices. There were in 1899 1,140 Reservists employed by the Post Office and 11,440 ex-soldiers by the various Railway Companies in the United Kingdom; of the latter 6,115 were appointed in 1899, and 4,322 recalled to Army Service.

DAILY PAY OF THE ARMY.

TAFF.—General, £8; Lieutenant-General, £5 10s.; Major-General, £3; Brigadier-General, £2 10s.; Colonel \blacksquare Staff, £2; D.A.G. or Military Secretary, £1 10s.; A.A.G., £1 5s.; Brigade-Major, D.A.A.G., or Asst. Mil. Sec., £1 1s.; Aides-de-Camp to General, 15s.; Staff Captains, 15s.; Garrison and Camp Quartermasters, 9s. to 15s.

REGIMENTAL DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT).

	R. Horse Artillery.		Royal Field Artillery.		Royal Garrison Artillery.		Royal Engng. Regts.*		Houghld. Cavalry.		Linn Cavalry.		Foot Guards.		Infantry and A.S.C.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel	24	9	18	0	18	0	18	0	23	6	21	6	18	0	18	0
Major	18	6	16	0	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	13	7	13	7
Captain	15	0	11	7	11	7	11	7	13	0	13	0	11	7	11	7
Lieutenant	8	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	9	0	6	8	6	6	6	6
Second Lieutenant	7	8	5	7	5	7	5	7	6	8	6	8	5	3	5	3
†Adjutant, if Captain	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6
„ if Lieutenant	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6
Riding-Master	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	9	0	9	0
Quartermaster	10	6	9	0	9	0	9	0	10	6	10	6	9	0	9	0
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	6	0	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	2	5	2
Bandmaster	6	0	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	0	5	0
Quartermaster Sergeant (Corp.-Major)	4	4	4	0	4	0	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. Squad. Sergt. Maj. (Corp.-Maj.)	4	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troop & Company Sergt. (Corporal) Major .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	9	4	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant (Corp.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	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	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	0	.....	.....	2	6	2	6
Sergt. (Corp.) Trumpeter, Sergt. Bugler	3	4	3	3	3	2	4	6	3	0	8	.....	2	6	2	6
Sergeant (Corporal) Cook	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	0	8	.....	2	6	2	4
Sergeant (Corporal of Horse)	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	0	.....	.....	2	6	2	4
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	0	.....	.....	2	6	2	4
Corporal Artificer, Colour Sergeant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	0
Corporal	2	8	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	.....	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	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoeing and Carriage Smith	2	2	2	0	2	0	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer and Fifer .....	.....	.....	1	2½	1	2½	1	1½	1	11	.....	.....	1	2	1	1
Gunner, Sapper, Private .....	.....	.....	4	1	2½	1	2½	1	1½	1	9	1	2	1	1	1
Driver .....	.....	.....	3	1	2½	1	2½	1	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* In addition to "Engineer's pay:" Lt.-Col., 34s.; Maj., 9s.; Capt., 6s.; Lt. and sub Lt., 4s.
 † In addition to "Guard's pay:" Lt.-Col., £250; Lt.-Col., £200; Maj., £170; Capt. £140; Lt. and sub Lt., £70 *pr. ann.*
 ‡ In addition to regimental pay.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

Royal Foundation.

Maloney, Capt. W., (Governor)
 Pickworth, Capt. John Atkins
 Diekens, Major Robert Vaughan.
 Meredyth, Capt. Sir E. 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.
 Tighe, Lt.-Col. John Aug.

Lower Foundation.

Batiye, Lt.-Col. Montague McP.
 Somerset, Col. Henry Geo. E.
 Muter, Col. Dunbar Douglas.
 Dale, Major Clement Headington.

HER MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HON'BLE. CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

Captain, Col. Lord Belper, A.D.C.
Lieutenant, Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham.
Standard Bearer, Col. Aubone George Fife.
Colonels, Morrison, Stewart, Master, O.B. | Cooch,
 Brown, Owen, Gore, Kelsey, Murray, Wemyss.
Lt.-Cols., Lowndes, Pockington, Mildmay,
 Rogers, Davidson, Hill, Holbech, Tufnell,
 Keppel, Hornsby-Drake, Kennett, Gore, Brooke-
 Hunt.

Majors, Tillbrook, Granville, Wyatt, Brackenbury.
 Hume, Gubbins, Rowley, Lloyd, Edwards, F.C.
 Spraae, d.s.o.; MacDougall.
Captains, Douglas-Willan, Bourke, Clarke, Cun-
 inghame, Pavy, Wingfield, Clement, Liddell.
Lieutenants, Malcolmson, F.C., Waller.
Civilian, Stapleton C. Cotton.
Clerk of Cheque & Adjutant, Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher.
Sub-Officer, Lieut.-Col. John Glas Sandeman.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL BODYGUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

Captain, Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave.
Lieutenant, Lt.-Col. Sir Horatio Page Vance.
Ensign, Col. R. G. Ellison. *Exons*, Lt.-Col. C. D.

Patterson; Major E. H. Elliot; Major Hon.
 F. L. L. Colborne; Capt. H. French. *Clerk of*
Cheque & Adjutant, Col. R. Hennell, d.s.o.

Amount Estimated for 1900-1901, £28,553,222 (gross). Voted in 1899-1900, £27,578,039 (gross).

ADMIRALTY OFFICE (£267,100). Naval Department—Whitshall. Hours, 9 to 3.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS (£14,450):—First Lord, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne (with house) ... £4,550

- Private Secretary to the First Lord, Captain Wilmot H. Fawkes, A.D.C., R.N. £
- Assistant Private Secretaries to First Lord, W. G. Greene, C.B., £100; and O. A. R. Murray ... £50
- Senior Naval Lord, Admiral Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, K.C.B. (with house) £1,500
- Private Secretary, Charles H. R. Stansfield £50
- Second Naval Lord, Rear-Admiral Archibald Lucius Douglas £1,200
- Private Secretary, James H. Brooks £50
- Third Naval Lord and Controller, Rear-Admiral Arthur Knyvet Wilson, C.B., VC £1,700
- Secretary, Frederick Brown £700 to £900
- Junior Naval Lord, Rear-Admiral Arthur William Moore, C.B., C.M.G. £1,200
- Private Secretary, Henry F. V. Negus £50
- Civil Lord, Capt. Ernest George Pretymann, M.P. ... £1,000. Private Sec., Robert G. Hayes £50
- Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Hugh Oakley Arnold-Foster, M.P. £2,000
- Private Secretary, William J. Evans £150
- Permanent Secretary, Sir Evan MacGregor, K.C.B. ... £2,000. Private Sec., Sidney R. Marriott ... £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—£18,063.

- Assistant Secretary, H. J. Van Sittart Neale, C.B. £1,200
- Principal Clerks, Claude C. Birch, John H. Giffard, Charles I. Thomas, C.B. £850 to £1,000
- Assistant Principals, C. J. Adams, A. J. Clayton, W. P. Feiling, W. G. Greene, C.B., G. H. Hoste £600 to £800
- Clerks, J. W. S. Anderson, S. Armitage-Smith, V. W. Baddeley, J. H. Brooks, W. J. Evans, R. G. Hayes, O. A. R. Murray, W. F. Nicholson, C. Norwood, C. H. R. Stansfield, and C. Walker £150 to £500
- Staff Clerks, Ferd. Brand, W. Arthur Chapman, Richard U. Falkus, Arthur E. Piper, Arthur E. S. Roberts £350 to £450
- Clerks, 2nd Div. Higher Grade, B. D. Atkinson, Ferd. Brand, S. R. A. Marriott, J. W. H. Sherrington, J. Stewart £250 to £350

Hydrographic Depart., Whitehall.—£14,108.

- Hydrographer, Rear-Adm. Sir Wm. James Lloyd Wharton, K.C.B., F.R.S. £1,000
- Assist. ditto, Capt. T. H. Tizard, C.B., R.N., F.R.S. £800
- Chief Civil Asst., Comr. George C. Frederick, R.N. £550 to £650
- Naval Assists., Captain J. C. Richards, R.N., Capt. Charles H. C. Langdon, R.N.; Staff-Capt. W. H. Petley, R.N.; Com. Arthur Havergal, R.N.; Com. C. V. Smith, R.N.; Com. Cecil F. Oldham, R.N.; Staff-Com. Herbert J. Dockrell and Lieut. V. B. Webb, R.N. £500 to £600
- Surveying Officer (special business), Commander William V. Howard, R.N. £500 to £600
- Superintendent of Compasses, Captain Etrick William Creak, R.N., F.R.S. £750
- Assistant do., Staff-Capt. J. Henderson, R.N. £600
- Surv. Officer, Chart Brnch., Capt. G. Stanley R.N. £650 to £750
- Chief Draughtsman, Chas. O'N. Clark £415 to £500
- Draughtsmen, T. H. Briggs, C. Sancerott 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, Alexander Gibson, junr., David Hardie and H. Moody £120 to £400
- Staff Clerk, J. P. Sadler £350 to £450

Transport Department, Whitehall.—£10,848.

- Director, Rear-Adm. Bouverie F. Clark ... £1,400
- Assistant Director, Stephen J. Graff £700 to £900

- Naval Assist., Capt. Fras. J. Pitt, R.N. £700 to £800
- Superintending Clerk, J. A. Strong ... £600 to £800
- Senior Clerks and Clerks, R. Gear, W. McC. Hill, B. A. Kamball-Cook, J. W. W. Peake, G. Thomson £150 to £650
- Staff Clerk, F. M. Duplock £350 to £450
- Superintending Transport Officer for Coal at Cardiff, Capt. William C. Maturin, R.N. £383
- Chief Insp. of Shipping, Edwd. G. Farrell £350 to £500
- Asst. Inspector, H. E. Parlett £150 to £200

Victualling Department.... £6,971.

- Director, Henry F. R. Yorke, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
- Assistant-Director, J. A. Peil £800 to £900
- Supt. Clerks, F. J. A. Arch, H. Morris £600 to £800
- Deputy Store Officers, J. W. H. Culling, Uriah King, A. Yair £350 to £500
- Assist. Store Officers, J. M. Bailey, A. N. Clothier, E. J. Gil, J. Jolly, H. Lees, H. T. Rigg, E. S. K. Robinson, J. R. Tapp, G. W. Wildman £100 to £350

Controller's Department.—£92,269.

- Controller of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Arthur Knyvet Wilson, C.B., VC £1,700
- Director of Naval Ordnance & Torpedoes, Rear-Admiral Edmund Frederick Jeffreys £1,000
- Assistant Director of Torpedoes, Capt. Alexander W. Chisholm Batten, R.N. £950
- Insp. of Warlike Stores, Comm. Barrington H. Chevallier, R.N. £800
- Assistants to Director of Naval Ordnance, Commanders Edward S. Fitzherbert, R.N., Thomas Jackson, R.N., George P. W. Hope, R.N., Robert S. D. Hornby, R.N., each £485, Lieut. Bertram S. Thesiger, R.N. £321
- Chief Gunners, W. H. Jones, R.N., R. Brown, R.N., J. Ruddy, R.N.
- Gunner, R. H. Judd, R.N. in all £1,365

Constructive Branch.

- Assistant Controller and Director of Naval Construction, Sir William Henry White, K.C.B., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S. £2,500
- Chief Constrs., Henry E. Deadman (senior) £850 to £1,100 allowance.
- W. E. Smith, W. H. Whiting each £700 to £850 and allowance.
- Constructors, J. H. Cardwell, J. Cotsell, W. Main (overseeing), A. E. Richards ... £400 to £550 and allowance.

Assistant Constructors, 1st Class, C. H. Croxford, S. W. F. Morrish, C. F. Munday, J. H. Narbeth, V. B. Paige, P. L. Pethick, W. T. Pine
 £300 to £400 and allowances
Assist. Constrs., 2nd Class, E. L. Attwood, W. H. Carter, R. J. Dennis, C. W. Knight, W. J. Martin, J. Roger, A. M. Worthington,
 £200 to £300 and allowances
Assist. Constructors, 3rd Class, N. J. McDermaid, C. G. Hall, E. H. Mitehil, F. W. Raven (Hastar), J. Smith, E. Wilding (Hastar).
 £140 to 180 and allowance
Curator of Drawings, J. R. Dealler £200 to £250
Confidential Clerk, J. G. J. Luffman £200 to £300
Do. Shorthand Writers, J. F. Phillips £200 to £250
R. E. Andrews £150 to £250

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.
 £600 to £750 and allowance.
Engineer Inspector, David Edward Smith, R.N.
 (for gun mountings) £500 to £550 and allowance.
Engineer Inspectors, Joseph H. W. H. Ellis, R.N., P. Marrack, R.N., A. Spyer, E. A. Linington
 (acting) £400 to £500 and allowance.
Fleet-Engineer, William H. Riley, R.N. £621
Chf Engineer, F. H. Lister, R.N. £300 to £400
 and allowance.
Assist. Engrs., 1st Class, Wm. McK. Wisnom, R.N., C. W. Bryant, R.N. (gun mountings), Wm. H. Wood, R.N., Howard Bone, R.N. £300 to £400
 and allowances
itto, 2nd Class, C. W. J. Bearblock, R.N., James Maxwell, R.N., Wm. M. Whayman, R.N.
 in all £788

Dockyard Branch.

Director of Dockyards, Sir Jas. Williamson £2,000
Chief Constructor, J. B. Marshall, £850 to £1,000
 and allowance.
Constructors, E. Beaton and H. J. Webb
 £400 to £550 and allow ince.
Eng. Assist., Chas. Rudd, R.N. £650 to £800 & allow.
Staff Engineers, George G. Goodwin, R.N. and C. W. Gregory, R.N. £400 to £500 and allowance.
Examers. Dockyd. Wks., J. Humphreys, P. Logan (overseeing), J. Shillinglaw, H. G. Williams
 (acting) £350 to £450
Visiting Insp. of Timber, C. G. Nicholls £300 to £450
Asst. Insp. of Timber, W. J. Rogers £250 to £300

Clerical Staff.

Secretary to Controller, Fredk. Brown £700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, H. W. Brown, H. M. Dixon, L. C. Thomson £600 to £800
Clerks, J. R. Brotherton, A. W. Smallwood, Augustus Williams £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, A. H. Purchase, E. J. Tozer, £350 to £450
 Naval Store Branch.
Director of Stores, Gordon W. Miller £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Direct. of Stores, P. H. S. Desprez £800 to £900
Superintending Clerks, F. W. Black, E. C. Maule, John Wilson, A. F. Wootton £600 to £800
Deputy Store Officers, R. J. Hall, E. A. S. Hayward, J. W. L. Oliver £350 to £500
Assist. Store Officers, E. H. Codling, D. J. Evans, J. C. Kell, H. G. Lowe, R. A. Pitcher, G. F. Storey, Edgar Watts, F. Weston, H. R. Woolmer
 £100 to £350
Chief Examers. of Store Accts., B. Donald, W. H. Strickland £350 to £500
Examners of Store Accounts, Hon. Lieut. Wm. H. Bound, R.N.; and B. J. Thomas £250 to £350
Inspector of Furniture, J. B. Hughes £350 to £450

Assist. Examiners of Store Accts., T. G. Crassweller, A. Eason, J. Puiddicombe, W. Riggs £200 to £250
 Accounts Branch.
Inspector of Expense Accounts, Gordon B. Voules
 £850 to £1,000
Assistant, Philip Francis £600 to £800
Professional Assist. do., John Ryan £450 to £500
Assist. Expense Accts. Officer, F. W. Cary £100 to £350

Naval Ordnance Store Department.

Dir. of Naval Ordnance & Torpedoes, Rear-Admrl. Edmund F. Jeffreys.
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, J. C. Escott, H. Fathers, and A. F. Taylor £300 to £400
Examiners, J. Gledhill, J. G. Morgan, J. Reeves, F. Ward, and G. E. Woodward £200 to £300

Account-Genl.'s Depart., Spring Gdns.—£48,945.
Accountant-Gen., Richd. Davis Awdry, C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, Ernest Nicks £50
Deputy Act.-General, Williams Cuming £1,200
Assists, W. F. King, G. M. Blandford £650 to £1,000
Superintending Clerks, J. G. Best, A. F. Dyer, Alfred Eyles, J. R. Mosse, C. J. Naef, W. H. H. Simmons, J. F. Taylor, F. Trafford, A. J. P. Webb £600 to £800
Paymaster of Contingencies, Henry Ashley Travers Cummins, R.N. £350 to £450
Assist. Suptg. Clerks and Clerks, R. R. Bannatyne, W. R. V. Brade, C. M. Bruce, J. J. E. Butler, V. Caldwell, E. S. Croft, J. F. Freeburn, F. G. Gordon, T. D. James, A. Northwood Harold Roper, W. Sanger, W. S. Sarel, Osmund Seager, Frank Storr, and a vacancy £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, J. B. B. Bailey, Edward Bilehiffe, W. H. Boar, John Cronin, Sidney Edwards, G. E. Foot, J. M. Henry, R. E. Nash, 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, £7,619.

Director of Navy Contracts, Tatham Gwyn £1,200
Assistant Director, Wm. C. B. Hall £700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, C. A. Oliver, H. Sotham
 £600 to £800
Clerks, G. B. Cobb, W. St. D. Jenkins, Percy Minter, H. Morris £150 to £500
Staff Clerk, R. W. Wilson £350 to £450
Insp.-ctors of Coal, J. A. Shawyer, R.N. (South Wales), Ronald M. Traill (Newcastle).
Assistant do., H. Lashmore, R.N. (South Wales).

Medical Department,

Craven House, Northumberland Avenue.—£7,028.
Director-Genl., Sir Henry F. Norbury, M.D., K.C.B., R.N. £1,300
Dep. Insp.-Gen., J. C. B. Maclean, M.A., M.B., B.N. £922
Staff-Surgs., Geo. Welch, R.N., W. J. Colborne, R.N.
 each £515
Senior Clerk, F. M. Clark, (in charge) £650
Stff. Cks., F. W. Crawford, H. W. Temple £350 to £450
Director of Works Department, 21 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.—£17,727
Dir. of Works, Lt.-Col. E. Raban, R.E. £1,300 to £1,500
Assistant Director, D. C. Leitch £850 to £1,000
Supp. Engrs., Lt.-Col. S. H. Exham, R.E., (Devonmouth); Major E. R. Kenyon, R.E., (Dunport) £800 and £700
Sup. Civil Eng., E. A. W. Barnard, W. J. Clarke, J. B. Hunt (acting), T. C. Hunter, F. W. Kite, L. Parr (acting), T. Sims £600 to £700 and allowance.

Chief Surveyor, G. Brighton £800
 Surveyors, F. W. Harrison, H. T. Matthews, P. P.
 Caldecott Smith £400 to £500
 Assist. Survs., 1st Gr., J. Biden, F. H. Goadby, A. B.
 Holmes, H. H. Skipper. £250 to 350, and allow.
 Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Grade, E. J. Baker, M. T.
 James, J. A. Jones, F. C. Leest, T. Parker,
 J. L. Westland ... £125 to £250, and allowance.
 Surveyor of Coastguard Bldgs., J. M. Maxfield
 £500 to £700
 Clerk of Works, F. R. Oglesby £215 to 300
 Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone £500 to £600
 Draughtsman, H. F. Wootton £150 to £200

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Works Loan,
 47, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Civ. Eng.-in-Ch., Maj. H. Pilkington, O.B., R.E. £2,000
 Deputy do., C. Colson £1,000
 Civil Engineer H. Fidler £450 to £500 and allow.
 Architect, J. G. T. Murray.
 Chief Draughtsman, W. J. C. Lancaster.
 Chief Surveyor, H. M. Hodgson.

Greenwich Hospital Department.
 Director of Hospital, George T. Lambert, O.B. £1,000
 Clerk in Charge, George H. H. Carrington... £600
 Accountant, John Burrell £350 to £450
 Chaplain of the Fleet and Inspector of Naval
 Schools.
 Rev. John H. Berry, M.A., B.N. £800
 Head Schoolmaster, John J. Smith, B.N. £245

Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves.
 Admiralty, Whitehall. —£4,794.
 Admiral Superintendent, Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard
 H. U. Noel, K.C.M.G. £1,984
 Assist. Capt. Charles John Norcock, B.N. ... £1,000
 Secs., F. J. Krabbé, B.N., A. B. Parker, B.N. £570
 Staff Clerk, F. W. Danter £350 to £450

Royal Marine Office,
 Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 Dep. Adj.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. John I. Morris £1,500
 Assistant ditto, Col. William T. Adair £800
 Deputy-Asst. Adj.-Gen. (also Judge-Advocate),
 Major James H. Bor, C.M.G. £600
 Quartermasters., Maj. T. W. Davies, Lt. E. J. Waldron.
 Supt. Clerks, J. Simpson, W. Symes, M. Morris.

Naval Intelligence Department—£9,244.
 Director, R. Adm. R. N. Custance, C.M.G. £1,500
 Assistant Directors, Captain H.S.H. Prince Louis
 of Battenberg, G.O.B., A.D.C., B.N., £800; Capt.
 Chas. J. Briggs, B.N., Capt. F. C. D. Sturdee,
 C.M.G., B.N. each £700
 Naval Staff, Comms. H. W. Savory, B.N., A. W.
 Ewart, B.N., W. C. Pakenham, B.N., H. L. Heath,
 B.N., R. A. Allenby, E. R. Pears, B.N. each £500
 Marine Staff, Maj. Wm. P. Drury, B.M.L.I. Major
 H. W. L. Holman, B.M.L.I., each £500; Capt.
 P. Peacock, B.M.A., Capt. J. E. Crowther, B.M.L.I.,
 Capt. St. G. B. Armstrong, B.M.L.I. each £400
 Staff Clerk, G. J. Rickman £350 to £450

FLAG OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST. (80)

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET. (3)
 H.R.H. Prince of Wales (hon.).
 H. I. M. William II., German
 Emperor, King of Prussia (hon.).
 Keppel, Hon. Sir Henry, G.O.B.
 Clanwilliam, Earl of, G.O.B.
 Lyons, Sir Algn. McLennan, G.O.B.
 Richards, Sir Fredk. Wm., G.O.B.
 Salmon, Sir Nowell, G.O.B., VC
ADMIRALS. (12)
 Culme-Seymour, Sir Michael, Bt.,
 G.O.B. (Principal A.D.C.).
 Fremantle, Hon. Sir Edm. Robt.,
 G.C.B., C.M.G.
 Erskine, Sir J. Elphinstone, K.C.B.
 Adeane, Edward Stanley, C.M.G.
 Tracey, Sir Richd. Edward, K.C.B.
 Hotham, Sir Charles Frederick
 K.C.B. (C.-in-C., Portsmouth).
 Scott, Lord Chas. Montagu-
 Douglas, K.C.B. (C.-in-C., Ply-
 mouth).
 More-Molyneux, Sir R. H., K.C.B.
 (Pres. R. N. Coll.).
 Bowden-Smith, Sir Nathaniel,
 K.C.B.
 Kerr, Lord Walter Talbot, K.C.B.
 (Senior Naval Lord).
VICE-ADMIRALS. (22)
 Morant, George Digby.
 Seymour, Sir Edw. Hobart, G.O.B.
 (C.-in-C. China).
 St. John, Henry Craven.
 Kennedy, Sir Wm. Robert, K.C.B.
 (C.-in-C. Nore).
 Fisher, Sir John Arbuthnot,
 K.C.B. (C.-in-C., Mediterranean).
 Stephenson, Sir Henry Fredk.,
 K.C.B.
 (Extra Equerry to Pr. of Wales).

Fane, Charles George.
 Domville, Sir Compton Edward,
 K.C.B.
 Bedford, Sir Fredk. Geo. Denham,
 K.C.B. (C.-in-C., N. America).
 Markham, Albert Hastings.
 Dale, Alfred Taylor.
 Buckle, Claude Edward.
 Rawson, Sir Harry Holdsworth,
 K.O.B. (C.-in-C. Channel).
 Bridge, Sir Cyprian Arthur
 George, K.C.B.
 Drummond, Edmund Charles.
 Cardale, Charles Searle.
 Fullerton, Sir John Regd. Thos.,
 A.D.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Rice, Ernest.
 Andoe, Hilary Gustavus, C.B.
 Powlett, Armand Temple.
 Hastings, Alex. Plantagenet, C.B.
 Lloyd, Rodney Maclaine, C.B.
REAR-ADMIRALS. (43)
 Oxley, Chas. Lister.
 Harris, Sir Robert Hastings,
 K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (C.-in-C., Cape
 and West Africa).
 Pearson, Hugo Lewis.
 Fellowes, John, C.B.
 Penrose - FitzGerald, Charles
 Cooper.
 Wilson, Arthur Knyvet, C.B., VC
 (Controller of the Navy).
 Douglas, Archibald Lucius
 (Second Naval Lord).
 St. Clair, Wm. Home Chisholme.
 Lake, Atwell Peregrine Macleod
 (Coast of Ireland).
 Noel, Sir Gerard Henry Uctred,
 K.C.M.G. (Supt. of Naval Reserves).
 Brackenbury, John W., C.B., C.M.G.

Jackson, Thomas Sturges, (Devon-
 port yard).
 Fanshawe, Arthur Dalrymple.
 Bosanquet, Day Hort (C.-in-C.
 East Indies).
 Beaumont, Lewis Anthony (C.-in-
 C. Australia).
 Beresford, Lord Chas. Wm. Dela-
 poer, C.B. (2nd. Mediterranean).
 Jenkins, Albert Baldwin (2nd,
 Channel).
 Bruce, Sir James Andrew T.
 K.C.M.G. (2nd China).
 Rose, Henry.
 Aldrich, Pelham (Portsmouth yard)
 Holland, Swinton Colthurst
 (Chatham yard).
 Rolfe, Ernest Neville, C.B.
 Moore, Arthur William, C.B.,
 C.M.G., (Junior Naval Lord).
 Bickford, Andrew Kennedy, C.M.G.
 (C.-in-C. Pacific).
 Acland, Sir William Alison
 Dyke, Bart.
 Mann, Wm. Fredk. Stanley.
 Bainbridge, John Hugh.
 Drury, Charles Carter (V.-P.
 Ordnance Committee).
 Jeffreys, Edmund Fredk. (Director
 of Naval Ord. & Torpedoes).
 Custance, Regd. Neville, C.M.G.
 (Naval Intelligence).
 Watson, Burgess, C.V.O. (Maita ya).
 Pattison, Jno. Robert E.
 Henderson, Wm. Hannan.
 Hammet, James Lacon.
 Grenfell, Hy. Tremenheere, C.M.G.
 Walker, Sir Baldwin Wake, Bt.,
 C.M.G.
 Craigie, Robert William.

Captain H.R.H. Duke of York,
k.g. (personal).
Culme - Seymour, Admiral Sir
Michael, Bart., g.c.b. (first and
principal).
Fullerton, Vice-Adm. Sir John R.
T., k.c.v.o., c.b. (Royal Yacht).

Captains:
Fawkes, Wilmot H.
Atkinson, George L.
May, William H., m.v.o.
Patr. Alfred A. C.
Metaxa, Count Frederick C.
Curzon-Howe, Hon. Assheton
G., o.b., c.m.g.
Macleod, Angus.

Poë, Edmund S., m.v.o.
Campbell, Charles, o.b., d.s.o.
Chichester, Sir Edward, Bart.,
c.b., c.m.g.
H.S.H. Prince Louis A. of
Battenberg, g.c.b. (hon.).
Marine—
Campbell, Colonel William, r.m.a.
Bridge, Col. T. F. D., r.m.l.i.

FLAG OFFICERS IN COMMISSION. AND THEIR SECRETARIES.

Nore	Vice-Admiral Sir Wm R. Kennedy, k.c.b.	Wildfire	Sec., Andrew Hume.
Portsmouth	Adm. Sir Chas. F. Hotham, k.c.b.	Nelson's Victory	Sec., J. H. G. Chapple.
Plymouth	Adm. Ld. C. Montagu Douglas Scott, k.c.b.	Vivid	Sec., W. Le G. Pullen.
Queenstown, Ireland	Rear-Adm. Atwell Peregrine M. Lake	Howe	Sec., Chas. Meredith.
Channel Squadron...	Vice-Adm. Sir Harry H. Rawson, k.c.b.	Majestic	Sec., Wm. H. Rowe.
	Rear-Adm. Albert B. Jenkins	Magnificent	Sec., Fras. W. Osburn.
Mediterranean	Vice-Adm. Sir John A. Fisher, k.c.b.	Renown	Sec., D. B. L. Hopkins.
	Rear-Adm. Lord Chas. Beresford, c.b.	Ramillies	Sec., John A. Keys.
North America and West Indies	Vice-Adm. Sir Fred. G. D. Bedford, k.c.b.	Crescent	Sec., Chas. E. Byron.
	Commodore E. H. M. Davis, c.m.g.	Jamaica	Urgent .....	Sec., S. B. Hinselwood.
Pacific	Rear-Adm. Andrew K. Bickford, c.m.g.	Warspite	Sec., (vacant)
	Vice-Adm. Sir Edwd. H. Seymour, g.c.b.	Glory	Sec., Fras. C. Alton.
China	Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. T. Bruce, k.c.m.g. (2nd)	Barfleur	Sec., R. Grhm. Hewlett.
	Commodore, Fras. Powell, c.b.	Hong Kong	Tamar .....	Sec., F. G. Motton.
East Indies	Rear-Adm. Day Hort Bosanquet	Highflyer	Sec., Ed. F. E. Gippe.
	Rear-Adm. Lewis A. Beaumont	Royal Arthur	Sec., H. H. Share.
Cape and West Africa S.E. Coast of America	Rear-Adm. Sir Robt. H. Harris, k.c.b.	Doris	Sec., Chas. Woolley.
	Commodore Robert Leonard Groome	Flora	Sec., Vincent A. Lawford.
Training Squadron...	Commodore, Alfred L. Winsloe	St. George	Sec., Walter Gask.
Portsmouth Dockyard	Rear-Admiral Pelham Aldrich (Supt.)	Asia	Sec., M. E. Frost (civilian)
Devonport Dockyard	Rear-Adm. Thos. Sturges Jackson (Supt.)	Indus	Sec., W. T. Sanders (div.)
Chatham Dockyard	Rear-Adm. Swinton C. Holland (Supt.)	Algiers	Sec., Geo. Egan (civilian)
Malta Dockyard. (Supt.)	Rear-Adm. Burges Watson, c.v.o.	Hibernia	Sec., G. W. Whillier.
Supt., Naval Reserves	Rear-Adm. Sir Gerard H. U. Noel, k.c.m.g.	Alexandra	Sec., Fredk. J. Krabbé.

■ LIST OF THE SQUADRONS AFLAG, ■ NOV. 1900.

MEDITERRANEAN AND RED SEA. *Commander-in-Chief*, Vice-Adm. Sir John A. Fisher, k.c.b. (Retired). *Battleships*, Canopus, Cessar, Devastation (Port guardship, Gibraltar), Empress of India, Illustrious, Ocean, Ramillies, Renown, Royal Oak, Royal Sovereign, Victorious. *Cruisers*, Andromeda, Barham, Pyramus, Scout, Theseus, Thetis, Venus, Victorious. *Torpedo-boat destroyers*, Ardent, Banshee, Boxer, Bruizer, Conflict, Coquette, Cygnet, Dragon, Earnest, Foam, Griffon, Hardy, Hornet, Orwell, Sunfish. *Torpedo-boats*, Dryad, Hebe, Speedy. *Gunboats*, Cockatrice, Halcyon, Salamander. *Sloops*, Cormorant, Melita; with the Hibernia (flagship, Malta Dockyard), Rupert, Surprise (despatch vessel), Tyne (troopship), Imogene (sp. service), Cruiser (training-ship).

CHANNEL. *Senior Officer in Command*, Vice-Admiral Sir Harry H. Rawson, k.c.b. (Majestic). *Battleships*, Hannibal, Jupiter, Magnificent, Majestic, Mars, Prince George, Repulse, Resolution. *Cruisers*, Arrogant, Diadem, Furious, Niobe, Pactolus, Pelorus.

NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES. *Commander-in-Chief*, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, k.c.b. (Crescent). *Coast Defence*, Hotspur (Bermuda). *Cruisers*, Charybdis, Crescent, Indefatigable, Pearl, Proserpine, Psyche, Tribune. *Sloops*, Alert, Buzzard. *Floating battery*, Terror (Bermuda). *Port Guardship*, Hotspur (Bermuda). *Despatch ship*, Urgent (Jamaica). *T.B.D.*, Quail. *Special Service*, Columbine.

SOUTH EAST COAST OF AMERICA. *Captain* (Commodore), Robert Leonard Groome, (Flora). *Cruisers*, Flora, Sappho. *Sloops*, Basilisk, Nymph.

PACIFIC. *Commander-in-Chief*, Rear Admiral Andrew K. Bickford, c.m.g. (Warspite). *Cruiser*,

Leander, Phaeton, Warspite, Sloop, Icarus. *Gunboat*, Pheasant. *T. B. D.*, Virago. *Store-ship*, Liffey (Coquimbo).

CAPE AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA. *Commander-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Hastings Harris, k.c.b. (Doris). *Battleship*, Monarch (guardship, Cape). *Cruisers*, Barracouts, Barrosa, Doris, Forte Magioicenne, Philomel, Tartar. *Gunboats*, Dwarf, Maggie, Partridge, Thrush, Widgion, River service, Herald, Mosquito.

EAST INDIES. *Commander-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Day Hort Bosanquet (Highflyer). *Cruisers*, Cossack, Pomone, Ragoon. *Gunboats*, Pigeon, Redbreast. *Special service*, Sphinx. *Coast defence*, Assaye and Magdala (Bombay).

CHINA. *Commander-in-Chief*, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, c.c.b. (Glory). *Battleships*, Barfleur, Centurion, Goliath. *Cruisers*, Arethusa, Argonaut, Astrea, Aurora, Bonaventure, Brisk, Dido, Endymion, Hermione, Isis, Marathon, Mohawk, Orlando, Pique, Terrible, Undaunted, Wallaroo. *Torpedo-boat destroyers*, Handy, Hart, Janus, Otter. *Gunboats*, Bramble, Britomart, Esk, Linnet, Lizard, Peacock, Pigmy, Plover, Redpole. *Torpedo-boats*, Fame, Whiting. *Sloops*, Algerine, Daphne, Phoenix, Rosario. *Receiving ship*, Tamar (Hong Kong). *Despatch-vessel*, Alacrity. *Storeship*, Humber. *Shallow draught steamers for river service*, Robin, Sandpiper, Snipe, Woodcock, Woodlark.

AUSTRALIA. *Com-in-Chief*, Rear-Adm. Lewis Anthony Beaumont (Royal Arthur). *Cruisers*, Archer, Katoomba, Mildura, Porpoise, Pylades, Ringarooma, Royal Arthur. *Sloop*, Torch. *Torpedo gunboat*, Boomerang. *Gun-boat*, Ringdove.

TRAINING SQUADRON. *Commodore*, Alfred L. Winsloe (St. George). *Cruisers*, Hyacinth, Juno, Minerva, and St. George.

WITH DATE OF LAUNCHING, GUNS, TONNAGE, HORSE POWER (N.D.), AND RATE OF SPEED.

Armoured vessels have their names printed in CAPITALS; those ships in commission on Nov. 1, 1900, have an asterisk * prefixed, and the names of their commanding officers attached; those marked † are sailing vessels, and those with a ‡ are paddle steamers.

- ABOUKIE (1900), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., completing at Glasgow.
- ABYSSINIA (1870), 4, 2900 tons (900), Coast Defence ship, 9 kts., for India's naval defence, Bombay Harbour.
- Aeolus* (1892), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Devonport.
- AGAMEMNON (1883), 6, 8650 (4500), 2nd cl. battleship, 12½ kts., Devonport.
- AGINCOURT (1865), 17, 10690 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, 12 kts., dépôt for boys, Portland. *Comm.* Drury St. Aubyn Wake.
- AJAX (1883), 6, 8650 (4500), 2nd cl. battleship, 12½ kts., Chatham.
- * *Alacrity* (1885), 1700 tons (2000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., China. *Comm.*, C. G. F. M. Cradock.
- Alarm* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Hull. *Lieut. & Comm.* Herbert Powley.
- * *Albacore* (1883), 4, 560 (500), 2nd cl. gunboat, 11 kts., particular service. *Lieut. and Comm.* Walter J. W. Steward.
- Albatross* (1899), 6, 360 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 32 kts., Chatham tender to *Pembroke*. *Lieut. & Comm.* Philip J. Stopford.
- † *Alberta* (1863), 370 (1000), tender to Royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Staff-Capt.* George A. Broad.
- ALBION (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, armoured, complement 700, 18½ kts., Chatham.
- * *Alert* (1894), 6, 960 (1100), sloop, 13¼ kts., N. Amer. and W. Indies. *Comm.* Henry Savile.
- * ALEXANDRA (1877), 18, 9490 (7000), 2nd cl. battleship, 14½ kts., Coastguard, Portland. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Gerard H. U. Noel, K.C.M.G. Naval Reserve; *Capt.* Frederick W. Fisher; *Comm.* Frank E. C. Ryan.
- * *Algerine* (1895), 6, 1050 (1100), sloop, 13 kts., China. *Comm.* Edward D. Hunt.
- * *Algiers* late *Anson* (1860), 5260 tons, flag-ship, Chatham Dockyard. *Rear-Adm.* Swinton C. Holland; *Capt.* Geo. Lambert Atkinson, A.D.C.
- Amelia* (late *Hawk*), 416 tons (150), Coastguard, screw, tender to *Gollingwood*, Bantry.
- * *Amphion* (1883), 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Pacific. *Capt.* John Casement.
- Amphitrite* (1898), 16, 11000 (8000), 1st cl. cruiser, complement 677, 20¾ kts., Chatham.
- Andromache* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport.
- * *Andromeda* (1897), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* John L. Burr, C.M.G., *Comm.* Charles A. Christian.
- Angler* (1898), 310 tons (5700 f.d.), t.b.d., 30¾ kts., Chatham.
- ANSON (1889), 10, 10600 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16 g kts., Devonport.
- Ant* (1873), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- * *Antelope* (1893), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., employed for training of R.N.R. *Portishead*. *Comm.* Oliver A. Stokes.
- Apollo* (1891), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport.
- * *Archer* (1885), 6, 1770 (2200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Australia, *Comm.* John P. Rolleston.
- Ardent* (1894), 6, 265 (4300 f.d.), t.b.d., 27.97 kts., tender to *Renown*, Mediterranean. *Lieut.-Comm.* Lawrence H. Richardson.
- * *Arcthusa* (1882), 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., China, *Capt.* James Startin.
- * *Argonaut* (1838), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser. 20½ kts., China. *Capt.* Geo. H. Cherry; *Comm.* John F. Murray-Aynsley.
- Argus* (1864), 2, 300 (150), Coastguard service, screw, tender to *Camperdown*, Lough Swilly.
- Aradne* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, complement 677, 20¾ kts., Portsmouth.
- Ariel* (1898), 810 tons (5400 f.d.), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Chatham. *Lieut. & Comm.* John P. Irven.
- * *Arrogant* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Arthur W. E. Prothero; *Comm.* Francis F. Haworth-Booth.
- Arrow* (1871), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- * *Asia* (1824), 3594 tons, flag-ship, Portsmouth Dockyard. *Rear-Adm.* Pelham Aldrich; *Capt.* Alfred A. C. Parr, A.D.C.
- * *Assaye* (1891), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., for India's naval defence, Bombay Harbour. *Lieut.-Comm.* O. U. Coates.
- * *Astraea* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., China. *Capt.* A. W. Paget, C.M.G.
- * AURORA (1889), 12, 5600 (5500), 1st cl. cruiser, 18 kts., China. *Capt.* Edward H. Bayly, C.B.; *Comm.* Cecil F. Dampier.
- * AUSTRALIA (1888), 12, 5600 (5500), 1st cl. armoured cruiser, 18 kts., Coastguard, Southampton Water. *Capt.* George Neville; *Comm.* Walter Lumsden.
- Avon* (1898), 6, 330 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. & Comm.* Murray MacG. Lockhart.
- Badger* (1872), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- Banshee* (1854), 6, 295 (4400 f.d.), t.b.d., 27.97 kts., Mediterranean (tender to *Royal Sovereign*). *Lieut. and Comm.* Alan C. Bruce.
- * BARKLEUR (1894), 14, 10500 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Flagship of Second in command, China. *Rear-Adm.* Sir James A. T. Bruce, K.C.M.G. *Capt.* George J. S. Warrender; *Comm.* Cecil S. Bickley.
- * *Barham* (1889), 6, 1830 (3200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Hy. L. Pottenham.
- * *Barracouta* (1883), 6, 1580 (1750), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Cape and West Africa. *Capt.* Richard Henry Peirse.
- * *Barrosa* (1889), 6, 580 (1750), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Wm. Francis Tunnard.
- * *Basilisk* (1889), 8, 1170 (1400), sloop, 14.7 kts., S.E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Arthur Dodgson.
- Bat* (1897), 360 tons (5900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport (tender to *Vivid*).
- Beagle* (1889), 8, 1170 (1400), sloop, 14.7 kts., Portsmouth.
- BELLEROPHON (1866), 20, 7550 (4000), 3rd cl. battleship, 12.4 kts., Devonport.
- * *Bellona* (1890), 6, 1830 (3200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 17.8 kts., fishery duties. *Capt.* Hubert Grant Dalton.
- * BENSOW (1888), 12, 10600 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16.75 kts., Coastguard, Greenock. *Capt.* Richd. P. Humpage; *Comm.* Armytage A. Lucas.
- Bittern* (1898), 6, 330 tons (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham (tender to *Pembroke*). *Lieut. & Comm.* Ernest S. Carey.
- * BLACK PRINCE (1861), 28, 9210 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, training-ship for boys, Queenstown. *Comm.* William J. Grogan.
- * *Blaks* (1889), 12, 9000 (13000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21.5 kts., Devonport. *Comm.* Herbert Orpen.

- Blanche* (1839), 6, 1580 (1750), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Devonport.
- Blazer* (1870), 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Blenheim* (1890), 12, 9000 (13000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., Chatham.
- Blonde* (1839), 6, 1580 (1750), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Devonport.
- Bloodhound* (1871), 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Bondica* (1875), 14, 4140 (4500), 2nd cl. cruiser, Portsmouth.
- Bonaventure* (1892), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., China. *Capt.* Chas. J. G. Sawle.
- Bonetta* (1871), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- Boomerang* (1889) 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., for protection of floating trade in Australasian waters. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward M. Hale.
- Boscawen* (1841), 4579 tons, training-ship for boys, Portland. *Capt.* Thomas H. M. Jerram; *Comm.* Frederick M. Walker.
- Bouncer* (1831), 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunbt., Sheerness.
- Boxer* (1894), 6, 265 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 17 kts., Mediterranean (tender to *Ramilies*). *Lieut. and Comm.* Frederick W. Kinahan.
- Bramble* (1898), 6, 700 (900), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Francis M. Leake.
- Brasen* (1896), 6, 300 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth.
- Brilliant* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., Portsmouth.
- Briske* (1886), 6, 1770 (2200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., China. *Comm.* Sir Bouchier R. S. Wrey, Bart.
- Britannia* (1850), 6201 tons, training-ship for naval cadets, Dartmouth. *Capt.* Michael P. O'Callaghan, c.b.; *Comm.* Francis E. Travers.
- Britonant* (1893), 6, 700 (900), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Philip Walter.
- Briton* (1814), 1408 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Inverness, N.B. *Lt. & Comm.* Alexr. Y. C. M. Spearman.
- Bruiser* 1895, 6, 265 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·97 kts., Mediterranean (tender to *Canopus*). *Lieut. & Comm.* R. C. Kemble Lambert.
- Bulldog* (1872), 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- Bullfinch* (1899), 6, 300 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth.
- BULWARK* (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., completing at Devonport.
- Bustard* (1871), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunbt., Sheerness.
- Buzzard* (1887), 8, 1140 (1400), composite sloop, 14·50 kts., N. America and West Indies. *Comm.* Leicester F. G. Tippinge.
- CÆSAR* (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Edward H. Gamble; *Comm.* Stuart Nicholson.
- Caedonia* (1810), 3280 tons, training-ship for boys, Queensferry, N.B. *Comm.* John G. Hewitt.
- Calliope* (1834), 16, 2770 (2700), 3rd cl. cruiser, 14½ kts., particular service. *Capt.* Erasmus D. St. A. Ommanney.
- Calypso* (1883), 16, 2770 (2700), 3rd cl. cruiser, 14½ kts., Devonport.
- Cambrian* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Devonport.
- Cambridge* (1858), 4971 tons, gunnery school ship, Devonport. *Capt.* Chas. R. Arbuthnot; *Comm.* Herbert C. C. Da Costa.
- CAMPERDOWN* (1889), 10, 10600 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16·9 kts., Coastguard, Lough Swilly. *Capt.* Alvin C. Corry; *Comm.* George W. Smith.
- CANOPUS* (1897), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Comm. Arthur C. Leveson.
- CENTURION* (1893), 14, 10500 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 18·51 kts., late flag-ship, China. *Capt.* John E. Jellicoe, c.b.; *Comm.* Chas. D. Granville.
- Chamos* (1896), 6, 360 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Portsmouth.
- Champion* (1878), 12, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12¾ kts., Chatham.
- Charymbdis* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., N. America and W. Indies. *Capt.* Geo. A. Giffard (*Commodore* 2nd cl. from May to October).
- Cheerful* (1897), 6, 308 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham.
- Circ* (1892), 2, 110 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19¾ kts., tender to *Severn*, Harwich. *Lieut. & Comm.* George S. Q. Carr, c.m.g.
- Cleopatra* (1878), 12, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 13 kts., particular service. *Comm.* Herbert Lyon.
- Clayde* (1829), 1447 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Aberdeen. *Comm.* James Pipon Montgomery.
- Cockatrice* late *Bramble* (1885), 6, 715 (600), 1st cl. gunboat, Mediterranean (for Danube). *Comm.* Herbert Neville Rolfe.
- Cockshafcr* (1831), 4, 465 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9·8 kts., Coastguard Cruiser, tender to *Rodney*, Queensferry, N.B.
- COLLINGWOOD* (1886), 10, 9500 (7000), 1st cl. battleship, 16½ kts., Coastguard, Bantry. *Capt.* Leslie C. Stuart, c.m.g.; *Comm.* Henry V. W. Elliott.
- COLOSSUS* (1836), 9, 9420 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, 14·2 kts., Coastguard, Holyhead. *Capt.* James E. C. Goodrich; *Comm.* Cuthbert E. Hunter.
- Columbine* (late *Hiarta*), 270 tons (200), tender to *Crescent*, Newfoundland Fisheries. *Lieut.-Comm.* John B. Sparks.
- Comet* (1870), 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Comus* (1878), 10, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12¾ kts., Devonport.
- Condor* (1898), 5, 980 (1400), screw sloop, 13 kts., Chatham. *Comm.* Clifton Selater.
- Conflict* (1894), 6, 270 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·21 kts., Mediterranean (tender to *Victorious*). *Lieut. and Comm.* Cyril Corbett.
- CONQUEROR* (1832), 6, 6200 (4500), 3rd cl. armoured battleship, 15·3 kts., Devonport.
- Contest* (1894), 6, 295 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·4 kts., Chatham.
- Coquette* (1898) 6, 285 (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean (tender to *Empress of India*). *Comm.* Michael Culme-Seymour.
- Cordelia* (1831), 10, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12¾ kts., Portsmouth.
- Cormorant*, late scr. sloop, 1130, Gibraltar. *Capt.* W. H. Pigott.
- Cossack* (1886), 6, 1770 (2200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16·5 kts., E. Indies. *Comm.* Montague G. Cartwright.
- Crane* (1896) 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth.
- Crescent* (1892), 13, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., Flagship N. America and W. Indies. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fdk. G. D. Bedford, c.b.; *Capt.* Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville, c.b.; *Comm.* Hy. H. Campbell.
- CRESSY*, 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Portsmouth.
- Cruiser* (1879), 1130 tons, training-ship for ordinary seamen, Mediterranean. *Comm.* L. G. Tufnell.
- Cuckoo* (1873), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- Curaçoa* (1878), 12, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 13 kts., Devonport.

- Ourlew* (1885), 4, 950 (850), 1st cl. gun-vessel, 14'5 kts., Devonport (tender to *Cambridge*).
- CYCLOPS** (1871), 4, 3560 (1200), Coast Defence ship, 9'9 kts., Sheerness.
- Oygue* (1898), 6, 300 (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., tender to *Royal Sovereign*, Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Oswald G. M. Barry.
- Cynthia* (1898), 6, 300 tons (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham, tender to *Pembroke*. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald A. Norton.
- *† *Dædalus* (1822), 1447 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Bristol. *Lieut. & Comm.* Basil C. Barber.
- * *Daphne* (1888), 8, 1140 (1400), sloop, 14 kts., China. *Comm.* Charles W. Winnington-Ingram.
- Daring*, (1893), 4, 260 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27'70 kts., Portsmouth.
- * *Dart* (1882), 470 tons (250), 8.7 kts., Surveying service. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles E. Monro.
- Dasher* (1895), 6, 250 (3200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26'21 kts., Chatham.
- Decoy* (1894), 4, 260 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27'76 kts., Devonport.
- Dee* (1877), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, for torpedo instruction, Malta.
- * *Defiance* (1861), 5270 tons, torpedo school ship, Devonport. *Capt. Fredk. Tower* Hamilton.
- Desperate* (1895), 6, 310 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham.
- * **DEVASTATION** (1873), 4, 330 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, 14 kts., port guardship, Gibraltar. *Capt. Francis G. Kirby*; *Comm.* Wm. C. M. Nicholson.
- * *Diadem* (1896), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20'5 kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt. Harry S. F. Niblett*; *Comm.* Bentinck J. D. Yelverton.
- Diana* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19'5 kts., Chatham.
- * *Diado* (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19'5 kts., China temporarily. *Capt. Philip F. Tillard*; *Comm.* Seymour E. Erskine.
- † *Diphin* (1882), 925 tons, training-ship for boys, Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* John Luce.
- Don* (1877), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Malta.
- * *Doris* (1897), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19'5 kts., flagship, Cape and West Africa. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Robert H. Harris, K.C.B.; *Capt. Reginald C. Prothero*, O.B.; *Comm.* Wm. L. Grant.
- Dove* (1899), 6, 300 tons (5300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth.
- * *Dragon* (1894), 6, 295 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27'14 kts., Mediterranean (tender to *Royal Oak*). *Lieut.-Comm.* Arthur G. K. Hill.
- DREADNOUGHT** (1875), 4, 10820 (6500), 2nd cl. battleship, 13'7 kts., Chatham.
- * *Dryad* (1893), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Francis C. Dineley.
- * *Duke of Wellington* (1852), 6071 tons, general dépôt ship, Portsmouth. *Capt. Wm. Des. V. Hamilton* (in command of *Fleet Reserve*); *Comm.* Godfrey H. B. Mundy.
- *† *Durham* (1845), 1815 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Leith. *Lt. & Comm.* Reginald H. Curteis.
- * *Dwarf* (1898), 6, 710 (900), 1st class gunboat, 13½ kts., W. Africa. *Lieut. & Com.* Hastings F. Shakespear.
- *† *Eagle* (1804), 2340 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Liverpool. *Comm.* Charles E. Gladstone.
- Earnest* (1895), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., tender to *Cesar*, Mediterranean. *Lieut. & Comm.* Edward A. Thomas.
- Eclipse* (1894), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19'5 kts., Portsmouth.
- * *Edgar* (1890), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20'5 kts., Devonport.
- EDINBURGH** (1886), 9, 9420 (5500) 2nd cl. battleship, 14'2 kts., Sheerness. *Comm.* Hon. Francis C. B. Addington.
- * *Egeria* (1873), 4, 940 (700), surveying vessel, 11'3 kts., Surveying Service. *Comm.* Cortland H. Simpson.
- Electra* (1899), 6, 300 (5300 *f.d.*) t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth.
- † *Elfin* (1849), 93 tons (170), tender to Royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Staff-Comm.* James E. Tully.
- * **EMRESS OF INDIA** (1893), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17'5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt. John Ferris*; *Comm.* Charles L. Vaughan-Lee.
- *† *Enchantress* (1865), 1000 tons (1100) Admiralty Yacht, Portsmouth. *Staff-Capt. in command,* Henry E. Wood; *Staff-Comm.* Frederick W. E. H. Smith.
- * *Endymion* (1891), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20'5 kts. China. *Capt. George A. Callaghan*, C.B.; *Comm.* William O. Boothby.
- * *Eek* (1877), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, coast defence, China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wm. F. Blunt.
- Europa* (1897), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth.
- *† *Excellent* (1883), 1, 508 (380), gunnery ship, Whale Island, Portsmouth. *Capt. William Henry May*, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Arthur H. Christian.
- Express* (1899), 6, 300 (9250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 33 kts., completing at Birkenhead.
- Fairy* (1897), 6 (6500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Devonport.
- Falcon* (1900), 6, 355 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport.
- * *Fame* (1896), 6, 300 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., China. *Lt. & Comm.*
- Fawn* (1897), 6, 324 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* Robt. W. Dalgety.
- * *Fearless* (1886), 4, 1580 (2100), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16'7 kts., Mediterranean (ordered home). *Comm.* Henry R. P. Floyd.
- Ferret* (1893), 4, 280 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27'62 kts., Devonport (tender to *Cambridge*).
- Fervent* (1895), 6, 270 (3830 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Devonport.
- Fidget* (1872), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Firebrand* (1877), 4, 455 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 10'17 kts., Hong Kong.
- Fire Queen* (1881, 446 tons (500), special service vessel, tender to *Victory*, Portsmouth. *Staff-Capt.* Thomas Hawkins Smith.
- Flirt* (1897), 6, 324 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* Michael H. Hodges.
- * *Flora* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19'5 kts., Senior Officer's Ship, S.E. Coast of America. *Capt. (Commandore, and ci.) Robert L. Groome*; *Comm.* George Couper.
- Flying Fish* (1897), 6, 360 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30¼ kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Morgan Singer.
- Foam* (1896), 6, 300 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Lt. & Comm.* Henry A. Carruthers.
- FORMIDABLE** (1898), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st class battleship, complement 750, 18 kts., Portsmouth.
- * *Forte* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19'5 kts., Cape and W. Africa. *Capt. Rbt. C. Sparkes*.
- Forth* (1886), 12, 4050 (3800), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16'8 kts., Devonport.
- Fox* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19'5 kts., Portsmouth.
- * *Furious* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt. Francis F. Foley*; *Comm.* Joseph R. Bridson.
- * **GALATRA** (1889), 12, 5600 (5500), 1st cl. cruiser, 18'1 kts., coastguard ship, Hull. *Capt. Robert D. B. Bruce*; *Comm.* Arthur F. Holmes.

- * *Ganges*, 3594 tons, training-ship for boys, Harwich. *Comm.* Walter V. Anson.
- Gibraltar* (1892), 12, 7700 (10,000), 1st cl. cruiser, 197 kts., Portsmouth.
- Gipsy* (1897), 6, 300 (6500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Devonport.
- * *Gladiator* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Frederick O. Pike; *Comm.* Bryan G. Godfrey-Fausett.
- GLATTON (1872), 2, 4910 (2000), armoured coast defence ship, 11 kts., Portsmouth.
- * *Gleaner* (1890), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., for training of R.N.R., Gravesend. *Comm.* Frank H. Peyton.
- * *Glory* (1899), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., flag-ship, China. *Vice-Adm.* Sir E. H. Seymour, *a.c.b.*; *Capt.* Frederick S. Inglefield.
- Goldfinch* (1889), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Sheerness.
- * *GOLIATH* (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 18½ kts., China. *Capt.* Lewis E. Wintz; *Comm.* Richard F. Phillimore.
- GORGON (1872), 4, 3560 (1200), armoured coast defence ship, 99 kts., Devonport.
- Gossamer* (1890), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Chatham.
- Grafton* (1892), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatham.
- Grasshopper* (1887), 1, 525 (1600), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 17 kts., Chatham.
- Griffon* (1895), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., tender to *Illustrious*, Mediterranean. *Lieut. & Comm.* John H. Gregory.
- Griper* (1879), 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, coast defence, Cape of Good Hope.
- * *Halyon* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Somerset A. G. Calthorpe.
- Handy* (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Hong Kong. *Lieut. & Comm.* George H. H. Holden.
- * *HANNIBAL* (1897), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 17½ kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Gerald W. Russell; *Comm.* Frederick C. T. Tudor.
- Hardy* (1895), 6, 290 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Mediterranean. *Lt. & Comm.* Harry H. Smyth.
- * *Harrier* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Devonport.
- Hort* (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Hong Kong. *Lieut. and Comm.* John G. Armstrong.
- Hasty* (1894), 6, 250 (3700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Hull.
- Haughty* (1895), 6, 290 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Chatham.
- Havock* (1893), 4, 240 (3700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26¼ kts., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Hawk* (1884), 520 tons (400), tender to *Alexandra*, for Coastguard, Portland.
- Hawks* (1891), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, ■ kts., Chatham.
- * *Hazard* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts. (on passage home). *Comm.* Price Vaughan Lewes, *d.s.o.*
- * *Hearly*, 2, 1300 (2100), special service, North Sea Fisheries. *Comm.* William O. Story.
- * *Hebe* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19¼ kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Arthur Trevelyan Taylor.
- HEBATE (1872), 4, 3560 (1200), coast defence ship, 99 kts., Devonport.
- Hecla* (1878), 6, 6400 (2400), torpedo depot ship, 13 kts., Portsmouth.
- * *Herald* (1890), 82 tons (80), river service (Zambesi). *Lieut. & Comm.* John Harvey.
- HERCULES (1868), 20, 8680 (7000), 3rd cl. battleship, 14½ kts., Portsmouth.
- * *Hermes* (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts. (on passage home). *Capt.* Frank H. Henderson, *c.m.g.*; *Comm.* Fredk. K. C. Gibbons.
- * *Hernione* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., China. *Capt.* Robert S. D. Cumming.
- HEBO (1888), 6, 6200 (4500), 3rd cl. armoured battleship, 152 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Francis A. B. Bowles.
- * *Hibernia* (1864) 2nd rate, 4149 tons, flag-ship, Malta Dockyard. *Rear-Adm.* Burges Watson, *c.v.o.*; *Comm.* Keppel Wade.
- * *Highflyer* (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Flagship E. Indies. *Rear-Adm.* Day H. Bosanquet; *Cop.* Frederick E. E. Brock; *Comm.* John S. Luard.
- HOQUE (1898), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., completing at Barrow.
- HOOD (1893), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Chatham.
- Hornet* (1893), 4, 240 (3800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Robert G. D. Dewar.
- * *HOTSPUR* (1871), 4, 4010 (2500), port guard ship, 1125 kts., Bermuda. *Comm.* Frank A. Garforth.
- * *Howe* (1839), 10, 10300 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 168 kts., flag-ship and port guard, Queenstown. *Rear-Adm.* Atwell P. M. Lake; *Capt.* Henry L. Fleet; *Comm.* Edward H. Moubray.
- * *Humber* (1878), 1640 tons (800), storeship, China. *Comm.*, Henry Jocelyn Davison.
- Hunter* (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Portsmouth.
- Hussar* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Haulbowline. *Lieut. and Comm.* Adolphus H. Williamson.
- * *Hyacinth* (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., training squadron. *Capt.* Robt. K. McAlpine; *Comm.* Hugh T. Hibbert.
- Hyana* (1873), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, tender to *Wildfire*, Sheerness.
- * *Icarus* (1885), 8, 970 (850), sloop, 122 kts., Pacific. *Comm.* George F. S. Knowling.
- * *ILLUSTRIOUS* (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 17½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Frank Finnis; *Comm.* William H. Baker-Baker.
- IMMORTALITÉ (1889), 12, 5600 (5500), 1st cl. armoured cruiser, 18 kts., Sheerness.
- * *Imogene* (1882), 460 tons (3800), special service, Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Lionel G. S. Hanecock.
- IMPÉRIEUSE (1886), 14, 8400 (8000), 1st cl. cruiser, 16.7 kts., Chatham.
- † *Implacable*—see *Lion*.
- IMPLACABLE (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Devonport.
- * *Impregnable*, late *Bulwark* (1860), 6557 tons, training-ship for boys, Devonport. *Capt.* Arthur C. B. Bromley; *Comm.* Edward W. E. Wemyss.
- * *Indefatigable* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¼ kts., North America and West Indies. *Capt.* Frederick L. Campbell.
- * *INDUS*, late *Defence* (1861) armour-plated, 6270 tons, guardship of Reserve and flag-ship of Admiral Supt. Devonport Dockyard. *Rear-Adm.* Thos. S. Jackson. *Capt.* William Marrack.
- INFLEXIBLE (1881), 12, 11880 (6500), 2nd cl. armoured battleship, 128 kts., Portsmouth.
- Insolent* (1881), 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Intrepid* (1891), ■, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¼ kts., Portsmouth.

- Ephigenia* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Portsmouth.
- Iris* (1877), 13, 3730 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 18 kts., Portsmouth.
- IRON DUKE* (1871), 14, 6010 (2500), 3rd cl. battleship, 12½ kts., Portsmouth.
- IRRESISTIBLE* (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Chatham.
- **Isis* (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* George M. Henderson; *Comm.* Geo. Alexr. Ballard.
- **Jackal*, late *Woodcock* 750 tons (1200), Scottish Fisheries. *Lieut. & Comm.* James C. Tancred.
- Janus* (1895), 6, 280 (3900 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., tender to *Goliath*, China, *Lieut. & Comm.* Robert G. Corbett.
- Jaseur* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Portsmouth (tender to *Vernon*). *Comm.* Walter Carey.
- **Jason* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., particular service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry Hervey Bruce.
- **Juno* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Training Squadron, *Capt.* Henry P. Routh, *Comm.* Albert S. Lafone.
- **JUPITER* (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* John Durnford, C.B., D.S.O.; *Comm.* Archibald P. Stoddart.
- **Karrakatta* (1890), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Australasian waters (Sydney, N.S.W.). *Lieut. and Comm.* Godfrey E. Corbett.
- **Katoomba* (1889), 8, 2575 (4000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Australasian waters (tender to *Royal Arthur*), *Capt.* Henry L. F. Royle, D.S.O.
- Kestrel* (1899), 6, 300 tons (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth, *Lieut. & Comm.* Lawrence L. Dundas.
- Kite* (1871), 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, tender to *Excellent*, Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* Sydney R. Drury-Lowe.
- Landrail* (1886), 4, 950 (850), 1st cl. gun-vessel, 14½ kts., tender to *Wildfire*, Sheerness.
- Lapwing* (1889), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Haulbowline.
- Latona* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Portsmouth.
- **Leander* (1882), 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Pacific. *Capt.* Fredk. Fogarty Fegen.
- Leda* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Southampton Water (tender to *Australia*). *Lieut. & Comm.* Vernon Maud.
- Lee* (1899), 6, 335 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., completing at Sunderland.
- Leopard* (1897), 6, 300 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport, *Lieut.* *Comm.* Herbert N. Hunter.
- Leven* (1899), 6, 300 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., (tender to *Nile*), Devonport, *Comm.* Pennant A. I. Lloyd.
- †*Liberty* (1850), 447 tons, sailing brig, Devonport (tender to *Lion*). *Lieut. & Comm.* Charles H. Morgan.
- **Liffey* (1856), 3915 tons, store and depôt ship, Coquimbo. *Staff-Comm.* Philip H. Wright.
- Lightning* (1895), 6, 280 (3900 f.d.), t.b.p., 30 kts., Portsmouth.
- **Linnæus* (1883), 2, 756 (870), 2nd cl. gun-vess-1, 11½ kts., China. *Comm.* Wm. Wyatt Smythe.
- **Lion* (1847), 3842, and *Implacable* (1803), 3223 tons, training-ships for boys, Devonport. *Comm.* John de M. Hutchison.
- Lively* (1900), 385 (6250 f.d.), t.b.d., Birkenhead.
- **Lizard* (1886), 6, 715 (600), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., China, temporarily. *Lieut. & Comm.* John C. Watson.
- Locust* (1896), 6, 360 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Stephen H. Radcliffe.
- LONDON (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., completing at Portsmouth.
- Lynx* (1894), 4, 280 (4400 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Devonport.
- **MAGDALA* (1870), 4, 3340 (1400), coast defence ship, 10 kts., for India's naval defence, Bombay Harbour. *Capt.* Thomas Y. Greet.
- **Magicienne* (1888), 6, 2950 (5500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Cape and West Africa. *Capt.* William B. Fisher, C.B.
- Magnet* (1883), 430 tons (650), special-service vessel, Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* James Webber.
- **MAGNIFICENT* (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts. (flag-ship, Second-in-Command), Channel Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Albert B. Jenkings; *Capt.* Arthur J. Horsley; *Comm.* Francis G. Eyre.
- Maggie* (1889), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Cape and W. Africa, *Lieut. & Comm.* John K. Laird.
- **MAJESTIC* (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., flag-ship, Channel Squadron. *Vic-Adm.* Sir Harry H. Rawson, K.C.B. *Capt.* G. Le Clerc Egerton, C.B.; *Comm.* Dudley R. de Chair.
- Mallard* (1896), 6, 275 tons (3700 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham.
- **Marathon* (1888), 6, 2950 (5500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., China, temporarily. *Capt.* John G. M. Field.
- **MARS* (1897), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Henry D. Barry; *Comm.* Harry M. Stileman.
- †*Martin* (1890), 508 tons, sailing brig, Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* Samuel M. Agnew.
- Mastiff* (1871), 3, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- **Medusa* (1888), 6, 2800 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., drill-ship for R. N. Reserve, Southampton. *Comm.* Charles G. May.
- Medina* (1876), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Bermuda.
- **Medusa* (1888), 6, 2800 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., drill-ship for R. N. Reserve, North Shields. *Comm.* Henry Freedy.
- Medway* (1876), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Bermuda.
- **Melampus* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Coastguard, Kingstown. *Capt.* Richard N. Gresley; *Comm.* Reginald E. Growse.
- **Melita* (1888), 8, 970 (850), sloop, 12½ kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Ian M. Fraser, D.S.O.
- Melpomene* (1888), 6, 2950 (5500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Portsmouth.
- Mercury* (1878), 13, 3730 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Portsmouth.
- Mermaid* (1898), 6, 300 tons (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham. *Comm.* Frederic W. Dean.
- Mersey* (1885), 12, 4050 (4000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 17½ kts., Chatham.
- **Mildura* (1889), 8, 2575 (4000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Australasian waters. *Capt.* Charles E. Kingsmill.
- **Minerva* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Training Squadron. *Capt.* Chas. H. Cochran; *Comm.* Norman C. Palmer.
- MINOTAUR (1867), 21, 10690 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, 12 kts., Portland (tender to *Boscawen*). *Comm.* Ernest Gilibe Barton.
- **Monarch* (1886), 6, 1770 (2200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., China, temporarily. *Comm.* Fredk. H.P.W. Freeman.
- **MONARCH* (1869), 7, 8930 (6500), 3rd cl. battleship, 15 kts., guardship, Simon's Bay, Cape. *Capt.* Charles H. Bayley; *Comm.* Harry Jones.

- ***Mosquito** (1890), 82 tons (80), stern wheel steel vessel, (river service, Zambesi). *Lieut. & Comm.* Fitzmaurice Acton.
- Mutine** (1900), 6, 980 (1400), sloop, 13'25 kts., completing at Birkenhead.
- Myrmidon** (1900), 6, 365 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., completing at Jarro.
- Naiad** (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Portsmouth.
- NARCISUS** (1889), 12, 5600 (5500), 1st cl. cruiser, 18'1 kts., Portsmouth.
- +**Nautilus** (1879), 501 tons, sailing brig, Devonport (tender to *Impregnable*). *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh H. D. Tothill.
- NELSON** (1880), 16, 7630 (5500), 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth.
- NEPTUNE** (1878), 6, 9310 (6000), 2nd cl. battleship, 13'4 kts., Portsmouth.
- Niger** (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Chatham.
- Nightingale** (1898), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, Chatham.
- ***NILE** (1890), 10, 11940 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16'7 kts., port guardship, Devonport. *Capt.* Gerald C. Langley; *Comm.* Algernon W. Heneage.
- ***Niobe** (1897), 10, 11000 (16500) 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.*, John Denison; *Comm.* Ressler E. Wemyss.
- ***NORTHEMPTON** (1878), 12, 7630 (4500), 1st cl. armoured cruiser, 12'6 kts., seagoing training-ship for boys, Home Station. *Capt.* Wm. G. White; *Comm.* Robert J. Prendergast.
- NORTHUMBELAND** (1868), 35, 10780 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, 13'3 kts., depôt ship for stokers, Chatham (tender to *Pembroke*). *Comm.* Cyril Everard Tower.
- ***Nymphe** (1888), 8, 1140 (1400), sloop, 14 kts., S.E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Henry J. D. Laxton.
- ***OCEAN** (1899), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Hon. Assheton G. Curzon Howe, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.; *Comm.* Arthur J. Henniker-Hughan.
- Onya** (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., tender to *Severn*, Harwich. *Lieut. & Comm.* Gerald Oliver.
- Opossum** (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28½ kts., Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wm. A. Barkley.
- ORION** (1882), 4, 4870 (2600), 2nd cl. coast defence ship (armoured), 11'9 kts., Malta.
- ***ORLANDO** (1888), 12, 5600 (5500), 1st cl. cruiser, 18'1 kts., China. *Capt.* James H. T. Burke, C.B.; *Comm.* Edward F. B. Charlton.
- Orwell** (1899), 6, 300 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean (tender to *Ocean*). *Comm.* Ralph Hudleston.
- ***Osborne** (1870), 1850 tons (3000), Royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Charles Windham.
- Osprey**, (1898), 6, 300 (6500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Devonport.
- Ostrich** (1900), 6, 355 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport.
- Otter** (1896), 6, 300 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., China (tender to *Goliath*). *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry D. Wilkin, D.S.O.
- ***Paciolus** (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Alban G. Tate.
- ***Pallas** (1890), 8, 2575 (4500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Hon. W. G. Stopford.
- Pandora**, 2200 (7000 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser Portsmouth.
- ***Panther** (1897), 6, 300 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Comm.* Arthur P. James.
- ***Partridge** (1880), 6, 75 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. and Comm.* Eustace La T. Leatham.
- ***Peacock** (1888), 6, 755 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Chas. P. R. Coode.
- ***Pearl** (1890), 8, 2575 (4500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., North America and West Indies (Bermuda). *Capt.* Frederick G. Stopford.
- Pegasus** (1897), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatham.
- ***Pelorus** (1896), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Ernest C. T. Troubridge.
- *+**Pembroke**, late *Duncan* (1859), 5724 tons, depôt ship, Chatham. *Capt.* Angus MacLeod, A.D.C. *Comm.* Ernest H. Grafton.
- ***Penguin** (1876), 2, 1130 (700), sloop, 11 kts., Surveying service, Australia. *Comm.* James W. Combe.
- Persus** (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Chatham.
- Peterel** (1899), 6, 365 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Trevelyan D. W. Napier.
- ***Phaeton** (1893), 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16'6 kts., Pacific. *Capt.* Edgar J. Fleet.
- ***Pheasant** (1888), 6, 735 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., Pacific. *Lieut. and Comm.* Herbert Granville Smith.
- ***Phlomis** (1890), 8, 2575 (4500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Cape and West Africa. *Capt.* Jno. Edwd. Bearcroft, C.B.
- Phæbe** (1890), 8, 2575 (4500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Devonport.
- ***Phoenix** (1895), 6, 1050 (1100), sloop, 13 kts., China. *Comm.* Robert G. Fraser.
- Pickle** (1872), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- ***Pigeon** (1888), 6, 755 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., East Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* Oscar V. de Satgé.
- ***Pigmy** (1888), 6, 755 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Jno. Frederick Ernest Green.
- Pike** (1872), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, coast defence, Portsmouth.
- +**Pilot** (1879), 501 tons, sailing brig, Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* William J. S. Alderson.
- Pincher** (1879), 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Pioneer** (1899), 8, 2200 (5000) 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatham. *Comm.* Hugh Evan Thomas.
- ***Pique** (1890), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., China. *Capt.* Harry C. Reynolds.
- Plassy** (1890), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., for India's naval defence, Bombay Harbour.
- ***Plover** (1888), 6, 755 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Carlton V. de M. Cowper.
- Plucky** (1870), 2, 195 (90), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Polypheusus** (1881), 2640 (3000), special torpedo vessel (protected ram), 18 kts., Chatham.
- ***Pomone** (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, E. Indies. *Capt.* Ernest A. Simons.
- Porcupine** (1895), 6, 280 (3900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Chatham.
- ***Porpoise** (1885), 6, 1770 (2200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 15'5 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Arthur H. D. Ravenhill.
- ***Powerful** (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21'8 kts., Portsmouth.
- *+**President** (1830), 1269 tons, drill-ship for R. N. Reserve, West India Docks, London. *Comm.* Arthur Charles Woods.

- ***PRINCE GEORGE** (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* R. A. J. Montgomerie, c.b.; *Comm.* S. E. Fremantle.
- Prometheus* (1893), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Sheerness.
- ***PROSERPINE** (1897), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 18.1 kts., North America and West Indies. *Capt.* John Locke Marx.
- ***PROTECTOR**, 6, 920 (1640), gunboat (South Australian cruiser engaged as a vessel of war of the Royal Navy), China. *Comm.* William R. Creswell, c.m.g.
- ***PSYCHE** (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, North America and West Indies. *Capt.* Francis R. Pelly.
- ***PYLADES** (1884), 14, 1420 (950), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12.6 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Reginald G. O. Tupper.
- ***PYRAMUS** (1868), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* John M. de Robeck.
- QUAIL** (1895), 11, 360 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30¼ kts., North America and West Indies (tender to *Crescent*). *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward H. Rymer.
- RACER** (1884), 8, 970 (850), sloop, 11 kts., Dartmouth (for instruction of naval cadets, tender to *Briannia*).
- ***RACON** (1897), 6, 1770 (2500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 17.5 kts., East Indies. *Comm.* Alfred E. A. Grant.
- RAINBOW** (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19.7 kts., Devonport.
- ***RAMBLER** (1880), 2, 835 (650), surveying vessel, 10.66 kts., on surveying service. *Comm.* Herbert E. P. Cust.
- ***RAMILLIES** (1893), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts. (flagship, 2nd in Command), Mediterranean; *Rear-Adm.* Lord Charles Beresford, c.b. *Capt.* Robert S. Lowry; *Comm.* Hon. Horace L. A. Hood.
- RANGER** (1895), 6, 295 (4000 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Portsmouth.
- RATTLER** (1886), 6, 715 (600), 1st cl. gunboat, 13.6 kts., Sheerness.
- RATTLENAKE** (1886), 1, 550 (1600), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 18.5 kts., Portsmouth.
- ***RAVEN** (1882), 4, 465 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9.5 kts., Channel Islands. *Comm.* E. J. Bain.
- RECRUIT** (1898), 6, 300 (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth.
- ***REDBREAST** (1888), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., East Indies. *Lieut. and Comm.* Marcus R. Hill.
- ***REDPOLE** (1888), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Charles F. Corbett.
- REDWING** (1880), 2, 461 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9.68 kts., Queensferry, N.B.—tender to *Rodney*.
- RENDAR** (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19¼ kts., Holyhead—tender to *Colossus*. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wm. Henry Eyre.
- ***RENOWN** (1896), 14, 12350 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., flagship, Mediterranean. *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, c.b.; *Capt.* Hon. H. Tyrwhitt; *Comm.* A. G. H. W. Moore.
- ***REPULSE** (1894), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Spencer H. M. Login; *Comm.* Arthur D. Ricardo.
- ***RESEARCH** (1888), 520 tons (450), surveying service, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Arthur M. Field.
- ***RESOLUTION** (1893), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Channel Squadron. *Capt.* William Wilson; *Comm.* D. E. L. Nicholson.
- RETRIBUTION** (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., Devonport.
- REVENGE** (1895), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Chatham.
- RINALDO** (1900), 3, 980, (1400) sloop, 13.25 kts., Birkenhead.
- ***RINGAROOMA** (1890), 8, 2575 (4000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Australasian waters. *Capt.* Frederick St. G. Rich.
- ***RINGDOVE** (1889), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunb., 13 kts., Australia. *Lieut. Comm.* R. F. Ayscough.
- ***ROBIN** (1898), 85 (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Godfrey G. Webster.
- ROCKET**, (1899) 6, 280 (4100 f.d.), t.b.d., 27¼ kts., Bermuda.
- ***RODNEY** (1888), 10, 10300 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16¾ kts., Coastguard, Queensferry, N.B. *Capt.* R. W. White; *Comm.* Hon. S. Hawke.
- ***ROSARIO** (1898), 6, 980 (1400), screw sloop, 13 kts., China. *Comm.* Claud A. W. Hamilton.
- ***ROYAL ARTHUR** (1891), 13, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., flagship, Australia. *Rear-Adm.* Lewis Anthony Beaumont; *Capt.* Chas. Gauntlett Dicken; *Comm.* Bernard Currey.
- ***ROYAL OAK** (1894), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Walter H. B. Graham; *Comm.* Henry W. Thierens.
- ***ROYAL SOVEREIGN** (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Medit. *Capt.* C. H. Adair; *Comm.* Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart.
- ROYALIST** (1883), 12, 1420 (950), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12.6 kts., Haubowline. *Hulk for Ships' crews.*
- ***RUPERT** (1874), 4, 5440 (4500), coast defence ship, 14 kts., Mediterranean; *Comm.* A. B. G. Grenfell.
- SABRINA** (1876), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunb., Devonport.
- ***St. George** (1892), 12, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19.7 kts., Training Squadron. *Capt.* Alfred L. Winsloe. (*Commodore, 2nd class.*)
- ***St. Vincent** (1815), 4672 tons, training-ship for boys, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Cecil F. Thursby.
- ***SALAMANDER** (1889), 2, 735 (2500) 1st. cl. torpedo gunboat, 17 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward Cecil Villiers.
- SALMON** (1895), 6, 280 (3600 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Chatham.
- SANDFLY** (1887), 1, 525 (1600) 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Malta.
- ***SANDPIPER** (1897), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry Cecil Carr.
- ***SANS PAREIL** (1889), 15, 10470 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 17.2 kts. Sheerness (port guard). *Capt.* H. C. Bigge; *Comm.* Hon. G. A. Hardinge.
- ***SAPPHO** (1891), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20.47 kts., S.E. Coast of America. *Capt.* C. Burney.
- SCOURGE** (1871), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- ***SCOUT** (1885), 4, 1580 (2100), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16.7 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* William De Salis.
- ***SCYLLA** (1892), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20.62 kts., special serv. *Capt.* A. A. C. Galloway.
- +**Seaflower** (1873), 454 tons, sailing brig, Portland (tender to *Boscawen*). *Lieut. Comm.* C. C. Horne.
- SEAGULL** (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Portsmouth—tender to *Duke of Wellington*.
- ***Seahorse** (1880), 670 tons (1100), special surveying service. *Staff-Comm. in cmd.* Geo. S. Keigwin.
- SEAL**, (1897), 6, 360 tons (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Victor G. Gurner.
- SEAMER** (1880), 375 tons (150), tender to *Severn*, for Coastguard service, Harwich.
- ***SEVERN** (1885), 12, 4050 (4000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 17.3 kts., Coastguard ship, Harwich. *Capt.* William L. B. Browne; *Comm.* Charles W. S. Leggett.

- **Shark* (1894) 6, 280 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., tender to *Cambridge*, Devonport.
- Sharpshooter* (1888), 2, 735 (3000), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 22 kts., Devonport (tender to *Vivid*, for instruction of engineer students). *Lieut. and Comm. Frederick W. Loane.*
- Shearwater* 6, 880 (1400), sloop, Sheerness.
- Sheldrake* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Sheerness.
- Sirius* (1890), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¼ kts., Devonport.
- Skate* (1895), 6, 270 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Mediterranean.
- Sheepack* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torp. gun-b., 20 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm. C. F. Lambert.*
- Skylark* (1855), 6, 284 (180), gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Slaney* (1877), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.
- Snake* (1871), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Snap* (1872), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunb., Devonport.
- Snapper* (1895), 6, 280 (3600 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Chatham.
- **Snipe* (1898), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, on Yang-tze-Kiang. *Lieut. and Comm. Arthur H. Oldham.*
- Spanker* (1889), 2, 735 (3500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm. Henry E. F. Worthington.*
- Sparrow* (1889), 6, 205 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Sheerness.
- Sparrowhawk* (1896), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d. 30·2 kts., Esquimalt.
- Spartan* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¼ kts., Devonport.
- Spartiate* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Portsmouth.
- **Spenswell* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts. (tender to *Rodney*). *Lieut. and Comm. James W. Pochin.*
- **Speedy* (1893), 2, 810 (3250), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20·21 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm. Edward G. W. Davy.*
- Spey* (1876), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.
- *†*Sphinx* (1882), 5, 1130 (1100), special service vessel, East Indies. *Comm. Henry Arthur Philipps.*
- Spider* (1887), 1, 525 (1600), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Devonport.
- Spiteful* (1899), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth.
- Spiritfire* (1895), 6, 295 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d. 27½ kts., Chatham.
- Stag* (1899) 6, 312 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. & Comm. Guy de L. O. Johnson.*
- Star*, (1896) 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm. B. S. Evans.*
- Starfish*, (1894) 6, 270 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Portsmouth.
- Starling* (1882), 4, 455 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9·5 kts., Greenock.
- Staunch* (1867), 1, 180 (60), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Stork* (1882), 465 tons (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9·5 kts., Chatham.
- Sturgeon* (1894), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Chatham.
- SULTAN (1871), 16, 9290 (6500), 3rd cl. battleship, 14 kts., Portsmouth (recovered after shipwreck near Malta, 1889).
- Sunfish* (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm. R. G. D. Dewar.*
- SUPERB (1880), 22, 9170 (6000), 2nd cl. battleship, 15 kts., Chatham.
- Surly* (1894), 6, 280 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Portsmouth.
- **Surprise* (1885), 4, 1650 (2000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., Medit. *Comm. F. W. F. Hervey.*
- SUTLEY (1900), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., completing at Glasgow.
- **Swallow* (1885), 8, 1130 (1000), sloop, 13½ kts., (on passage home). *Comm. E. F. Inglefield.*
- Swift* (1879), 2, 756 (870), 2nd cl. gun-vessel, 11·81 kts., China.
- SWIFFSURE (1872), 18, 6910 (3500), 3rd class battleship, 12½ kts., Portsmouth.
- Swordfish* (1895), 6, 295 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Sheerness.
- †*Sybilie* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt. Hugh P. Williams.*
- Sylvia* (1898), 6, 283 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm. W. Bowden-Smith.*
- **Talbot* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport.
- **Tamar*, 4650 tons, receiving-ship, Hong Kong. *Capt. (Commadore, 2nd cl.) Francis Powell, C.B.; Comm. Claude W. M. Plenderleath.*
- **Tartar* (1886), 6, 1770 (2200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Cape and W. Africa. *Comm. R. H. Travers.*
- **Tauranga* (1889), 8, 2575 (4000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., for service in Australasian waters, Sydney. *Capt. Peyton Hoskins, C.M.G., M.V.O.*
- Tay* (1876), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- Teazer* (1895), 6, 270 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Portsmouth.
- Tees* (1876), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- TÉMÉRAIRE (1877), 14, 8540 (6500), 2nd cl. battleship, 13·8 kts., Devonport.
- Terpsichore* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatnam.
- **Terrible* (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·4 kts., China. *Capt. Percy M. Scott, C.B.; Comm. Frederick C. A. Ogilvy.*
- **TERROR* (1856), 1844 tons, floating battery (armour-plated), receiving ship, Bermuda. *Captain T. MacGill, C.B.; Staff-Comm. T. Maclean.*
- Thames* (1885), 12, 4050 (3800), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·8 kts., Devonport.
- †*Theseus* (1892), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cr., 20 kts. *Medit. Capt. V. A. Tisdall; Com. Hon. R. F. Boyle.*
- †*Thetis* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt. William Stokes Rees.*
- Thistle* (1899), 6, 710 (700), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., Devonport.
- Thrasher* (1896), 6, 360 (6900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm. Harry F. Cayley.*
- **Thrush* (1889), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Simons Bay. *Lieut. and Comm. Warren H. D'Oyly.*
- **THUNDERBOLT* (1877), 4, 9330 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, 14 kts., port guard, Pemb. Dock. *Capt. J. E. Blaxland; Comm. C. R. de C. Foot.*
- Tickler* (1879), 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, coast defence, Cape of Good Hope.
- **Torch* (1894), 6, 960 (1100), sloop, 13¼ kts., Australia. *Comm. Norman G. Macalister.*
- **TRAPALGAR* (1890), 10, 11940 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16·7 kts., port guard, Portsmouth. *Capt. G. A. Primrose; Comm. H. L. D. Pearce.*
- Traveller* (1883), 700 (1100), special-service vessel, Devonport.
- Treat* (1877), 4, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.
- †*Tribune* (1891), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cr., 20 kts., N. America and W. I. *Capt. R. S. Rolleston.*
- *†*Triton* (1882), 410 tons (350), surveying service. *Capt. George E. Richards.*
- Tweed* (1877), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Hong Kong.
- Tyne* (1878), 3500 tons (1200), troop-ship, Mediterranean. *Comm. Henry F. Aplin.*
- *UNDAUNTED (1889), 12, 5600 (5500), 1st cl. cruiser, 18·1 kts., China. *Capt. Arthur C. Clarke; Comm. Cresswell J. Eyres.*

- *+ *Unicorn* (1824), 1447 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Dundee. *Lieut. & Comm.* E. L. Austen.
- *+ *Urgent* (1835), 3 guns, 2801 tons, dépôt ship, Jamaica. *Capt. (Comm., 2nd cl.)* Edward H. M. Davis, c.m.g.; *Comm.* John H. Robertson.
- VENERABLE (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 13 kts., Chatham.
- VENGANCE (1899), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., completing at Barrow.
- * *Venus* (1895), 11,5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Henry M. T. Tudor; *Comm.* Edmond P. E. Jervoise.
- *+ *Vernon*, late *Donegal* (1858), 5481 tons, torpedo school ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Charles G. Robinson; *Comm.* Charles E. Madden.
- Vestal*, 6, 980 (1400), sloop 13½ kts., Sheerness.
- Vesuvius* (1874), 245 tons (350), special torpedo vessel, Portsmouth (tender to *Vernon*). *Lieut. & Comm.* Frederick C. U. V. Wentworth.
- *+ *Victoria and Albert* (1855), 2470 tons (2400), Royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Rear-Adm.* Sir John R. T. Fullerton, k.c.v.o., c.b., A.D.O. (in command); *Comm.* Richard P. Puffoy.
- Victoria and Albert* (1899), 4700 tons (11000), Royal yacht, 20 kts., Portsmouth.
- * *Victorious* (1897), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Charles H. Cross; *Comm.* Heathcot S. Grant.
- *+ *Victory* (May 7, 1765), 26 guns, 2164 tons, flagship, Portsmouth. *Adm.* Sir C. F. Hotham, k.c.b.; *Capt.* E. P. Jones. *Comm.* C. L. Napier.
- * *Vindictive* (1898), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Herbert A. Warren; *Comm.* Gordon C. Fraser.
- Violet* (1893), 6, 283, (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., tender to *Victory*, Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Alfred B. Barker.
- Viper* (1899), 6, 312 (10000 f.d. turbine), t.b.d., 35 kts., Portsmouth.
- Virago* (1896), 6, 360 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., tender to *Warspite*, Pacific. *Lieut. and Comm.* Gerald T. F. Pike.
- * *Vivia* (1883), 550 tons (425), iron schooner, 11½ kts., flag-ship, Devonport. *Adm.* Lord Chas. T. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, k.c.b.; *Staff-Comm.* (in command) Wm. Way.
- Vixen*, 6, 370 (6000 f.d.) t.b.d., 30 kts., completing at Barrow-in-Furness.
- * *Vulcan* (1889), 8, 6520 (7200), torpedo depot ship, 20 kts., partic. service. *Capt.* H. S. Jackson.
- Vulture* (1899), 6, 300 (5800 f.d.) t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth.
- * *Wallaroo* (1889), 8, 2575 (4000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Australasian waters. China temporarily. *Capt.* Francis C. M. Noel.
- + *Wanderer*, 925 tons, training-ship for boys, Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Lawreace de W. Satow.
- * *Warspite* (1898), 14, 8400 (8000), 1st cl. cr., 16½ kts., flagship, Pacific. *Rear-Adm.* A. K. Bickford, c.m.g. *Capt.* T. P. Walker; *Comm.* A. H. G. Williams.
- * *Waterwitch* (1878), 620 tons (450), surveying vessel, China station. *Comm.* William O. Lyne.
- Weasel* (1873), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- * *Whiting* (1895), 6, 350 (5900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., tender to *Centurion*, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Colin MacKenzie, d.s.o.
- * *Widgeon* (1889), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wyndham Forbes.
- * *Wildfire*, 453 tons (360), flag-ship, Sheerness. *Vice-Adm.* Sir W. R. Kennedy, k.c.b.; *Staff-Comm.* (in command) E. W. Geo. Hilliard.
- Wiven* (1865), 4, 2750 (1000), coast defence ship, 8½ kts., Hong Kong.
- Wizard*, (1895), 6, 270 (4500 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 knots, Portsmouth.
- Wort* (1897), 6, 300 (6000 f.d.) t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Bernard Long.
- * *Woodcock* (1898), 150 tons (550), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh Dudley R. Watson.
- * *Woodlark* (1898), 150 tons (550), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry B. Hillman.
- * *Wye* (1893), 1370 tons (700), store-ship, particular service. *Staff-Comm. in comd.* C. R. H. Robinson.
- Zebra* (1895), 6, 310 (4800 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Sheerness.
- Zephyr* (1895), 6, 280 (3850 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts. Paisley (completing at Paisley).

Ships building for the Royal Navy (November 1, 1900).

* In Government Yards.

? Not yet laid down.

ALBEMARLE, 16, 14000 (1800), 1st cl. battleship, Chatham.	* ESSEX, 14, 9800 (22000) 1st cl. cruiser, Pembroke.	MONMOUTH, 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, Glasgow.
<i>Arab</i> , t.b.d., Clydebank.	EURYALUS, 14, 12000, (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, Barrow-in-Furness.	* MONTAGU, 16, 14000 (18000), 1st cl. battleship, Devonport.
BAOCHANTE, 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, Clydebank.	EXMOUTH, 16, 14300 (18000), 1st cl. battleship, Birkenhead.	<i>Moorhen</i> , shallow dr., I. of Dogs
BEDFORD, 14, 9300 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, Fairfield.	? <i>Fantome</i> , sloop, Sheerness.	* <i>Merlin</i> , sloop.
? BERWICK, armoured cr.	GOOD HOPE, 18, 14100 (30000), Fairfield.	* <i>Odin</i> , sloop.
? <i>Challenger</i> , 2nd cl. cr., Chatham.	<i>Greyhound</i> , t.b.d. Newcastle-on-T.	? PRINCE OF WALES, battleship.
<i>Charger</i> , t.b.d., Hull.	HOGUE, 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, Barrow-in-Furness.	? QUEEN, battleship.
<i>Cobra</i> , t.b.d., Newcastle-on-T.	<i>Kangaroo</i> , t.b.d., Jarrow.	<i>Racehorse</i> , t.b.d., Newcastle-on-T.
? CORNWALL, armoured cr.	* KENT, 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth.	<i>Roebeck</i> , t.b.d., Newcastle-on-T.
CORNWALLIS, 16, 14000 (18000), 1st cl. battleship, Blackwall.	KING ALFRED, 18, 14100 (30000), 1st class cruiser, Barrow.	RUSSELL, 16, 14200 (18000), 1st cl. battleship, Jarrow.
? CUMBERLAND, armoured cr.	? LANCASTER, armoured cr.	<i>Sprightly</i> t.b.d., Birkenhead.
? DONEGAL, armoured cr.	LEVIATHAN, 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, Clydebank.	<i>Success</i> , t.b.d., Sunderland.
* DRAKE, 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, Pembroke.	<i>Mavourneen</i> , schooner yacht.	* SUFFOLK, armoured cr.
DUNCAN, 16, 14000 (18000), 1st cl. battleship, Blackwall.		<i>Syren</i> , t.b.d., Jarrow.
? <i>Encounter</i> , 2nd cl. cr., Devonport		<i>Teal</i> , shallow dr., Isle of Dogs.
* <i>Espiegle</i> , sloop, Sheerness.		<i>Thorn</i> , t.b.d., Glasgow.
		<i>Tiger</i> , t.b.d., Glasgow.
		<i>Vigilant</i> , t.b.d., Glasgow.

Her Majesty's Dockyards.

The amounts in brackets represent the sums estimated in 1900-1901 under the head of Salaries and Allowances.

ANTIGUA (£10).

ASCENSION (£2,270).

Naval Off. in Ch., G. N. A. Pollard, R.N.
Fleet Paymaster, E. R. Brown, R.N.

BERMUDA (£9,255).

Naval Off. in Ch., Capt. T. MacGill, C.B., R.N.
Staff Commander, T. Maclean, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, T. Mitchell.
Ch. Engineer, J. A. Lemon, R.N.
Naval & Victualling Store Off. & Cashier, J. Dean.
Chaplain, Rev. R. V. Wilson, B.A., R.N.
Staff Surgeon, J. M. Rogers, R.N.

BOMBAY (£455).

(*Royal Indian Marine.*)

Asst. Director, Capt. W. Chandler, R.I.M.
Staff Off., Comm. G. E. Holland, R.I.M., D.S.O.
Ch. Constructor, R. Watson.
Ch. Insp. of Machinery, F. O. Gadsden, R.I.M.

BONNY (£170).

CALCUTTA.

(*Royal Indian Marine.*)

Deputy Director, Capt. G. Wilson, R.I.M.
Staff Off., Comm. T. A. L. de Berry, R.I.M.
Constructor, T. Avery.
Insp. of Machinery, C. Fuller, R.I.M.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (£4,530).

Staff Commander, F. Roberts, R.N.
Naval Store Off. & Acct., W. Bonny.
Ch. Engineer, G. Elbrow, R.N.
Civil Engr., D. Macfarlane (*temp.*).
Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hill, M.A., R.N.

CHATHAM YARD (£41,650).

Adml. Supt., Swinton C. Holland.
Civil Asst., J. G. Wildish.
Sec., G. Egan.
Staff Capt. & Queen's Harbour Master, A. G. Douglas, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, W. James.
Ch. Engineer, W. G. Littlejohns, R.N.
Supp. Civil Engr., W. J. Clarke.
Naval Store Off., H. J. Laslett.
Expense Accts., W. R. Roff.
Cashier, J. B. Lindsay.
Chaplain, Rev. W. Oxland, B.A., R.N.
Fleet Surgeon, Alexander L. Christie.

DEVONPORT YARD (£45,105).

Adml. Supt., Thomas B. Jackson.
Civil Asst., G. Crocker.
Secy., W. T. Sanders.
Staff Capt. & Queen's Harbour Master of the Hamoaze, Capt. Robert N. Ommoney, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, H. R. Champness.
Ch. Engineer, R. Mayston, R.N.
Supp. Engineer, Maj. E. R. Kenyon, R.E.
Asst. Staff Capts., Capt. Henry R. Robinson, R.N. and Staff-Comm. Richard J. Rogers, R.N.
Queen's Harb. Master, Staff-Capt. J. B. Johnson, R.N.
Naval Store Off., E. A. de Ridder.
Cashier, P. Basden-Smith.
Expense Accts., D. C. Simpson.
Chaplain, Rev. J. M. Clarkson, M.A., R.N.
Fleet Surgeon, J. Dudley, M.B., R.N.

ESQUIMAULT (£3,632).

Naval & Victualling Store Off. & Acct., H. S. Simmins.
Ch. Engineer, J. Langmaid, R.N.

GIBRALTAR (£4,242).

Naval Officer in Charge, Capt. W. H. Pigott, R.N.
Ch. Engineer, J. S. Sanders, R.N.

HALIFAX (£2,619).

Naval Store Off., H. Baker.
Ch. Engineer, C. G. Taylor, R.N.

HAULBOWLINE (£1,583).

Naval Off. in Ch., Commodore F. Powell, C.B.
Commander, L. F. Blackburn, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, J. Black.
Ch. Engineer, W. J. Anstey, R.N.
Naval Store Off. & Cashier, W. Smith.
Supp. Civil Engr., O. Ordish (*temp.*).
Expense Accts., J. J. O'Neill.
Chaplain, Rev. E. H. Good, M.A., R.N.

JAMAICA (£4,975).

Naval Off. in Ch., Commodore H. M. Davis, C.M.G., R.N.
Master Attendant, Com. L. A. Tawney, R.N.
Naval & Vict. Store Officer & Acct., C. H. S. Harris.
Ch. Engineer, W. Onyon, R.N.

MALTA (£17,842).

Adml. Supt., Burges Watson, C.V.O.
Staff Capt. & Queen's Harb. Master, Comm. A. T. Stuart, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, W. H. Gard.
Ch. Engineer, R. J. Trench, R.N.
Supp. Civil Engr., T. C. Hunter.
Naval Store Off. & Cashier, J. Forsey.
Chaplain, Rev. E. D. Lewis, M.A., R.N.
Fleet Surgeon, R. D. White, M.D., R.N.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD (£13,607).

Capt. Supt., Charles J. Barlow, D.S.O., R.N.
Secy. and Cashier, H. J. Cardwell.
Queen's Harbour Master, Staff Capt. A. J. W. Neville, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, Henry Cock, M.V.O.
Store Off., N. A. Hay.
Asst. Civil Engr., H. M. Setchell.
Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Longrigg, M.A., R.N.
Fleet Surgeon, E. W. Luther, R.N.

PORTLAND (£258).

Supp. Civil Engr., E. A. W. Barnard.

PORTSMOUTH YARD (£51,812).

Adml. Supt., Pelham Aldrich.
Civil Asst., L. G. Davies.
Secy., M. E. P. Frost.
Staff Capt. & Queen's Harbour Master, T. H. J. Rapson, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, J. A. Yates.
Ch. Engineer, J. T. Corner, R.N.
Supp. Engineer, Lt.-Col. S. H. Exham, R.N.
Asst. Staff-Capt., B. E. W. Gwynne, R.N.
Naval Store Off., W. Tarn.
Expense Accts., W. B. Thomas.
Cashier, W. Jones.
Chaplain, Rev. Samuel A. Shone, LL.D., R.N.
Fleet Surgeon, William E. Breton, M.D., R.N.

ST. HELENA (£50).

SHEERNESS YARD (£20,425).

Capt. Supt., R. F. H. Henderson, C.B.
 Secy. & Cashier, C. R. Sayers.
 Staff Capt. & Deputy Queen's Harbour Master,
 W. S. Chambré, R.N.
 Ch. Constructor, C. P. Lemon.
 Ch. Engineer, R. H. Andrews.
 Naval Store Off.,
 Chaplain, Rev. John Brabazon, M.A., R.N.
 Fleet Surgeon, Alfred T. Corrie.

SYDNEY (£5,184).

Naval Off. in Ch., Capt. H. L. F. Royle, D.S.O., R.N.
 Naval Store Off., G. H. Ashdown.
 Insp. of Warlike Stores, Lieut. H. G. Grenfell, R.N.
 Ch. Engineer, W. F. Hinchcliff, R.N.

TRINCOMALEE (£1,457).

Naval & Victualling Store Officer & Accountant,
 W. M. Millett.

WEI-HAI-WEI (£1,000).

WEST INDIA DOCKS (£4,122).

(Naval Store Depot).
 Naval Store Off. & Insp. of Naval Stores, W. P. S.
 Burton.

VICTUALLING YARDS (£19,160).

BERMUDA.

Store Officer, J. Dean.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Store Officer, H. G. Arnold.

DEPTFORD.
(Royal Victoria.)

Supt., W. H. Hopper.

ESQUIMALT.

Store Officer, C. W. Croysdill.

GIBALTAR.

In charge, Capt. W. H. Pigott, R.N.

GOSPORT.

(Royal Clarence.)

Supt., J. B. Hickman.

HALIFAX.

In charge, L. A. Genge.

HAULBOWLINE.

Store Officer, H. M. Miller.

HONG KONG.

Store Officer, H. S. Vaughan.

JAMAICA.

Store Officer, C. H. S. Harris.

MALTA.

Supt., W. E. Turner.

PLYMOUTH.

(Royal William.)

Supt., W. A. Moore.

SYDNEY.

Store Officer, W. Hogarth.

TRINCOMALEE.

Store Officer, M. W. Millett.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS (£40,399).

ASCENSION.

Staff Surg., C. W. Sharples, R.N.

BERMUDA.

Dep. Insp. Gen., H. M. Ellis, R.N.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Fleet Surg., Charles James, R.N.
 Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hill, B.A., R.N.

CHATHAM.

(Royal Hospital.)

Dep. Insp. Gen., R. Grant, M.B., R.N.

COQUIMBO.

Staff Surg., G. E. Kennedy, R.N.

DARTMOUTH.

(R.N. Cadets Sick Qrs.)

Fleet Surg., H. L. Crocker, R.N.

ESQUIMALT.

Staff Surg., P. B. Handyside, R.N.

GIBALTAR.

Staff Surg., W. H. Norman, R.N.

HALIFAX, N.S.

Store Off., H. Baker.

HASLAR.

(Royal Hospital.)

Insp. Gen., H. D. Stanistreet, B.N.
 Dep. Insp. Gen., T. L. Horner,
 B.N.; E. E. Mahon, C.B., R.N.

Storekeeper & Cashier, W. H. E.
 Mitchell, R.N.
 Chaplain, Rev. C. R. Mullins,
 B.A., R.N.

HAULBOWLINE.

(Royal Hospital.)

Fleet Surg., M. Fitzgerald, C.M.G.,
 R.N.

HONG KONG.

Dep. Insp. Gen., T. Bolster, R.N.

JAMAICA.

Dep. Insp. Gen., R. W. Cop-
 pinger, M.D., R.N.

MALTA.

Dep. Insp. Gen., R. S. P. Griffiths,
 R.N.
 Chaplain, Rev. B. D. Lewis,
 M.A., R.N.

PLYMOUTH.

(Royal Hospital.)

Insp. Gen., J. W. Fisher, M.D., R.N.
 Dep. Insp. Gen., C. S. Godding,
 B.N. and H. T. Cox, R.N.
 Storekeeper & Cashier, H. F. Roe, B.N.
 Chaplain, Rev. C. J. Todd, M.A., R.N.

PLYMOUTH.

(R.M. Barrack Dispensary.)

Fleet Surg., R. Bentham, R.N.

PORTLAND.

(R.N. Sick Quarters.)

Staff Surg. E. R. Dimsey, D.S.O., R.N.

PORTSMOUTH.

(R.M.A. Infirmary.)

Fleet Surg., S. F. Hamilton, R.N.

PORTSMOUTH.

(R.M. Infirmary.)

Fleet Surg., I. H. Anderson,
 M.D., R.N.

SHEERNESS.

(Barrack Dispensary.)

Fleet Surg., A. T. Corrie, R.N.

SYDNEY.

(Medical Depot.)

Staff Surg., H. B. Beatty, R.N.

TRINCOMALEE.

Store Off., M. W. Millett.

WALMERE.

(R.M. Infirmary.)

Fleet Surg., W. B. Drew, R.N.

YARMOUTH.

(Royal Hospital.)

Fleet Surg., S. T. O'Grady, R.N.

YOKOHAMA.

(R.N. Sick Quarters.)

Staff Surg., H. W. G. Doyne, R.N.

ANNUAL PAY OF EFFECTIVE OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

Exclusive of Allowances to Flag Officers.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, £2,190. Admiral, £1,825. Vice-Admiral, £1,460. Rear-Admiral, £1,095; (2nd class), £410 to £602; extras, £365 to £730. Captain of H.M.S. *Excellent*, £850; of H.M.S. *Britannia*, £750 to £821. Captain, £410 to £602; extras, £190 to £328. Staff-Captain, £511; extras, £84 to £141. Commander, £365; extras, nil to £141. Staff-Commander £219 to £401; 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 £33. Sub-Lieutenant, £91; extra for navigating duties, £45. Senior Mate, £119 to £137. Second Mate, £91 to £100. Midshipman, £32. Naval Cadet, £18. Chief Gunner, Chief Boatswain and Chief Carpenter £182 to £219. Gunner, Boatswain and Carpenter, £100 to £164. Petty Officer, and leading Seaman, £32

to £181. Various Ratings, £9 to £136. Able ordinary, and and class ordinary Seaman, £24 to £106. Boy, £9 to £18. Chief Inspector of Machinery afloat, £730. Inspector ditto, £638. Fleet, Staff and Chief Engineer, £256 to £475; extras, £18 to £255. Engineer, £164 to £219; extras, £18 to £164. Assistant Engineer, £110 to £137; extras, £18. Artificer Engineer, £155 to £192. Stoker, £30 to £91. Chaplain, £210 to £401. Secretary, £274 to £348. Paymaster, £256 to £602; extras, £45 to £91. Assistant ditto, £91 to £210. Clerk, £73. Assistant Clerk, £46. Naval Instructor, £219 to £401. Head Schoolmaster, £137 to £155. Fleet-Surgeon, £493 to £602; extras, £46 to £91. Staff-Surgeon, £383 to £438; extras, £46 to £91. Surgeon, £210 to £283.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Banton, Mackrell, & Co., 3 Gt. Winchester St., E.C. Burnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.

Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W. Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.

RELATIVE RANK IN ARMY AND NAVY.

<p>Field-Marshal Generals Lieut.-Generals Major-Generals Brigadier-Gens. Colonels Lieut.-Colonels Lieut.-Colonels</p>	<p>According to date of Commission.</p>	<p>Rank with Admirals of the Fleet. Admirals. Vice-Admirals. Rear-Admirals. Commodores, 1st and 2nd Class. Captains of 3 years. Captains under 3 years and Staff Captains. Commanders Commanders.</p>	<p>Majors, according to date of Commission in Order. Captains, according to date of Commission in Order. Lieutenants, according to date of Commission in Order.</p>	<p>Lieutenants, and Navigating Lieutenants of 8 years' standing. Lieutenants, and Navigating Lieutenants under 8 years' standing. Sub-Lieutenants.</p>
---	---	---	---	--

The title and rank of officers of the Royal Indian Marine similar to these of the Royal Naval Reserves, but senior to those officers in their respective ranks.

EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FLEETS OF THE NATIONS (1 Dec., 1900).

CLASSIFICATION.	U. KINGDOM.		U. S. A.		JAPAN.		GERMANY.		FRANCE.		RUSSIA.		ITALY.	
	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.
Battleships—														
1st Class	11	16	8	4	5	9	9	4	6	7	3	6		
2nd „	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	5	...		
3rd „ .....	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	...	1	...	2	...		
Total.....	45	16	9	5	2	12	9	33	5	17	7	10	6	6
Coast Defence	21	...	6	4	1	...	19	...	16	...	16	...	3	...
Cruisers—														
1st Class	22	21	4	1	5	2	4	16	5	10	4	...	...	4
2nd „	60	1	10	6	9	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
3rd „	44	...	5	...	4	10	7	12	2	1	11	...	...	...
Total.....	126	22	19	15	14	8	20	9	38	18	14	11	18	4
Gunboats—														
1st Class or Torpedo Gunboats...}	34	...	...	...	1	4	...	21	...	...	...	...	15	2
T.-B.-D.	91	17	12	12	8	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	5	4
Torpedo Boats (1st Cl.)	...	...	8	...	29	32	116	9	131	82	81	4	9	...
									s'bm.	s'bm.			s'bm.	

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND is "that pure and reformed part of Christ's Holy Catholic Church which is established within this Realm." The word "established" implies that "certain relation exists between it and the Realm itself; and the Church of England is "established" in its recognition ■ the national organisation for the maintenance of Christian belief and practice. 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 ■ 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.

Christianity was introduced into these islands before the close of the second century. It soon found ■ home amongst the Britons of the Roman provinces, and gradually spread amongst the Celtic tribes outside the sphere of Roman influence. We know that Alban, the first British martyr, was put to death about the beginning of the fourth century, and that three British bishops took part in the Council of Arles in 314. We read also of British bishops attending the Council of Ariminum in 359; and there is much other evidence with regard to the wide-spread Christianity of the Celtic peoples. When however the pagan English tribes landed in Britain, they drove the inhabitants into the mountainous regions of the west; and their faith went with them.

The English Church, ■ distinguished from the earlier British Church which the pagan English had expelled from their kingdoms, 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 Scotch (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 continued ■ separate existence in its mountainous retreats, and took no part in the conversion of the English. It had merged its organisation in that of the English Church as early as the Norman times; and thus 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 organisation and geographical arrangement of the Church of England ■ older by ■ 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 which began under Henry VIII. is the most important landmark in its existence. All care was taken to preserve the continuous life of the English Church, and many important changes were made with a view to purifying that life by the light of Holy Scripture and the primitive fathers. In 1541 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 Archbishops, 33 diocesan Bishops (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 ■ year. The estates of the Bishoprics and Cathedrals 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 ■ 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.

The Dean and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to take, in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income; they are consequently suffering more or less from the present agricultural depression.

***Canterbury.** £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.]
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 Chaplains, The Bishops of Rochester and Worcester.
Bishop of Dover, Rt. Rev. William Walsh, D.D. (appointed 1898).
Dean, Very Rev. F. Wm. Farrar, D.D. (1895) £1,400.
Canons Residentiary (each £700).
G. Rawlinson, M.A. 1872 | A. J. Mason, D.D. 1895
F. J. Holland, M.A. 1882 | Bishop of Dover, 1897
W. P. Roberts, M.A. 1895 | Archd. Spooner ... 1900
Organist, H. J. Ferrin, MUS. BAC.

Archdeacons.

Bishop of Dover, D.D., *Canterbury* 1897
Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, *Maidstone* 1900
Beneficed Clergy, 427; Curates, &c., 199.
Vicar-Gen. of Province and Diocese, Rt. Hon. Sir James Parker Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.
Commissary of Diocese, T. H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. E. L. Ridge, M.A.
Principal Reg. of Province and Diocese, Harry Wilnot Lee, 1, Sanctuary, S.W.
Apparitor-General, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart.
Legal Secs., H. W. & F. H. Lee, 1, Sanctuary, S.W.

***York.** £10,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Wm. Dakrymple Macdagan, D.D. *91 (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Willelm; 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. Purey-Cust, D.D. (1880) £2,000
Canons Resident, (each £700, red. temp. to £350).
As. Fleming, B.D. 1877 | Henry Temple, M.A. 1895
Bishop Blunt, D.D. 1882 | John Watson, M.A. 1896
Organist, Thomas Tertius Noble.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Beverley, D.D., *York* 1884
Ven. William Hy. Hutchings, M.A., *Cleveland* 1897
Ven. John Rashdall Eyre, M.A., *Sheffield* 1897
Ven. Charles C. Mackarness, M.A., *East Riding* 1898
Beneficed Clergy, 632; Curates, &c., 250.
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, The Hon. Sir Arthur Charles, D.C.L.
Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the Diocese, Charles Alfred Cripps, Q.C.
Registrar, Henry Arthur Hudson, York.
Secretary, Thos. Shepherd Noble, Lendal, York
London Secs., H. W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

London. £10,000.

Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury) 1897 (St. James's Square; Fulham Palace, S.W.) [Signs M. London.]
Bishops Suffragan.
Stepney, Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, D.D., 1897 (2, Amen Court, E.C.)
Islington, Rt. Rev. C. H. Turner, D.D. 1898 (West Hill, Highgate).
Bp. Assistant for Northern and Central Europe, 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).

H. Scott-Holland, M.A. *84 | W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890
Archd. Sinclair, D.D. 1889 | Bishop Ingram, D.D. 1897
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, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. W. Lee, 1, Dean's Court, E.C.
Secs. & Chapter Clerk, Harry Wilnot 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 | Charles Gore, M.A. 1894
Archd. Wilberforce 1894 | J. A. Robinson, D.D. 1899
Herbert H. Henson, B.D. 1900
Organist, Sir John Frederick Bridge, MUS. D.
Sub-Dean, Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D.
Archdeacon, Ven. Basil Wilberforce, D.D. 1900
Receiver-General, John Charles Thynne.
Chapter Clerk, G. H. Radcliffe.
Precentor, Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.

Durham. £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. 1840
Dean, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchen, D.D. £2,000 1894
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Dr. H. B. Tristram 1873 | Archden. Hamilton 1883
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* 1880
Ven. Robert Long, M.A., *Auckland* 1883
Beneficed Clergy, 241; Curates, &c., 250.
Chancellor, Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L. 1891
Registrar, 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. Hon. Arthur Lyttelton, D.D. 1898
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Rd. Wood Stephens, B.D., 1894
Canons Res., each £200 to £450 (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).
Bishop of Guildford, D.D., *Winchester* 1885
Ven. Henry Haigh, M.A., *Isle of Wight* 1885
Ven. John Henry Sapte, M.A., *Surrey* 1888
Beneficed Clergy, 563; Curates, &c., 450.
Chancellor, Harold Carlyon Gore-Browne, M.A.
Sects & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.
Surrey Ecgist, W. P. Moore, Doctors' Commons, E.C.
Secretaries, H. W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Hbt. Williams, D.D. 1899
(Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge.)
Dean, Very Rev. Evan Lewis, M.A. (1884) ...£750
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Arch. Williams, M.A. 1883 | 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
Regist. Sec. & Chapter Clk., R. Hughes Pritchard, M.A.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

Bp., Rt. Rev. Geo. Wyncham 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. 1888 | Archd. Ainslie 1895
C. M. Church, M.A. 1879 | T. S. Holmes, M.A. 1899
Organist, Rev. T. H. Davies, MUS.B.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Hilton Bothamley, M.A., Bath 1895
Ven. Alexander C. Ainslie, LL.D., Taunton ... 1896
Ven. Frederick A. Brymer, M.A., Wells 1899
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. ... 1887 | S. A. Barnett, M.A. 1893
Organist, G. Riseley.
Archdeacon, Ven. H. Robeson, M.A. (1892) ... £180
Chancellor, Arthur Becher Ellicott, M.A., 1891.
Registrar and Secretary, William Hurlie Clarke.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

***Carlisle. £4,500.**

Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. Wareing Bardsley, 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. 1883 | 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 (1895) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 291; *Curates, &c.*, 95.
Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1 Sanctuary S.W.]

***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. Woosnam, M.A., Macclesfield ... 1893

Beneficed Clergy, 270; *Curates, &c.*, 197.

Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D.
Registrar, John Gamon, Chester.
Deputy Registrar, Richard Farmer, Chester.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., 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. Cicester.]
Dean, Very Rev. R. W. Randall, D.D. (1892) £500
Canons Residentiary (each £250).
Jos. S. Teulon, M.A. 1888 | A. M. Deane, M.A., 1897
R. E. Sanderson, D.D. 1889 | Hy. D. Jones, M.A., 1900
Organist, F. J. Read, MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Francis John Mount, M.A., Chichester ... 1887
Ven. Robert Sutton, M.A., Lewes 1883
Beneficed Clergy, 377; *Curates, &c.*, about 183.
Chancellor, Thos. H. Tristram, O.C., D.C.L.
Registrar (Lewes), Edmund Charles Currey.
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk, and Registrar, Sir Robert George Raper, Chichester.
London Secretary (vacant).

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 £1,320
Canons Resi £500.
Ven. W. Emery, B.D. 1878 | A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. '82
E. C. Lowe, D.D. 1873 | V. H. Stanton, D.D. 1889
Ven. Chapman, M.A. 1879 | Bp. Maorion, D.D. 1892
Organist, Percy Allen, MUS. DOG.
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 Veasey, LL.D., Hums (1874) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 555; *Curates, &c.*, 239.
Chancellor, George J. Talbot, M.A.
Registrar & Secretary, Wm. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Loná. Secretary, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Exeter. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs Exon.]
Bishop Suffragan of Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. 1897
Dean, Bishop of Marlborough D.D., (1900) ... £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. DOG.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Ernest Grey Sandford, M.A., Exeter (1888) £500
Ven. Chas. Thos. Wilkinson, D.D., Toinas (1888) £200
Ven. A. E. Seymour, M.A., Barnstaple (1890) £200
Benefices, 515; *Incumbents*, 495; *Curates, &c.*, abt. 300.
Chancellor, Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L. (1888).
Registrar and Secretary, Arthur Burch, Exeter.
London Secretary (vacant).]

***Gloucester. £5,000.**

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ellicott, 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).
M. F. St. John, B.D. 1884 | J. P. A. Bowers, M.A. '90
Archd. Sheringham 1889 | Archd. Hayward 1898
Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L., 1899.

Organist, Herbert Brewer, MUS. B., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

- Ven. John W. Sheringham, M.A., Gloucester...1851
 Ven. Henry Rudge Hayward, Cirencester...1882
Beneficed Clergy (Ho. & Br.), 498; Overtures, &c., 190
Chano. & Vicar-Gen., Arthur B. Ellicott, M.A. 1891
Regist. & Sec., F. Hannam-Clark (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

Canons Residentially (each £500).

- Sidn. L. Smith, M.A. 1877 | Chas. S. Palmer, M.A. 1892
 Archd. Bather, M.A. 1891 | F. M. Williams, M.A., '96
Organist, George Robertson Sinclair, MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons (each £200).

- Ven. Hon. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope, M.A., Heref. 1887
 Ven. Henry Francis Bather, M.A., Ludlow...1892
Beneficed Clergy, 352; Overtures, &c., 81.
Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, Q.C., D.O.L.
Registrar, James Beresford Atlay, M.A.
Dep. do. and Sec., Henry Child Beddoe, Hereford.
Lord 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
 (Edgmond Rectory, Salop.)

- Dean, Very Rev. H. M. Luckock, D.D. (1892) £1,000**
Canons Residentially (each £500).

- J. G. Lonsdale, M.A. 1855 | C. Mortimer, M.A.1890
 Chas. Bodington...1888 | Bishop Anson, D.D. 1898

Organist, J. B. Lott, MUS. B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

- Ven. Ernald Lane, M.A., Stoke-on-Trent...1888
 Ven. Robert Hodgson, M.A., Stafford...1898
 Ven. Charles Bumer Maude, M.A., Salop...1896
Beneficed Clergy, 480; Overtures, &c., 479.
Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A.
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Sec., B. R. Redmayne, B.A., The Close, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £4,500.

- Bishop, Right Rev. Edward King, D.D.1865**
 (The Old Palace, Lincoln.)
Dean, Very Rev. Edw. C. Wickham, D.D. (1894) £2,000
Canons Residentially (each £1,000).

- Archden. Kaye, M.A. 1863 | H. R. Bramley, M.A. 1895
 E. T. Leeke, M.A.1877 | J. H. Crowfoot, M.A. 1898

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; Overtures, &c., 122.
Chancellor Geo. John Talbot, 4 Eaton Terrace, S.W.
Registrar, John Swan, Lincoln.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

Liverpool. £4,200.

- Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. ...1900**
 (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, 203; Deaneries, 11; Overtures, &c., 220.
Chancellor, Rev. Thos. Espinell Espin, D.D., D.O.L.
Regists, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Lord St.,
Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer, & Co., 53 Lord St.,
Liverpool.

Llandaff. £4,200.

- Bishop, Right Rev. Richard Lewis, D.D.1883**
 (The Palace, Llandaff.)

- Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Harrison Davey, M.A.**
 (1897)£700

Canons Residentially (each £250).

- Archdeacon Bruce 1883 | Griff. Roberts, M.A. 1889
 Archden. Edmondest 1897 | H. R. 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; Overtures, &c., 228.
Chancellor, Joseph Earle Ollivant, M.A.
Secretary, Arthur G. P. Lewis, M.A., Cardiff.
Registrar & Apparitor-General, Fred. J. Smith.
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.
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. Randal
 Cramer-Roberts, D.D., Vicarage, Blackburn, 1883.

- Dean, Very Rev. Edward Craig Maclure, D.D.**
 (1890)£1,500

Canons Residentially (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 Pyna.

Archdeacons (each £200).

- Ven. James Maurice Wilson, M.A., Manchester 1890
 Ven. Robert A. Rawstone, M.A., Blackburn...1885
 Ven. Arthur Frederick Clarke, M.A., Lancaster 1896
Beneficed Clergy, 325; Overtures, &c., about 360.
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.

Spincastle. £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, 174; Chuplains, 8; Overtures, 130.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, 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. Norwic.]

- Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Right Rev. Arthur**
 Thomas Lloyd, D.D. (North Creake, Faken-

- ham)1894
Bishop Suffragan of Ipswich, Rt. Rev. George
 Carnac Fisher, D.D. (cons. '96)1899

- Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Lefroy, D.D. (1889) £1,300**
Canons Residentially (each £650).

- C. K. Robinson, D.D. 1861 | F. A. J. Hervey, M.A. 1897
 Arthur B. Crosse 1893 | W. Hay M. H. Ait-

ken, M.A.1900

Organist, F. A. Bates, MUS. D., £200

Archdeacons.

- Ven. T. T. Perowne, B.D., Norwich (1878) ...£200
 Ven. Richard H. Gibson, M.A., Suffolk (1892) £184
 Bishop of Thetford, D.D., Lynn (1894) ...£200
 Ven. Norfolk (1900) ...£200

Beneficed Clergy, 914; Overtures, &c., 180.

- 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) £3,000

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 - £1,500).

William Bright, D.D. 1868 | R. 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 (1869) £200
 Bishop of Reading, D.D., Oxford (1895)
 Ven. Cecil F. J. Bourke, M.A., Buekingham (1895) £300
 Beneficed Clergy, 651; Curates, &c., 233.
 Chancellor, Sir Wm. Reynell Anson, D.C.L., M.P.
 Sec. & Registrar, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford.

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. Edwd. Carr Glyn, D.D. 1897
 (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs E. C. Petriburg.]
 Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Mitchinson, D.C.L.
 Bishop Suffragan of Leicester, Rt. Rev. Francis
 Henry Thicknesse, D.D. (Precincts, Peterboro.) 1888
 Dean, Very Rev. W. Clavell Ingram, D.D. (1893) £656
 Canons Residentiary (each £343).
 Bishop Thicknesse 1875 | Lewis Clayton, M.A. 1887
 J. C. MacDonnell, D.D. '83 | F. Cecil Alderson, M.A. '90
 Organist, Haydn Keston, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Bishop of Leicester, D.D., Northampton (1875) £80
 Ven. Reg. P. Lightfoot, M.A., Oakham (1884) £200
 Ven. Jno. Edwd. Stocks, M.A., Leicester (1899) £200
 Beneficed Clergy, 532; Curates, &c., 152.
 Chancellor, George Holmes Blakesley, M.A. ... 1891
 Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
 Sec. and Dep. Registrar, Henry Wm. Gates, M.P.
 London Secretary (Vacant).

Ripon. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D. 1884
 (The Palace, Ripon.)
 Bp. Suffragan of Richmond, Rt. Rev. John James
 Pulleine, 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. Crow, MUS. DOC., £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, &c., 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. Koffen.]

Bishop Suffragan of Southwark, Rt. Rev. Huyshe
 Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D. 1891
 (Dartmouth House, Blackheath, S.E.)
 Dean, Very Rev. S. R. Hole, D.D. (1897) ... £1,200
 Canons Residentiary (each £600).
 Geo. E. Jelf, M.A. ... 1880 | Professor Chayne, D.D. '86
 Arch. Chestham, D.D. '83 | Herbt. C. Pollock, M.A. '92
 Organist, Selby Luard.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Samuel Chestham, 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. Saviour's, Southwark.

Dean, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester.
 Sub-Dean, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Southwark.
 Canons Residentiary.
 W. Thompson, D.D. | R. Rhodes Bristow, M.A.
 S. M. Taylor, M.A. | Allen Edwards, M.A.
 Organist, A. M. Richardson, MUS. DOC.
 Succantor and Sacristan, Rev. O. Craig, B.A.
 Chapter Clerk, Henry Langston.
 Treasurer, Sir Fredk. Wigan, Bart.

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) 1804
 Dean, Very Rev. Walter J. Lawrance, M.A. ... 1900
 Organist, C. Gaffe, F.C.O.
 Archdeacons.
 Very Rev. W. J. Lawrance, M.A., St. Albans (1883)
 £200
 Bishop of Colchester, 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. Shadrach Pryce, M.A. (1899) £700
 Canons Residentiary (each £350).
 Arch. Thomas, M.A. 1885 | W. H. Fletcher, M.A. 1897
 Archd. Evans, M.A. 1897 | Archd. Jones, M.A. 1897
 Organist, A. W. Wilson, MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. David Evans, M.A., St. Asaph 1897
 Ven. David Rd. Thomas, M.A., Montgomery ... 1886
 Ven. LL Wynne Jones, M.A., Llangollen ... 1899
 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
 (Abergwili 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).
 Bishop Lloyd, D.D. 1890 | Jas. A. Smith, M.A. 1897
 W. Williams, B.A. 1893 | R. C. Williams, ... 1899
 Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.C.O.
 Archdeacons.
 Ven. J. H. Protheroe, M.A., Cardigan (1893) £200

Ven. D. E. Williams, M.A., *St. David's* (1900) £279
 Ven. Wm. Latham Bevan, M.A., *Brecon* (1895) £400
 Ven. David Lewis, M.A., *Cardmarthen* (1899) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 360; Curates, &c., 130.
Chancellor, Joseph Earle Ollivant, M.A. (1891).
Registrar and Sec., J. Hoyes Barker, Cardmarthen.

***Salisbury. £5,000.**

Bishop, Right Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D. ... 1885
(The Palace, Salisbury.) [Signs John Sarum.]
Dean, Very Rev. Geo. David Boyle, M.A. (1880) £708
Canons Residentiary (each £354).
Archd. Lear, M.A. 1862 Archd. Buchanan, M.A. '95
Ed. R. Bernard, M.A. 1889 E. S. Bankes, M.A. 1898
Organist, Charles F. South.
Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Thos. Boughton Buchanan, M.A., *Wilts.*...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.O.L.
Registrar and Secretary to the Bishop, Clifford
Wyndham Holgate, M.A., Palace, Salisbury.

Sodor and Man. Net £1,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Norman D. J. Straton, D.D. 1892
(Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.)
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. W. I. Moran, M.A.
Archdeacon, Ven. Hugh Stowell Gill (1895) £550
Beneficed Clergy, 28; Curates, &c., 34.
Chancellor and Vicar-General and Registrar and
Sec., Samuel Harris, Douglas.
London Secretary, (vacant).

Southwell. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. George Ridding, D.D. 1884
(Thurgarton Priory, Nottingham.)
Bishop Suffragan of Derby, Rt. Rev. Edward Ash
Were, D.D. (St. Werburgh's Vicarage, Derby) 1889
Archdeacons (each £200).
 Ven. John Gray Richardson, M.A., *Notts*.....1894
 Bishop of Derby, D.D., *Derby*.....1901
Beneficed Clergy, 493; Curates, &c., 200.
Domestic Chaplain and Sec., Rev. A. N. Baz.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Registrar, John Borough, Derby.
Deputy Registrar, D'Oyley S. Ransom, Nottingham.
Secretaries, John Borough; D'Oyley Scott Ransom.
London Secretary, (vacant).

Truro. £3,000.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. John Gott, D.D. 1891
(Trenythron, Par Station.) [Signs John: Truron:]
Canons Residentiary.
 A. B. Donaldson, M.A. '85 (Under 50 & 51 Vict.)
 A. J. Worledge, M.A. 1887 B. G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1895
 (Each of above £400.) F. E. Gardiner, M.A. 1897
Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. John Rundle 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 (Vacant).

Wakefield. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D. (cons.
1890) (Bishopgarth, Wakefield) 1897
Archdeacons.

Ven. Joshua L. Brooke, M.A., *Halifax* (1888) £200
 Ven. William Donne, M.A., *Huddersfield* (1892) £1000
Organist, J. N. Hardy, F.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 170; Curates, &c., 136.
Chancellor, T. H. Tristram, Q.C., D.O.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-
buthnott 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. 1881
 W. Knox-Little, 1881 T. Teignmouth Shore 1891
Organist, Ivor Atkins, Mus.B.
Archdeacons (each £200).
 Ven. William Bee, D.D., *Coventry*.....1887
 Ven. William Walters, M.A., *Worcester*.....1889
 Bishop of Coventry, 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 (Vacant).

BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.	Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Chas. Jno. Abraham...	Wellington	1858	1870	Wilfrid Bird Hornby...	Nyasaland	1892	1894
Hon. A. J. R. Anson...	Qu'Appelle	1884	1892	Ernest G. Ingham	Sierra Leone	1883	1896
Arthur H. Baynes	Natal	1893	1900	Edward R. Johnson	Calcutta	1876	1898
¹ Alfred Barry	Sydney, N.S.W.	1884	1889	³ Wm. Kenneth Macrorie	Mauritius	1863	1892
Edwd. H. Beckles	Sierra Leone	1860	1870	⁴ Samuel E. Marsden	Bathurst	1869	1885
² Edwd. H. Bickersteth	Exeter	1885	1900	⁵ John Mitchinson	Barbados	1873	1881
Chas. Hy. Bromby	Tasmania	1864	1882	Louis George Mylne	Bombay	1876	1897
Jno. Shaw Burdon	Victoria, China	1873	1895	Wm. Moore Richardson	Zanzibar	1895	1900
Edward T. Hurton	Nassau	1885	1900	⁶ F. A. R. Cramer-Roberts	Nassau	1878	1886
Robt. Kestell-Cornish	Madagascar	1874	1895	⁷ Peter S. Royston	Mauritius	1872	1890
Reginald Courtenay	Kingston, W.I.	1856	1879	⁸ Daniel F. Sandford	Tasmania	1883	1889
Frederick Gell	Madras	1861	1898	Edmund Craig Stuart	Waipuu	1877	1893
Octavius Hadfield	Wellington, N.Z.	1870	1893	Samuel Thornton	Ballarat	1875	1900
Isaac Hellmuth	Huron	1871	1883	William Walsh	Mauritius	1891	1897
John W. Hicks	Bloemfontein	1862	1900	Wm. Pakenham Walsh	Ossory	1878	1897
Edmund Hohnhouse	Nelson, N. Z.	1858	1885	Allen Beecher Webb	Grahamstown	1883	1898

¹ Now Canon Res. of Lichfield; ² Canon Res. of Windsor; ³ Canon Res. of Ely; ⁴ Aast. Bp. of Gloucester
⁵ Master of Pemb. Coll. Oxford and Canon Res. of Gloucester; ⁶ Aast. Bp. of Manchester; ⁷ Aast. Bp. of Liverpool
⁸ Aast. Bp. of Durham; ⁹ Bp. of Dover and Archdeacon and Canon Res. of Canterbury.

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

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 Ven. Archdeacon Lightfoot, D.D. The Very Rev. the Archdeacons. The Venerable the Archdeacons.

Also the following Proctors:

BANGOR.—*Chapter*, Canon Thomas. *Clergy*, T. Edwards; E. Hughes.
BATH & WELLS.—*Chapter*, Canon Church. *Clergy*, J. W. Robinson; J. N. Quirke.
BRISTOL.—*Chapter*, Canon Teley.
Clergy, Hon. M. J. G. Ponsoby; C. Griffiths.
CANTERBURY.—*Chapter*, Canon F. J. Holland. *Clergy*, F. H. Murray; H. Bartram.
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*, H. Proctor; C. V. Child.
HEREFORD.—*Chapter*, W. Poole. *Clergy*, E. F. Clayton; C. S. Palmer.
LICHFIELD.—*Chapter*, Rt. Rev. Sir L. T. Stamer, Bt. *Clergy*, C. N. Bolton; H. J. Wilkinson.
LINCOLN.—*Chapter*, Canon J. H. Overton. *Clergy*, G. W. Jeudwine; A. S. Wilde.
LLANDAFF.—*Chapter*, Prebendary C. J. Thompson. *Clergy*, John T. Harding; B. Lloyd.
LONDON.—*Chapter*, Canon W. E. C. Newbolt; Canon Gore (*Westminster*). *Clergy*, Preb. A. J. Ingram; H. W. Villiers.
NORWICH.—*Chapter*, Canon A. B. Crosse. *Clergy*, Constantine Frere; W. M. Hoare.
OXFORD.—*Chapter*, Canon R. C. Moberley. *Clergy*, Edmund Savory; H. Barter.
PETERBOROUGH.—*Chapter*, Canon L. Clayton. *Clergy*, Canons C. T. Cruttwell and C. R. Ball.
ROCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Jelf. *Clergy*, Canons Clarke and Edwards.
ST. ALBANS.—*Chapter* (none). *Clergy*, Canons J. M. Practer and W. Quennell.
ST. ASAPH.—*Chapter*, Canon W. H. Fletcher. *Clergy*, David Jones; D. G. Davis.
ST. DAVID'S.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Swansea. *Clergy*, T. R. Walters; D. Jones.
SALISBURY.—*Chapter*, Canon E. S. Banks. *Clergy*, R. S. Hutchings; Canon M. Hankey.
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*, E. A. Waller; C. A. Dickins. *Vicar-Gen.*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Parker Deane, Registrar, Harry Willmot Lee. [D.O.L., Q.C. *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; Manchester; Carlisle; Chester; Sodor and Man; Newcastle; Wakefield; Liverpool.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, T. E. Espin, D.D. The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province. The Venerable the Archdeacons.

Also the following Proctors:

YORK.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Hull. Canon C. S. Wright. *Clergy*, Canon Faber; Canon Argles. *Clergy of Cleveland*, Rev. C. N. Gray; Chancellor Temple. *Of E. Riding*, Canon Stanbridge (vacant). *Of Sheffield*, J. Gilmore; Canon Wilson.
CARLISLE.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness. *Clergy*, Canon Bower; E. A. Askew. *Clergy of Westmorland*, Canon Sherwin; Canon Trench. *Clergy of Furness*, Canon Ayre; Canon Bell.
CHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Feilden. *Clergy*, Canon A. M. 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*, Canon Jones; Canon Blundell. *Clergy of Warrington*, Canon Penrhyn; Canon Spooner.
MANCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Crane. *Clergy*, C. H. Lomax; Canon E. J. Russell. *Lancaster*, E. D. Banister; Canon Hawkins. *Blackburn*, Canon Rogers; Canon Stowell.
NEWCASTLE.—*Chapter* (none). *Clergy of Northumberland*, Canon J. M. Lister; Canon J. Lowe. *Clergy of Lindisfarne*, Canon Wilsden; Canon Robinson.
RIPON.—*Chapter*, Canon MacColl. *Clergy of Richmond*, S. G. Beal; C. Whaley. *Of Craven*, Canon Eddowes; Canon Nash. *Of Ripon*, Canon Wood; Canon Nunn.
SODOR AND MAN.—*Chapter*, Canon F. J. Moore. *Clergy*, Canon B. P. Clarke.
WAKEFIELD.—*Chapter* (none). *Clergy of Halifax*, Canon Ivens; Canon Grenside. *Clergy of Huddersfield*, Canon J. W. Bardsley; Canon W. F. Norris.
Archbishop's Commissioners.—Bishop of Beverley; the Dean and Canons Residentiary of York.
Synodal Secretary.—Rev. Canon Wright, Rectory, Stokesley, Yorkshire.
Registrar.—Hen. A. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

THE HOUSES OF LAYMEN.

The House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury, and also for that of York, consists of members elected by the various Diocesan Conferences, who are themselves elected by the Laity of their respective Parishes or Rural Deaneries. The members are elected with every fresh Parliament.

Title.	Diocese.	Name.	Title.	Diocese.	Name.
<i>Barrow-in-F.</i> (Carlisle)		Rt. Rev. Henry Ware.	<i>Leicester</i>	(Peterb.)	Rt. Rev. F. H. Thicknesse.
<i>Beverley</i>	(York)	Robt. J. Crosthwaite.	<i>Murlesough</i>	(London)	Alfred Earle.
<i>Calvesher</i>	(St. Ab.)	Henry F. Johnson.	<i>Reading</i>	(Worc.)	Jas. Leslie Mandall.
<i>Coventry</i>	(Worc.)	Edmund A. Knox.	<i>Richmond</i>	(Ripon)	Jno. Jas. Pulleine.
<i>Crediton</i>	(Exeter)	Robt. Edwd. Trefusis,	<i>Shrewsbury</i>	(Lishfd.)	Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bt.
<i>De by</i>	(Southw.)	Edward Ash Were.	<i>Southampton</i>	(Winch.)	Hon. Alfred Lyttelton
<i>Guildford</i>	(Winch.)	G. H. Sumner, D.D.	<i>Southwark</i>	(Rich.)	H. W. Yeatman-Biggs
<i>Hull</i>	(York)	Richd. F. L. Blunt.	<i>Stapney</i>	(London)	A. F. W.-Ingram.
<i>Ipswich</i>	(Norw'h)	Geo. Carnac Fisher.	<i>Swansea</i>	(St. Dav.)	John Lloyd.
<i>Islington</i>	(London)	Charles Hea. Furner.	<i>Thetford</i>	(Norwh.)	Arthur Thos. Lloyd.

COLONIAL AND MISSIONARY BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.				AUSTRALIA—continued.			
Sees.	Colonial Bishops.	Apptd.	Olg.	Sees.	Colonial Bishops.	Apptd.	Olg.
<i>Algoma</i> ...	George Thorneloe, D.D.	1897	30	<i>Carpentaria</i>	Gilbert White, D.D.	1900	—
<i>Fredericton</i>	H. Tully Kingdon, D.D.	1892	81	<i>Melbourns.</i>	Field Flowers Goe, D.D.	1887	193
<i>Huron</i>	Maurice S. Baldwin, D.D.	1883	157	<i>New Guinea</i>	M. J. Stone-Wigg	1898	3
<i>Kewatin</i>	(not yet apptd.)	1900		<i>N. Queensland</i>	Chris. Geo. Barlow, D.D.	1891	29
<i>Kootenay</i>	(not yet apptd.)	1900		<i>Perth</i>	Chas. Owen L. Riley, D.D.	1894	49
<i>Montreal</i> ...	Wm. B. Bend, D.D.	1879	115	<i>Rockhampton</i>	N. Dawes, D.D. (cons. '89)	1892	14
<i>Niagara</i> ...	John P. Du Moulin, D.D.	1896	64	<i>Tasmania</i>	H. H. Montgomery, D.D.	1889	18
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Fredk. Courtney, B.T.D.	1888	115	PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.			
<i>Ontario</i>	Jno. T. Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Archbishop and Metrop.	1862	139	<i>Bloemfontein</i>	(vacant)		44
<i>Ottawa</i> ...	C. Hamilton, D.D. (cons. '85)	1896		<i>Capetown</i> ..	W. W. Jones, D.D., Abp. 1874	1894	—
<i>Quebec</i>	A. Hunter Dunn, D.D.	1892		<i>Grahamstown</i>	Chas. E. Cornish, D.D.			1899	75
<i>Toronto</i> ...	Arthur Sweatman, D.D.	1879	213	<i>Lesbombo</i> ...	Wm. Edm. Smyth, M.B.	1893	3
PROVINCE OF RUPERTSLAND.				<i>Mashonaland</i>	William Thos. Gaul	1895	—
<i>Athabasca</i>	Richard Young, D.D.	1884	8	<i>Natal</i>	(vacant)		47
<i>Mackenzie River</i>	Wm. Day Reeve, D.D.	1891	7	<i>Pretoria</i>	Henry B. Bousfield, D.D.	1878	27
<i>Moosonee</i> ...	J. A. Newnham, D.D.	1893	11	<i>St. Helena</i> ..	J. Garraway Holmes, D.D.	1899	4
<i>Qu'Appelle</i>	John Grisdale, D.D.	1897	21	<i>St. John's</i> ..	Bransby L. Key, D.D.	1891	39
<i>Rupertsland</i>	Robert Mahrday, D.D., Archbp. of Rupertsland and Primate of All Canada, 1893	1865	87	<i>Zululana</i> ...	Wm. M. Carter, D.D.	1891	17
<i>Saskatchewan & Oalgary</i>	W. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D.	1887	44	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.			
<i>Selkirk</i>	W. C. Bompas, D.D. (Cons. '74)	1891	5	<i>Antigua</i>	Herbert Mather, D.D.	1897	34
<i>British Columbia</i>	W. W. Perrin, D.D.	1893	19	<i>Barbados</i> ..	Wm. P. Swaby, D.D. (1893)	1900	55
<i>New Westminster</i>	John Dart, D.O.L.	1895	34	<i>Guyana</i>	E. Parry, D.D. (dntg.)	1900	29
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.				<i>Honduras</i> ..	George A. Ormsby, D.D.	1893	17
<i>Bombay</i> ...	James Macarthur, D.D.	1898	72	<i>Jamaica</i> ...	E. Nuttall, D.D. Abp. Prim. 1880	1880	96
<i>Calcutta</i> ...	J. E. C. Weldon, D.D. Met.	1890	130	<i>Assistant</i>	Chas. Fredk. Douet, D.D.	1880	—
<i>Chota Nagpur</i>	Jabez C. Whitley, D.D.	1890	30	<i>Nassau</i>	(vacant)		23
<i>Colombo</i> ...	Regd. S. Copleston, D.D.	1875	8	<i>Trinidad</i> ...	Jas. Thos. Hayes, D.D.	1889	28
<i>Lahore</i>	George A. Lefroy, D.D.	1899	103	DIOCESES UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTEBERURY.			
<i>Lucknow</i> ...	Alfred Clifford, D.D.	1893	92	<i>Caledonia</i>	William Ridley, D.D.	1879	11
<i>Madras</i> ...	Henry Whitehead, D.D.	1899	137	* <i>China, Mid-</i>	Geo. Evans Moule, D.D.	1880	32
<i>Bangoon</i> ...	J. M. Strachan, M.D., D.D.	1882	41	* <i>China, North</i>	C. Perry Scott, D.D.	1880	10
<i>Tinnevely</i>	Samuel Morley, D.D.	1896	—	* <i>China, West W.</i>	Wharton Cassells, D.D.	1895	13
<i>Travancore & Cochin</i>	Edward Noel Hodges, D.D.	1890	36	* <i>Corea</i>	Charles J. Corfe, D.D.	1889	8
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.				* <i>Equatorial Africa (Western Niger, &c.)</i>	Herbert Tugwell, D.D.	1894	—
<i>Auckland</i> ...	Wm. G. Cowie, D.D. (Prim.)	1869	80	"	Assistant-Bishops { C. Philipps 1893	46	
<i>Christchurch</i>	Churchill Julius, D.D.	1890	62	"	{ I. Oluwola 1893		
<i>Dunedin</i> ...	Saml. Tarratt Nevill, D.D.	1871	32	"	{ J. Johnson 1900		
<i>Melanesia</i>	Cecil Wilson, M.A.	1894	21	<i>Falklands</i>	Waite H. Stirling, D.D.	1869	29
<i>Nelson</i>	Chas. Oliver Mules, D.D.	1892	24	<i>Gibraltar</i>	C. W. Sandford, D.D.	1874	90
<i>Waipou</i> ...	Wm. Leonard Williams	1895	45	<i>Hokkaido (Japan)</i>	P. K. Fyson, D.D.	1896	5
<i>Wellington</i>	Frederick Wallis, D.D.	1895	48	* <i>Honolulu</i> ...	Alfred Willis, D.D.	1872	9
AUSTRALIA. Provinces of New S'w Wales.				* <i>Jerusalem</i> ...	Geo. F. P. Blyth, D.D.	1887	49
<i>Bathurst</i>	Chas. E. Camidge, D.D.	1887	40	<i>Kiushiu (S. Japan)</i>	Hy. Evington, D.D.	1894	8
<i>Goulburn</i> ...	William Chalmers, D.D.	1892	38	* <i>Likoma</i>	John E. Hine, D.D., M.D.	1896	13
<i>Grafton & Armidale</i>	(vacant)		35	* <i>Madagascar</i>	Geo. Lancaster King	1899	26
<i>Newcastle</i>	G. H. Stanton, (cons. '78)	1891	44	<i>Mauritius</i>	Walter R. Pym, D.D.	1898	23
	J. F. Stretch, LL.D. (Coadj.)	1900		<i>Mombasa</i>	Wm. George Peel, D.D.	1899	—
<i>Riverina</i> ...	Ernest A. Anderson, D.D.	1895	11	<i>Newfoundland and Bermuda</i>	Llewellyn Jones, D.D.	1878	67
<i>Sydney</i>	W. Saumarez Smith, B.D., Abp.; Primate of Australia, & Metrop. N.S.W.	1890	174	<i>Osaka (Japan)</i>	Hugh Jas. Foss, D.D.	1899	20
<i>Adelaide</i> ...	John Reg. Harner, D.D.	1895	83	<i>Swira Leone</i> ..	John Taylor Smith, D.D.	1897	39
<i>Bellarat</i> ...	A. Vincent Green, LL.D.	1900	56	<i>Singapore, &c.</i>	Geo. Fredk. Hose, D.D.	1881	25
<i>Brisbane</i> ...	Wm. T. T. Webber, D.D.	1885	61	* <i>South Tokyo</i>	William Awdry, D.D.	1898	28
				<i>Uganda</i>	A. R. Tucker, D.D.	1890	39
				<i>Victoria, Hong Kong</i>	Joseph C. Hoare	1898	37
				* <i>Zanzibar</i>	(vacant)	1895	26

Missionary Bishops.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED).

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1891.)	Benefices.	Currates.	Income of See
Armagh...	Most Rev. W. Alexander, D.D. (cons.1867)	1896 ...	62,593 ...	92 ...	18 ...	£3,115
Dublin ...	Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, D.D. (cons.1894)	1897 ...	99,372 ...	155 ...	...	2,500
BISHOPS.						
Meath.....	Most Rev. James Bennett Keene, D.D. ...	1897 ...	11,892 ...	73 ...	10 ...	1,500
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 ...	1,703
Derry.....	Right Rev. George Alex. Chadwick, D.D. ...	1896 ...	55,424 ...	110 ...	26 ...	1,600
Killaloe...	Right Rev. Mervyn Archdall, D.D.	1897 ...	10,619 ...	61 ...	...	1,500
Kilmore...	Right Rev. Alfred George Elliott, D.D. ...	1897 ...	36,297 ...	106 ...	23 ...	1,506
Ossory ...	Right Rev. John Baptist Crozier, D.D. ...	1897 ...	25,157 ...	110 ...	32 ...	1,535
Limerick .	Right Rev. Thomas Bunbury, D.D.	1899 ...	11,271 ...	5 ...	12 ...	1,368
Cashel ...	Right Rev. Henry Stewart O'Hara, D.D. ...	1899 ...	10,253 ...	62 ...	17 ...	1,396

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.; Ven. Wm. Colquhoun, M.A.; Sir J. C. Meredith, LL.D.; Gordon E. Tombe, J.P.

Sec. to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCOR. 1870). T. Greene, M.A., 52 St. Stephen's Grn. E., Dublin.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), 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 23 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 House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of a Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 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 held the capital sum £7,581,073, 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 £1,053,768, charged with annuities to 220 annuitants, £36,798. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £8,128,444, made up of Commutation £1,053,768, Parochial Sustentation £4,779,171, Episcopal Sustentation £558,862, Glebes purchase £345,470, Miscellaneous purposes £1,391,173.

Since 1869, members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £5,321,047. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is £191,166. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1899, is £133,281, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes is £252,292.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland by the Census of 1891 is 502,300.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Olgy.	Stipd.
Aberdeen ...	Hn. A. G. Douglas, D.D.	1883	47	£722
Argyll	James Robt. A. Chinnery-Haldane, D.D.	1883	19	638
Brechin.....	Most Rev. Hugh W. Jermy, D.D., Primum (1886)	1871	35	885

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Olgy.	Stipd.
Edinburgh...	John Dowden, D.D.	1885	84	£914
Glasgow ...	Wm. T. Harrison, D.D.	1888	80	706
Moray	James B. Kelly, D.D.	1867	23	859
St. Andrews	G. H. Wilkinson, D.D.	1883	47	786

Registrar Primus, W. Robertson, S.S.C., 14 Young St., Edinburgh.

Churches, Stations, &c., 354. Parsonages, 131. Clergy, 336. Communicants, 45,384.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

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 1,800 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 1897 was 656,112. The sum of £492,816 was raised in 1899 for home

and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 405 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 1898, 405 new and 42 Parliamentary parishes, also 203 unendowed churches and 184 mission stations; a total of 1,758. The Presbyterian form of Church government 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 Earl of Leven and Melville. MODERATOR, 1900, Rt. Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union, on Oct. 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 11 Synods and 64 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. Accurate statistics of the United Church are not yet available; but according to the latest returns for the separate Churches they together have 1,772 ministers, 1656 congregations, and about 40 preaching stations. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields, there are 333 European Mission Agents and 2,230 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the two Churches, for all purposes, at the close of their last financial year, amounted to £1,055,993. MODERATOR, Rev. Principal Laing, D.D., New College, Edinburgh.

(2) *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

35 presbyteries, 658 ministers, 570 congregations, with 106,630 communicants, 84,247 families, 9,031 Sabbath-school teachers, and 102,401 scholars. During the year 1899-1900 this branch contributed by congregational effort £111,430 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £277,623. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 14 professors, and has 30 ordained with medical missionaries in foreign parts. MODERATOR, 1900-1901, Rev. J. M. Hamilton, M.A., Dublin. *Nerk*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, M.A., D.D., Londonderry.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 311 congregations, 13 preaching stations, and 71,444 communicants. It has a Theological College (Westminster Coll., Cambridge), and supports 54 missionaries abroad, including 22 women. In 1899 the amount raised for all purposes was £306,847. MODERATOR of Synod for 1900-1901, Rev. John Watson, D.D., Liverpool.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS 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 were 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 300 ministers and 300 laymen with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year; by semi-annual meetings

of the ministers and selected laymen 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 about 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. This statement has been recently repeated by leading Wesleyans; but no evidence is forthcoming to establish its accuracy, which is more than doubtful. *Pres.* Rev. T. Allen, 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,

one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference and at once founded a new community.—*President, Rev. George S. Hornby.*

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called “camp meetings” the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President, Rev. Joseph Odell.*

3. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by William O’Byran, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They exist principally in the West of England.—*President, Rev. J. Luke.*

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. A strong opposition to leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in the Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous pamphlets, a suspicion of being the authors and circulators of which three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.—*President, Rev. Frederick Galpin.*

Finances.—The Wesleyans raised in 1898-99 £195,489 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £36,034; £19,440 were expended on the education of ministers’ children at the Connexional schools; £213,619 were expended in Great Britain for chapel-building; and £12,933 for the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 183 in the four theological colleges. By the *Methodist New Connexion* the following sums were raised: For chapel fund, £455; for missions, £5,561. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £29,971 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Free Churches* £12,232 for their missions. During the past two years the Wesleyans have been raising a Twentieth Century Fund of one million guineas to be applied to their Evangelistic Educational and Philanthropic work.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachers.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,455	18,309	480,245	29,091	7,176	967,046
Methodist New Connexion	204	1,036	32,609	4,460	445	82,465
Primitive Methodists	1,085	16,459	195,408	...	4,252	460,632
Bible Christians	169	1,473	27,572	361	607	43,121
United Methodist Free Churches.....	389	3,028	72,085	4,639	1,263	186,238
Independent Methodists (1888).....	...	397	8,303	296	148	25,205
Wesleyan Reformers .....	...	427	6,859	328	188	20,025

Other Religious Denominations.

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 4,592 churches and preaching stations containing 1,636,259 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,132. Of these 289 are temporarily without pastoral charge, 68 are engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 53 are occupied in secretarial work, and 307 by reason of age or ill-health have retired from pastoral duty. *CHAIRMAN, 1901, Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D. Sec., Rev. W. J. Woods, B.A. (Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.).*

The *Countess 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 the British Isles there were, in 1899, 3,870 chapels and 1,959 pastors. The members numbered 360,475, and Sunday scholars 519,338. 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, Britany, and Italy. *Secretary, 1900-1901, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A.*

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, and the Church is in federation with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England (see p. 246). At the present time the body numbers—churches, 1,345; chapels and places of worship, 1,557; ministers and preachers, 1,229; deacons, 5,561; communicants, 156,038; on probation, 2,336; Sunday-school teachers, 25,377; scholars and teachers, 200,079; number belong-

ing to the congregations (including communicants), 315,182. A sum amounting to £284,183 was collected for various religious purposes in 1899. 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 254 English congregations with 17,204 communicants; all the rest are Welsh. MODERATOR of General Assembly, 1900-1901, Rev. J. J. Roberts, Portmadoc; *Statistical Secretaries*, Rev. J. Evans, Denbigh; Rev. T. J. Morgan, Garn.

The SALVATION ARMY is one of the most recent religious denominations, and one of the most successful. In Dec. 1898, the number of *Officers* was 13,894, of *Cerps* and *Outposts* 6,822, *Local Officers* 35,224. The number of countries occupied was 45, and of languages used 23. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions under various denominations including 92 Rescue Homes for Fallen Women, 116 Slum Posts, 12 Prison Gate Homes, 112 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for Homeless, 54 Workshops and Factories, 34 Labour Bureaux, 11 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 17,153 members in Great Britain and 2,609 in Ireland, has 400 recorded ministers, including 160 women; their places of worship in 1899 numbered 416. *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, Chief Rabbi's House, Finsbury Square, E.C.). 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, 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; a mosque has been opened for Moslems.

The Roman Catholic Church.

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 Archbishop and 12 Episcopal Sees, now increased to 15. 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 1 Archbishop and 4 Episcopal Sees. In Ireland, the Hierarchy consists of 4 Archbishop and 23 Episcopal Sees.—Besides the United Kingdom, Hierarchies are established in British America, India, and Australasia. There are now in the British Empire 28 Archbishop and 105 Episcopal Sees; and 7 Vicariates and Prefectures Apostolic. Including Coadjutors and Bishops Auxiliary, the number of Archbishops and Bishops now holding office in the British Empire is 170, distributed as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Archbishops.

CONS. CLERGY.

	Herbert, Cardinal Vaughan (cons. 1879) <i>trs.</i> 1892	...
Westminster...	Robert Brindle, D.S.O. Bishop-Auxiliary...	1899

Bishops.

Birmingham...	Edward Daley	1879	...
Oxford	Wm. R. Brownlow	1894	100
Exeter and	Thomas W. Wilkinson	1888	178
Newcastle	Rich. Preston, Aux.	1900	
Leeds.....	William Gordon	1890	128
Liverpool.....	Thomas Whiteside	1894	409
Middlesbrough	Richard Lacy	1879	80
Newport	John O. Hedley	1873	75
Northampton	Arthur G. Riddell	1880	73
Nottingham ...	Edward G. Bagshawe	1874	...
	William Vaughan	1856	111
Plymouth ...	Chas. Graham, Coadj.	1891	
Portsmouth ...	John Baptist Cahill	1900	...
Salford	John Bilsborrow	1891	274
Shrewsbury ...	Samuel Webster Allen	1897	...
Southwark ...	Francis Bourne	1897	327
Wales, Menevia,	Francis Mostyn	1895	60

SCOTLAND.

Archbishops.

St. Andrews & Edinburgh...	James A. Smith (cons. 1850) <i>trs.</i> 1900	...
Glasgow	Charles Eyre (cons. 1869) J. Maguire, Bp. Aux. 1894	70

Bishops.

CONS. CLERGY.

Aberdeen	Donald Chisholm	1899	69
Argyll & Isles	George J. Smith	1893	25
Dunkeld	Vacant	1890	43
Galloway	William Turner	1893	31

IRELAND.—Archbishops.

Armagh	Card. Logue (cons. 1874) <i>trs.</i> 1888	178
Dublin	William J. Walsh (1885) N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux. 1883	526
Cashel	Thomas W. Croke (cons. 1870) <i>trs.</i> 1875	116
Tuam	John MacEvilly (cons. 1857) <i>trs.</i> 1881	119

Bishops.

Achohry	John Lyster	...	48
Ardaagh.....	Joseph Hoare	1895	97
Clogher.....	Richard Owens	1894	104
Clonfert	John Healy	1884	54
Cloyne	Robert Browne	1894	137
Cork	Thomas O'Callaghan	1884	190
Derry	J. Keys O'Doherty	1890	106
Down & Connor	Henry Henry	...	139
Dromora	Thomas MacGivern	1897	53
Elphin	John Clancy	1895	...
Ferns	James Browne	1884	136
Galway and Kilmacduagh	Francis MacCormack	1872	65
Kerry	John Coffey	...	...
Kildare and Leighlin ...	Patrick Foley	1896	162
Killala	John Conmy	1892	35

IRELAND. Bishops—continued. CONS. CLERGY			
Killaloe.....	Thomas McRedmond	1890	158
Kilmore.....	Edward Magennis	1888	101
Limerick.....	Edward T. O'Dwyer	1886	161
Meath.....	Matthew Gaffney	1899	155
Ossory.....	Abraham Brownrigg	1884	116
Raphoe.....	Patrick O'Donnell	1888	59
Ross.....	Denis Kelly	1897	27
Waterford	Lismore, R. A. Sheehan	1892	164

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

EUROPE.			
Bishops.			
			CONS.
Malta.....	Peter Pace	1877	
Gozo.....	John Camilleri	1889	
Gibraltar.....	James Bellord, Vic. Ap.	1899	

AMERICA.			
Delegate-Apostolic of Canada, Abp. Falconio.			
Archbishops.			
Quebec.....	Louis Bégin	1888	
Halifax.....	Cornelius O'Brien	1883	
Kingston.....	C. H. Gauthier	1898	
Montreal.....	Paul N. Bruchesi	1897	
Ottawa.....	Joseph Thomas Duhamel	1874	
Port of Spain.....	Vincent Thomas	1887	
Toronto.....	Denis O'Connor	1890	
St. Boniface.....	Louis Philip Langevin	1895	

Bishops.			
Alexandria.....	Alexander Macdonell	1890	
Antigonish.....	John Cameron	1870	
Charlottetown.....	Charles McDonald	1890	
Chatham, N.B.....	James Rogers	1860	
Chicoutimi.....	Michael Labreque	1892	
Hamilton.....	Joseph Thomas Dowling	1887	
Harbour-Grace.....	Ronald McDonald	1881	
London.....	F. P. McEvay	1870	
New Westminster.....	A. Dontenville	1897	
Nicolet.....	Elphege Gravel	1885	
Pembroke.....	N. Z. Lorrain	1882	
Peterborough.....	Richard O'Connor	1889	
Rimouski.....	Andrew Blais	1890	
Roseau.....	Vacant	1880	
St. Albert.....	Vitalis Grandin	1859	
	E. Légal, Coadj.	1897	
St. Hyacinth.....	Louis Moreau	1876	
	Maximus Decelles, Coadj.	1893	
St. John, N. Brunswick.....	John Sweeny	1860	
St. John, Newfoundland.....	Michael Howley	1892	
Sherbrooke.....	Paul Stanislas La Roche	1893	
Three Rivers.....	F. X. Cloutier	1899	
Valleyfield.....	Joseph Emard	1892	
Vancouver.....	Bertrand Orth	1900	
Athabasca-Mackenzie.....	E. Grouard, Vic. Ap.	1891	
	Isidore Clut, Auxil.	1867	
Demerara.....	Anthony Butler, Vicar Apost.	1878	
Honduras.....	Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap.	1899	
Jamaica.....	Chas. Gordon, Vicar Apost.	1889	
St. George, N.F.....	Neil MacNeil, Vic. Ap.	1895	
Saskatchewan.....	Albert Pascal, Vicar Apost.	1891	

AFRICA.			
Bishops.			
Port Louis.....	Peter Austin O'Neill	1896	
	East.....H. MacSherry, V. A.	1896	
Cape Colony.....	West.....J. Leonard, Vic. Ap.	1872	
	J. Rooney, Coadj.	1886	
Lagos.....	Paul Pellet	1895	
Natal.....	Charles Jolivet	1874	
Orange River Colony.....	A. Gaughran, Vic. Ap.	1886	
Orange River.....	J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898	
Port Victoria, Seychelles.....	Mark Hudrisier	1890	
Uganda, Upper Nile.....	Henry Hanlon, Vic. Ap.	1894	
Victoria Nyanza.....	H. Streicher, Vic. Ap.	1897	

ASIA.			
Delegate-Apostolic of India, Abp. Zaleski.			
Archbishops.			
			CONS.
Agra.....	Charles Gentili	1897	
Bombay.....	Theodore Daihoff	1892	
Calcutta.....	Paul Goethals	1878	
Colombo.....	Andrew Theophilus Melizan.	1880	
	A. Coudert, Coadj.	1898	
Cyprus.....	N. Seluan, Maronite Rite	1892	
Madras.....	Joseph Colgan	1882	
Verapoly.....	B. Arguinzonis, Abp.	1896	

Bishops.			
Allahabad.....	Victor Sinibaldi	1899	
Arabia (Aden).....	Louis Lasserre, Vicar Apost.	1888	
Burma, East.....	R. Tornatore, Vicar Apost.	1890	
Burma, North.....	Antony Usse, Vicar Ap.	1894	
Burma, South.....	Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1893	
Changanacherry.....	Matthew Makil, Vic. Ap.	1896	
Cochin.....	Matthew d'Oliveira	1897	
Coimbatore.....	Joseph L. Bardou	1874	
Dacca.....	Peter J. Hurth	1894	
Ernakulam.....	M. A. Pareparambil, V. A.	1896	
Galle.....	Joseph van Reeth	1895	
Hong Kong.....	Louis Piazzoli, Vic. Ap.	1895	
Hyderabad.....	Peter A. Viganò	1877	
Jaffna.....	Henry Joulain	1893	
Kandy.....	Clement Pagnani	1879	
Kishnagur.....	Francis Pozzi	1887	
Kumbakonam.....	H. Bottero	1899	
Lahore.....	Godfrey Pelckmans	1893	
Malacca.....	René M. Féé	1896	
Mangalore.....	Abundius Cavadini	1896	
Melapur.....	Theobonia E. de Castro	1899	
Mysore.....	Eugene Louis Kleiner	1890	
Nagpur.....	Vacant		
Poona.....	Bernard Beiderlinden	1887	
	Ferdinand Ossi	1883	
Quilon.....	A. M. Benziger, Coadj.	1900	
Trichinopoly.....	John Mary Barthe	1890	
Trichur.....	John Menachery, Vic. Ap.	1896	
Tincomalee.....	Charles Lavigne	1887	
Visagapatam.....	John Mary Clerc	1891	

AUSTRALASIA.			
Archbishops.			
Sydney.....	Patrick F. Cardinal Moran	1872	
Adelaide.....	John O'Reilly	1888	
Brisbane.....	Robert Dunne	1882	
Hobart.....	Daniel Murphy	1846	
	Patrick Delany, Ep. Coadj.	1893	
Melbourne.....	Thomas Carr	1883	
Wellington.....	Francis Redwood	1874	

Bishops.			
Armidale.....	Elzear Torregiani	1879	
Auckland.....	George M. Lenihan	1896	
Ballaarat.....	James Moore	1884	
Bathurst.....	Joseph Patrick Byrne	1885	
Christchurch.....	John J. Grimes	1887	
Cooktown.....	Dominic Murray, Vic. Ap.	1898	
Dunedin.....	Michael Verdon	1896	
Fiji.....	Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost.	1887	
Geraldton.....	W. B. Kelly	1898	
Goulburn.....	John Gallagher	1895	
Lismore.....	Jeremiah Doyle	1887	
	James Murray	1895	
Maitland.....	Patrick Dwyer, Coadj.	1897	
New Norcia.....	R. Salvado, Abbot	1849	
Perth.....	Matthew Gibney	1886	
Port Augusta.....	James Maher	1896	
Rockhampton.....	Joseph Higgins	1888	
Sale.....	James Corbett	1887	
Sandhurst.....	Martin Crane	1874	
	Stephen Reville, Coadj.	1885	
Wilmington.....	John Dunne	1887	

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 at present are four, with 45 undergraduates. Twenty years ago the pre-college 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 chiefly of the value of £80 per annum for (practically) four years. Some of the exhibitions are scarcely distinguishable in any important respect from open scholarships, 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" 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 a year 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 any other. 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 1884 a statute was passed by which "any College or Institution within the United Kingdom, 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." A list of such affiliated Colleges and Universities is given on p. 255.

In 1884 a statute was passed allowing the delegates of local examinations to examine the several honour schools of the University for the purpose of the examination of women. Somerville 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) Nobleman graduates, doctors in the several faculties, bachelors of divinity, masters of arts and masters of law, who are not upon the foundation; (4) Bachelors of Arts, Physic, and Law; (5) Fellow-commoners; (6) Scholars; (7) Pensioners, forming the great bulk of the students; and (8) 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 in 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, Classica, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Mechanical Sciences, Law, History, Theology, Semitic, Indian, and Modern Languages. The University possesses a library of more than 300,000 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 1896-97, 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 and privileges of affiliation are also granted under certain conditions to students and local lecture centres. A list of the Colleges and Institutions admitted to the privileges of affiliation is given on p. 257.

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., and 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 for 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 (1838) 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 consists of a chancellor, rector, principal, 40 professors, and 100 lecturers, &c., 8,500 registered graduates, and about 2,800 matriculated students. 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. B. and Mus. D. 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 250,000 volumes and 7,500 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 about £17,800 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. 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. After the Revolution prosperity set in and in the present century there has been great expansion. 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 1858 and 1889, the latter Acts providing for the admission of women to Graduation. 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. the University and King's College of Aberdeen, founded in 1494 by William Elphinstone, Chancellor of Scotland and Bishop of Aberdeen, under the authority of a Papal Bull; and the 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. Bursaries, Scholarships, Fellowships, and Prizes (exclusive of the ordinary class prizes and medals) to the number of 350, and annual value of £7,800, are awarded to students in the various faculties. The University Library contains upwards of 125,000 volumes.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON 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 was reorganised in 1900, and now undertakes teaching as well as examination. The Governing Body is the Senate consisting of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Chairman of Convocation, and 54 appointed members (see p. 258). There are three standing Committees, the Academic Council, the Council for External Students, and the Board to promote the Extension of University Teaching.

Convocation, represented by sixteen members on the Senate, consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, all members of the three Standing Committees of the Senate not already on Convocation, and the registered Graduates of the University of prescribed standing. Members of Convocation, not being disqualified by sex or otherwise, constitute the Parliamentary Constituency of the University.

There are eight Faculties—Theology, Arts, Laws, Music, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics and Political Science.

Boards of Studies, consisting of teachers of the University and others, are appointed by the Senate to deal with matters concerning the study of the various subjects contained in the University curricula. Thirty-two Boards of Studies are provided for in the regulations.

The remaining modern Universities are DURHAM, 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. Efforts are also being made to raise a sufficient sum for the establishment and endowment of a University at Birmingham, and when the amount required is obtained application for a Charter will be made.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

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 expense. Full particulars may be obtained from J. A. R. Marriott, M.A. (Oxford) and R. D. Roberts, M.A. (Cambridge).

The University of London, too, has arranged a definite scheme, which is now in full working, and a scheme has been started by the Victoria University Manchester and by the "London Society for the Extension of University Teaching."

Chancellor, Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., D.C.L., *All Souls* 1869
 High Steward, Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., *Merton* 1896
 Vice-Chancellor, T. Fowler, D.D., President of *Corpus* 1899
 Pro-Vice-Chancellors, J. B. Magrath, D.D., Provost of *Queen's*; W. W. Merry, D.D., Rector of *Lincoln*; Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.C.L., M.P., Warden of *All Souls*; D. B. Munro, M.A., Provost of *Oriel* 1899
 Proctors, W. W. How, M.A., *Merton*; J. A. R. Munro, M.A., *Lincoln* 18, 8
 Burgesses, Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot, D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.* 1878; Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of *All Souls* 1899
 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* 1874
 Public Orator, W. W. Merry, D.D., *Lincoln* 1880
 Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, John F. Payne, D.M., *Magdalen*
 Bodley's Librarian, E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., *Trinity* 1882
 Sub-Librarians, F. Madan, M.A., *Brasenose*; A. E. Cowley, M.A., *Trin.* and *Wadham* 1900
 Keeper of Archives, T. V. Bayne, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1885
 Keeper of Museum, E. B. Tylor, M.A., *Balliol*
 Radcliffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., *New College* 1900
 Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, A. J. Evans, M.A., *Brasenose* 1884
 Keeper of the Indian Institute, vacant.
 Registrar of the University, T. H. Grose, M.A., *Queen's* 1897
 Radcliffe Observer, A. A. Rambaut, M.A., *Qns.*
 Bampton Lecturer for 1901, Rev. A. Robertson, D.D., *Trin.* 1900
 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* 1868; W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1899
 Univ. Counsel, Sir R. T. Reid, B.A., *Balliol*...
 Solicitor, Frederic P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's*.
 Bedels, G. Shelton, *Law*; E. Parker, *Medicine*; W. Moon, *Arts*; E. H. Bellamy, *Divinity*.
 Organist, F. Iliffe, MUS.D., *St. John's*.
 Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy 1900
 Keeper of University Galleries, A. Macdonald, M.A.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; ex-Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.
 Heads of Houses, Dean of *Ch. Ch.*; Master of University; Rector of *Lincoln*; Principal of *Brasenose*; President of *St. John's*; Warden of *All Souls*.
 Professors, The Reader in Ancient History; the Professor of Exegesis; the Camden Professor of Ancient History; the Hope Professor of Zoology, the Waynflete Professor of Chemistry, the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Members of Convocation, A. Sidgwick, M.A.; L. R. Phelps, M.A.; A. J. Butler, 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*, S. Ball, M.A., *St. John's*; E. G. Hardy, M.A., *Jesus*; W. H. Hadow, M.A., *Worcester*; H. D. Leigh, M.A., *C. C. C.*; J. Wells, M.A., *Wadham*.
 In *Scientiis Math. et Phys.*, A. L. Dixon, M.A.,

Merton; E. B. Elliott, M.A., *Magdalen*; S. L. Loney, M.A. (*Sid. Sussex Coll.*, *Camb.*).
 In *Scientiis Naturali*, Preliminary, W. Ramsden, M.A., *Pembroke*; C. E. Haselfoot, M.A., *Hertford*; P. Elford, M.A., *St. John's*; S. G. Mostyn, M.A., *Exeter*; C. H. H. Walker, M.A., *Univ.*; P. Groom, M.A., *Exeter*; E. A. Minchin, M.A., *Merton*.
 — Final, A. L. Selby, M.A., *Merton*; J. A. Gardner, M.A., *Magdalen*; W. Ramsden, M.A., *Pembroke*; C. E. Haselfoot, M.A., *Hertford*; W. R. Dunstan, M.A., (*Hon.*); E. H. Starling, D.M. (*London*).
 In *Jurisprudentiâ*, Preliminary, A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L., *Jesus*; R. W. Leage, M.A., *Brasenose*; A. L. Smith, M.A., *Balliol*.
 In *Jurisprudentiâ*, Final, A. T. Carter, D.C.L., *Christ Church*; E. Jenks, M.A., *Balliol*; E. A. Whittack, B.C.L., *Oriel*.
 In *Historiâ Modernâ*, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *All Souls*; H. A. L. Fisher, M.A., *New College*; O. M. Edwards, M.A., *Lincoln*; G. H. Wakeling, M.A., *B.N.C.*; S. M. Leathes, M.A., *Cambridge*.
 In *Sacra Theologiâ*, F. E. Brightman, M.A., *University*; W. C. Allen, M.A., *Exeter*; R. L. Ottley, M.A., *Magdalen*.
 In *English Language and Literature*, C. E. Vaughan, M.A., *Balliol*; F. Wright, M.A., *Exeter*; W. P. Ker, M.A., *All Souls*.

Final Pass Schools.

W. H. Hughes, M.A., *Jesus*; C. Cookson, M.A., *Magdalen*; F. Armitage, M.A., *Worcester*; A. J. Carlyle, M.A., *University*; F. E. Smith, B.C.L., *Merton*; C. E. Plumb, M.A., *Worcester*; G. B. Grundy, M.A., *Brasenose*; B. W. Henders, M.A., *Merton*; H. A. Prichard, M.A., *Trinity*; C. G. Robertson, M.A., *All Souls*; L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Oriel*; J. C. Wilson, M.A., *Exeter*; C. J. Ball, M.A., *St. John's*; R. R. Marett, M.A., *Exeter*; P. F. Willert, M.A., *Exeter*; M. W. Paterson, M.A., *Trin.*; W. M. Harrison, B.C.L., *All Souls*; M. B. Fuisse, M.A., *Trin.*

2. MODERATORS:—Honour Schools.

In *Literis Græcis et Latinis*, A. Sedgwick, M.A., *Corpus*; A. B. Poynton, M.A., *University*; H. S. Jones, M.A., *Trinity*; C. Cookson, M.A., *Magdalen*; H. F. Fox, M.A., *B.N.C.*
 In *Disciplinis Mathematicis*, C. E. Haselfoot, M.A., *Hertford*; A. L. Pedder, M.A., *Magdalen*; A. E. H. Love, M.A., *Queen's*.

Pass School.

In *Literis Græcis et Latinis*, T. H. Grose, M.A., *Queen's*; C. M. Blagden, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; R. Carter, M.A.; *Lincoln*; F. J. Lys, M.A., *Worcester*; H. N. Bate, M.A., *Magdalen*; F. C. Brabant, M.A., *Corpus*.

3. MASTERS OF THE SCHOOLS.

D. H. Nagel, M.A., *Trinity*; F. J. Haverfield, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; F. J. Wylie, M.A., *B.N.C.*; A. W. Pickard Cambridge, M.A., *Balliol*; E. M. Walker, M.A., *Queen's*; C. R. Carter, M.A., *Magdalen*.

PROFESSORS, &C.

Elect	
Anglo-Saxon, John Earle, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1876
Anthropology, E. B. Tylor, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1895
Arabic (<i>Laud's</i>), D. S. Margoliouth, M.A., <i>New</i>	1884
(<i>Ld. Almoner's</i>), G. F. Nicholl, M.A., <i>Ball.</i>	1874
Archæology (<i>Linc.</i>), P. Gardner, M.A., <i>Lincoln</i>	1887
Assyriology, A. H. Sayce, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1891
Astronomy (<i>Savilian</i>), H. H. Turner, M.A., <i>New</i>	1893
Botany (<i>Sherard</i>), S. H. Vines, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1881
Celtic, John Rhys, M.A., Principal of <i>Jesus</i>	1871
Chemistry (<i>Waynflete</i>), W. Odling, M.A., <i>Worc.</i>	1874
Chinese, T. L. Bullock, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1898
Civil Law (<i>Regius</i>), H. Goudy, D.C.L., <i>All</i>	1853

	Elect.		Elect.
<i>Comparative Anatomy (Linacre), W. F. R. Weldon, M.A., Corpus</i>	1899	<i>Law (Vinerian), A. V. Dicey, M.A., All Souls</i>	1882
<i>Comparative Philology (Vacant)</i>		<i>(Edr.), E. Jenks, M.A., Balliol</i>	1896
<i>Deputy, J. Wright, M.A., Exeter</i>	1891	<i>Logic (Wykeham), J. Cook Wilson, M.A., New</i>	1899
<i>Dante (Lect. in), E. Moore, D.D., Principal of St. Edm. Hall</i>	1896	<i>Mechanics (Lect.) F. J. Jervis-Smith, M.A., Trinity</i>	1888
<i>Diplomatic (Lect. in), R. L. Poole, M.A., Magdalen</i>	1896	<i>Medieval Palaeography (Lecturer), F. Madan, M.A., Brasenose</i>	1889
<i>Divin. (Margaret), W. Sanday, D.D., Ch. Ch.</i>	1895	<i>Medicine (Reg.), Sir J. S. Burdon Sanderson, Bart., M.A., Magdalen</i>	1895
<i>Divinity (Regius), W. Ince, D.D., Ch. Ch.</i>	1878	<i>Mineral Lecturers, Medicine, W. Collier, M.A., M.D. Camb., Exeter; Surgery, A. Winkfield, F.R.C.S.</i>	
<i>Ecles. Hist. (Reg.), W. Bright, D.D., Ch. Ch. English History (Ford), Lect. in, J. H. Wylie, M.A., Pembroke</i>	1868	<i>Mineralogy, H. A. Miers, M.A., Magdalen</i>	1895
<i>English Language and Literature (Merton), Arthur S. Napier, M.A., Merton</i>	1885	<i>Modern History (Chichele), Montagu Burrows, M.A., All Souls</i>	1862
<i>Ezeqnesis (Ireland), W. Lock, D.D., Warden of Keble</i>	1895	<i>Deputy, C. W. C. Oman, M.A., All Souls</i>	1900
<i>Exp. Phil., R. B. Clifton, M.A., Merton</i>	1865	<i>Modern Hist. (Reg.), F. York Bowell, M.A., Oriel</i>	1894
<i>Fine Art (Slade), H. E. Woodridge, M.A., Trin.</i>	1895	<i>Moral Philosophy (Waynflete), T. Case, M.A., Magdalen</i>	1889
<i>Geogr. (Edr.), H. J. Mackinder, M.A., Ch. Ch.</i>	1887	<i>Moral Philos. (Whyte), J. A. Stewart, M.A., Ch. Ch.</i>	1897
<i>Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., Queen's</i>	1897	<i>Music, Sir C. H. H. Parry, M.A., D.MUS., Exeter</i>	1900
<i>Geometry (Savilian), W. Esson, M.A., New Col.</i>	1897	<i>Natural Philos. (Scobleian), A. E. H. Love, M.A., Queen's</i>	1899
<i>Greek (Regius), I. Bywater, M.A., Ch. Ch.</i>	1893	<i>Pastoral Theology (Reg.), R. C. Moberly, D.D., Christ Church</i>	1891
<i>(Reader), A. Sidgwick, M.A., Corpus</i>	1894	<i>Physiology (Waynflete), F. Gotch, M.A., Magdalen</i>	1895
<i>Hebrew (Regius), S. R. Driver, D.D., Ch. Ch. History, Ancient (Camden), H. F. Pelham, M.A., President of Trinity</i>	1882	<i>Poetry, W. J. Courthope, M.A., O.B., New Col.</i>	1895
<i>(Reader), R. W. Macan, M.A., Univ.</i>	1889	<i>Political Econ., F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., Balliol</i>	1891
<i>Human Anatomy, A. Thomson, M.A., Exeter</i>	1885	<i>Rabbinical Lit. (Edr.), A. Neubauer, M.A., Ex.</i>	1884
<i>Indian Hist. (Edr.), S. J. Owen, M.A., Ch. Ch.</i>	1862	<i>Rural Economy (Sibthorp), (Vacant)</i>	
<i>Indian Law (Edr.) E. J. Trevelyan</i>	1900	<i>Russian, &c. (Reader), W. B. Morfill, M.A., Oriel</i>	1889
<i>International Law (Chichele), T. E. Holland, D.O.L., All Souls</i>	1874	<i>Sanskrit, (Vacant)</i>	
<i>Interpretation of Holy Scripture (Oriel), T. K. Cheyne, M.A., Oriel</i>	1885	<i>Teacher in, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., Corpus</i>	1899
<i>Jurisprudence (Corp.), Sir F. Pollock, Bt., M.A., Corpus</i>	1883	<i>Septuagint, Ll. J. M. Bebb, M.A., Brasenose</i>	1897
<i>Latin Literat. (Corp.), R. Ellis, M.A., Corpus</i>	1893	<i>Zend Philology, L. H. Mills, Hon. M.A.</i>	1893

Funded	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elect.	Income from Endowments.	Contrib. to University.	Under-graduates.	Members of Convocation.
1437	All Souls.....	Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.O.L., Warden	1881	£14,995	£1,400	4	87
1262	Balliol.....	Edward Caird, M.A., Master.....	1893	6,845	168	252	428
1509	Brasenose.....	Charles B. Heberden, M.A., Principal ..	1889	10,786	908	131	325
1532	Christ Church.....	Francis Paget, D.D., Dean.....	1892	22,616	3,037	313	744
1516	Corpus.....	Thomas Fowler, D.D., President.....	1881	10,095	1,89	84	228
1314	Exeter.....	William W. Jackson, D.D., Rector.....	1887	3,683	80	174	537
1874	Hertford.....	Henry Boyd, D.D., Principal.....	1877	—	17	100	145
1571	Jesus.....	John Rhys, M.A., Principal.....	1895	10,795	623	123	124
1869	Keble.....	Walter Lock, D.D., Warden.....	1897	—	—	223	203
1427	Lincoln.....	William Walter Merry, D.D., Rector.....	1884	4,816	—	85	183
1456	Magdalen.....	Thomas H. Warren, M.A., President.....	1885	27,846	4,500	172	313
1270	Merton.....	Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.O.L., Warden.....	1881	12,616	2,631	140	255
1386	New College.....	James Edwards Sewell, D.D., Warden.....	1860	19,653	1,778	290	323
1326	Oriel.....	David Binning Monro, M.A., Provost.....	1882	7,533	613	140	227
1624	Pembroke.....	Rt. Rev. John Mitchinson, D.C.L., Master.....	1899	3,928	52	85	180
1340	Queen's.....	John Richard Magrath, D.D., Provost.....	1878	16,518	312	169	263
1555	St. John's.....	James Bellamy, D.D., President.....	1871	16,499	627	158	331
1554	Trinity.....	Henry Francis Pelham, M.A., President.....	1897	4,821	385	191	332
1249	University.....	James Franck Bright, D.D., Master ..	—	6,276	150	185	307
1613	Wadham.....	George Earlam Thorley, M.A., Warden.....	1881	3,389	178	108	222
1714	Worcester ..	William Inge, D.D., Provost.....	1881	2,323	41	101	243
	HALLS.						
1269	St. Edmund..	Edward Moore, D.D., Principal.....	1864	—	—	32	35
1333	St. Mary Hall	Drummond Percy Chase, D.D.	1857	—	—	—	33
	Grindle's....	Edward Samuel Grindle, M.A.	—	—	—	8	1
	Marcon's....	Charles Abdy Marcon, M.A.	—	—	—	26	3
	Marke's....	J. O'F. Pope, M.A. (temp.)	—	—	—	13	—
	Hunter Blair's	—	—	—	—	3	—
1868	Non-Coll. Sts.	Richard Wm. M. Pope, D.D., Censor.....	1887	—	—	191	98

Total (Oxford Calendar, 1900,

3,446 6,220

Zoology, E. B. Poulton, M.A., *Jesus*..... 1893
TEACHERS—*Hindustani*, R. St. John, M.A.; *Telugu*,
 G. U. Pope, M.A.; *Persian*, J. T. Platts, M.A.;
German, F. L. Armistage, M.A., *Trinity*; *French*,
 H. E. Berthon; *Italian*, C. F. Coscia, M.A.;
Spanish, F. de Arteaga y Pereira, M.A.; *Bengali*,
 J. F. Blumhardt, M.A.; *Burmese*, R. F. St. A.
 St. John, M.A.

PRIZEMEN, &C., 1893—**THE CHANCELLOR'S**.
English Essay—Hon. R. D. Denman, *Balhol*.
Latin Verse—A. C. Carré, *Balhol*.
Latin Essay—E. S. Bouchier, *Exeter*.

GAISFORD.
Greek Verse—J. V. Scholderer, *Trinity*.
Greek Prose—H. W. Garrod, *Balhol*.

NEWDIGATE.
English Verse—A. C. Carré, *Balhol*.
COBDEN, 1893.

F. W. Hirst, *Hertford*.

CONINGTON, 1900

G. B. Grundy, M.A., *Brasenose*
Rollston Prize, 1900, G. Mann, B.E.C., *College*.

Arnold—G. B. Hertz, B.A., *Lincoln*.
Lothian—Not awarded.

Stanhope—J. Addison, *Magdalen*.
Ellerton—F. H. Dudden, M.A., *Lincoln*

SCHOLARS, &C., 1899-1900.

Craven (Fellow) (1900)—[No election.]
Eldon—A. H. D. Steel, B.A., *Balhol*.
Derby, E. F. Genner, B.A., *Magdalen*.
Vineyan—J. S. Stewart Wallace, B.A., *Lincoln*.
Hertford—R. W. Livingstone, *New College*.

Ireland—B. P. Moore, *Balhol*.

Craven—H. W. Garrod, *Balhol*.

„ A. C. Carré, *Balhol*.

„ H. K. C. Eason, *Balhol*.

Taylorian (German)—B. W. Wahl, *Balhol*.
(Italian)—E. F. W. Moseley, *Fembroke*.
French, E. Furtado-Abraham, *Corpus*.
Spantish, P. A. Koppel, B.A., *Magdalen*; H. C.
 Norman, *Trin*.
John Locke—[No Election.]
Chinese—G. H. Jose, *Non. Coll*.
Burdett-Coatts—J. B. Scrivener, B.A., *Hertford*.
Senior Mathem.—W. M. Roberts, B.A., *Corpus*.
Junior „ W. J. Walker, *Balhol*.
 „ Egan.—H. C. Beaven, *Balhol*.
Kennicott (senior), [No Election].
 „ (junior), A. C. Paterson, B.A., *Trin*.
Pusey and Ellerton, S. L. Brown, *Wadham*; R. W.
 Sutcliffe, *St. John's*.
Dwyer and Johnson—F. Lenword, B.A., *Corpus*.
Geographical, Rev. E. C. Spicer, *New*.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

<i>Lampeter</i> , St. David's	1880
<i>Nottingham</i> , University	1882
<i>Sheffield</i> , University College	1885
<i>Reading</i> , Reading College	1899

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITIES.

<i>Cape of Good Hope</i> , 1888; <i>Sydney</i> , 1888; <i>Calcutta</i> , 1889; <i>Punjab</i> , 1889; <i>Bombay</i> , 1889; <i>Adelaide</i> , 1891; <i>Madras</i> , 1894; <i>Melbourne</i> , 1894; <i>New Zealand</i> , 1894; <i>Allahabad</i> , 1894; <i>Toronto</i> , 1895; <i>Tasmania</i> , 1899; <i>Montreal</i> , 1899.
--

MATRICULATION ..1875, 524; 1875, 718; 1878, 814.

DEGREES. 1865 1875 1878 DEGREES. 1865 1875 1898					
M.A. ... 343 294 381	*D. MUS.	■	■	6	6
B.A. ... 297 394 633	B.D.....	7	—	8	8
*D.A. ... 5 2	B.C.L... 4	2	6	6	6
*D.C.L... 15 11 13	B. Med.. 3	5	10	10	10
D. Med. 1 2	B. Mus. 6	11	13	13	13

■ Including Honorary Degrees.

University of Cambridge.

Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devon—*Elect*.
shire, K.G., LL.D., *Trin*..... 1892
High Steward, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., *Trin*. 1891
Vice-Chancellor, Wm. Chawner, M.A., *Emm*. 1899
Representatives in Parliament, Prof. Sir Rich.
 Claverhouse Jebb, LITT.D., *Trin*..... 1895
Right Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst, M.A., Q.C.,
St. John's 1895
Commissary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, M.A., Q.C.,
Trin..... 1900
Deputy High Steward, Hon. Alf. Lyttelton,
 M.A., *Trin*..... 1899
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., *Magdalens*
Require Bedells, A. P. Humphry, M.A., *Trin*. 1877
 A. H. Evans, M.A., *Clare*..... 1900
Director of the Observatory, Sir Robert
 Stawell Ball, M.A., *King's*.
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology,
 S. F. Harmer, SO.D., *King's*

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.
 The Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Master
 of *Christ's*; the Master of *Emmanuel*; the

Master of *St. John's*; the President of *Queens*;
 Prof. Jebb, *Trin*.; Prof. Forsyth, *Trin*.; Prof.
 Ewing, *King's*; Prof. Ridgeway, *Cai*.; Dr. D.
 Macalister, *John's*; Mr. Whitting, *King's*; Mr.
 R. T. Wright, *Christ's*; Mr. Dale, *Tr. Hall*;
 Dr. Keynes, *Pemb.*; E. F. Scott, *Joh*.; W. L.
 Mollison, *Clare*; A. E. Shipley, *Christ's*.
Sea Viri, Mr. C. Smith, *Sid.*; Dr. Peile, Dr. Bond,
 Mr. Austen Leigh, Dr. Ryle, Dr. Kenny.
Court of Discipline, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Butler, Mr.
 C. Smith, Mr. Austen Leigh, Dr. Ryle, Dr.
 Peile.
Auditors of the Chest, Dr. Keynes, *Pemb.*; Mr.
 Innes, *Trin*.; Mr. Tanner, *Joh*.
Proctors, A. J. Wallis, M.A., *Corp.*; R. A. Her-
 man, M.A., *Trin*.

Moderators, Mr. Leatham, *Joh.*; Mr. Grace, *Pet*.
PROFESSORS. Metc.
Agriculture, W. Somerville..... 1899
Anatomy, A. Macalister, M.D., *St. John's* ... 1883
Anglo-Saxon, W. W. Skeat, LITT.D., *Christ's*
 1878
Arabic, C. Rieu, M.A..... 1894
 „ (Ld. Alm.), A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin*. 1893
Arch. (Disney), W. Ridgeway, M.A., *Caius*.. 1892
Astro. (Lowndes), Sir R. S. Ball, M.A., *King's* 1892
Astronomy (Plumian), G. H. Darwin, M.A., *Trin*. 1883
Botany, Harry Marshall Ward, SO.D., *Christ's* 1895
Chemistry, G. D. Liveing, M.A., *St. John's* ... 1861
Chinese, H. A. Giles, LL.D..... 1898
Civil Law (Regius), E. C. Clark, LL.D., *St*.
John's 1872
Divinity (Regius), H. B. Swete, D.D., *Caius*. 1900

Divinity (<i>Marg.</i>), A. J. Mason, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	Elect.	English Law, C. S. Kenny, LL.D., <i>Down</i>	1885
„ (<i>Hulsean</i>), H. E. Byle, D.D., <i>King's</i> ...	1887	Animal Morphology, A. Sedgwick, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1890
„ (<i>Norrisian</i>), H. C. G. Moule, D.D., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1869	Talmudic, S. Schechter, LITT.D., <i>Christ's</i> ...	1892
„ (<i>Ely</i>), V. H. Stanton, D.D., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1886	Surgery, J. Griffiths, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1898
Eccelesiastical History (<i>Diocle</i>), Henry		Geography, H. Y. Oldham, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1898
Melville Gwatkin, M.A., <i>Emmanuel</i>	1891	Sandars in Bibliography, F. G. Kenyon, M.A.,	
Expt. Physics, J. J. Thomson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1881	(<i>Oxf.</i>)	1900
Fine Art (<i>Slade</i>), C. Waldstein, LITT.D., <i>King's</i>	1895	Germanic, Dr. K. Breul, <i>King's</i>	1900
Geology (<i>Woodwardian</i>), T. McK. Hughes,		Romance, E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1900
M.A., <i>Clare</i>	1873	UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.	
Greek (<i>Reg.</i>), R. C. Jebb, LITT.D., M.P., <i>Trinity</i>	1889	Comparative Philology, E. S. Roberts, M.A., <i>Caius</i> .	
Hebrew, A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D., <i>Trinity</i> ...	1882	Sanskrit, R. A. Neil, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	
Latin, J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1872	Mathematics, Dr. Hobson, Chr.; J. J. Larmor,	
Law (<i>Down.</i>), F. W. Maitland, LL.D., <i>Down</i> .	1888	M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ; R. T. Pendlebury, M.A., <i>St.</i>	
International Law, J. Westlake, LL.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1888	<i>John's</i> ; H. F. Baker, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ; H. M.	
Mathematics (<i>Lucasian</i>), Sir George Gabriel		Macdonald, M.A., <i>Clare</i> .	
Stokes, Bart., M.A., F.R.S., <i>Pembroke</i>	1849	Experimental Physics, G. F. C. Searle, M.A., <i>Pet.</i>	
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, J. A. Ewing,		Botany, A. C. Seward, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ; F. F.	
M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1890	Blackman, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
Medicine (<i>Downing</i>), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., <i>Down</i>	1894	Organic Chemistry, S. Ruhemann, M.A., <i>Caius</i> .	
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1881	Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates, H. Gadow,	
Modern History, Lord Acton, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1895	M.A., <i>King's</i> .	
Moral Philos., W. R. Sorley, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1900	Advanced Morphology of Invertebrates, A. E.	
Music, Charles V. Stanford, MUS.D., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1887	Shiple, M.A., <i>Christ's</i> .	
Natural Philosophy (<i>Jacksonian</i>), James		Advanced Physiology, Dr. Gaskell, Dr. Shore.	
Dewar, M.A., <i>Peterhouse</i>	1875	Physiological and Experimental Psychology, W. H.	
Pathology, G. S. Woodhead, M.A., <i>Trin. H.</i> ...	1899	Rivers, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
Physic (<i>Regius</i>), T. C. Allbutt, M.D., <i>Caius</i> ...	1892	Advanced Human Anatomy, Dr. Hill.	
Physiology, Sir M. Foster, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> ...	1883	Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Anningson.	
Pol. Econ., Alfred Marshall, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1884	Medicine, Dr. D. MacAlister.	
Sadderian, A. R. Forsyth, SC.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1895	Midwifery, A. F. Stabb, M.B., B.C., <i>Down</i> .	
Sanskrit, E. B. Cowell, M.A., <i>Corpus</i>	1857	Surgery, G. E. Wherry, M.A., <i>Down</i> .	
Surgery (vacant), Alfred Newton, M.A., <i>Magdalene</i>	1863	Histology, Dr. Langley.	
<i>Hulsean Lect.</i> , F. H. Chase, D.D., <i>Christ's</i> ...	1900	Geology, J. E. Marr, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>Lady Marg. Preacher</i> , Rev. J. L. Davies,		History, O. Browning, M.A., <i>King's</i> ; B. E. Ham-	
M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1900	mond, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; T. Thornely, M.A., <i>Trin. Hall</i> ;	
READERS.			
Classical Archaeology, C. Waldstein, LITT.D.,		J. B. Mullinger, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .	
<i>King's</i>	1884	Ancient History, L. Whibley, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	
Comparative Philology, P. Giles, M.A., <i>Emm.</i>	1891	Moral Science, Dr. Keynes.	
Botany, F. Darwin, M.A., <i>Christ's</i>	1888	Harmony and Counterpoint, C. Wood, MUS.D. <i>Caius</i> .	
		Persian, E. G. Browne, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	
		Palaeography, J. R. Harris, M.A., <i>Clare</i> .	
		Aramaic, R. H. Kennett, M.A., <i>Queens'</i> .	

Founded	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elected.	Gross income of Coll.	Under-Grade.	Members of the Senate.	Members on the Boards.	
1473	<i>Catharine</i>	Charles Kirkby Robinson, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1851	£ 5,336	73	103	246	
1595	<i>Christ's</i>	John Peile, LITT.D., <i>Master</i>	1887	13,859	168	360	736	
1326	<i>Clare</i>	Edward Atkinson, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1856	14,495	185	276	594	
1352	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	Edward Henry Perowne, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1879	8,586	59	257	399	
1800	<i>Downing</i>	Alex Hill, M.D., <i>Master</i>	1888	6,036	53	98	209	
1584	<i>Emmanuel</i>	William Chawner, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1895	13,866	177	364	750	
1348	<i>Gonville & Caius</i>	Norman Macleod Ferrers, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1880	24,212	222	411	890	
1496	<i>Jesus</i>	Henry Arthur Morgan, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1885	11,575	112	211	402	
1441	<i>King's</i>	Augustus Austen Leigh, M.A., <i>Provost</i>	1889	32,787	143	312	708	
1519	<i>Magdalene</i>	Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1853	4,176	48	123	212	
1347	<i>Pembroke</i>	Charles Edward Searle, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1880	12,093	225	317	823	
1257	<i>Peterhouse</i>	Adolphus William Ward, LITT.D., <i>Master</i>	1900	7,573	55	209	335	
1448	<i>Queens'</i>	Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D., <i>President</i>	1896	5,844	98	139	318	
1595	<i>Sidney-Sussex</i> ..	Charles Smith, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1890	10,879	72	133	304	
1511	<i>St. John's</i>	Charles Taylor, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1881	37,375	237	581	1,549	
1546	<i>Trinity</i>	Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1886	76,602	676	2,160	3,675	
1350	<i>Trinity Hall</i> ...	Henry Latham, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1888	9,507	190	232	606	
HOSTELS.								
1882	<i>Selwyn College</i> ..	A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1898		84	57	259	
1869	<i>Non-Coll. Sidniss</i>	Tristram Fredk. Croft Huddleston, M.A., <i>Censor</i>	1890		108	15	170	
		Members of Senate not on College Boards ...				202	202	
Total (Cambridge Calendar, 1898)..						2,985	6,563	13,388

English, I. Gollancz, M.A., *Christ's*.
Chemical Physiology, F. G. Hopkins.
Physical Anthropology, W. L. H. Duckworth, M.A., *Jes.*
 Gibby Lecturer in Agriculture, Sir Ernest Clarke,
 M.A., *St. John's*.
 Hawsa Lecturer, C. H. Robinson, M.A., *Trin.*
 Paleogeography, H. Woods, *Joh.*, 1900.
 Ethnology, Dr. Haddon, *Christ's*, 1900.
 Bacteriology, Dr. Nuttall, 1900.
 Agricultural Chemistry, T. B. Wood, *Cai.*, 1900.
 Russian, Mr. Goudy, 1900.

SIR ROBERT REDE'S LECTURER.

Fc. Harrison, M.A., Oxon, 1900.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Lampeter, St. David's	1831
Sheffield, Firth College	1886
Aberystwith, Univ. College of Wales	1832
Nottingham, Univ. College	1894
Ware, St. Edmund's College ..	1896

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITIES.

New Zealand, 1886; Adelaide, 1891; Cape of Good Hope, 1892; Calcutta, 1895; Allahabad, 1895; Bombay, 1896; Punjab, 1896; Toronto, 1896; Madras, 1897; Sydney, 1898 (McGill); Montreal, 1899; Tasmania, 1900.

MATRICULATIONS.

1889-90	1,027	1895-96	935
1890-91	952	1896-97	887
1891-92	934	1897-98	931
1892-93	941	1898-99	945
1893-94	935	1899-1900	932
1894-95	918		

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS, 1899-1900.

Abbott, W. S. Ostle, *Jes.*; W. H. Smith, *Jes.* (equal).
 Allen, H. A. Wilson, B.A., *Trin.*
 Barnes, A. P. Thompson, *Pemb.*
 Battie, J. Toplis, *Trin.*
 Bell, H. R. Pate, *King's*; H. P. W. Macnaghten, *King's*.
 Browne (Sir Wm.), (not awarded).
 Clerk Maxwell, J. S. E. Townsend, B.A., *Trin.*
 Craven, A. E. A. W. Smyth, *Trin.*
 Crosse, C. T. Wood, B.A., *Pemb.*
 Davies, F. H. Marshall, *Emmanuel*.
 Harkness, A. L. Hall, B.A., *Cuius*.
 Lightfoot (not awarded).
 Pitt, T. G. Johnson, *Jesus*.
 Porson, W. Rennie, *Trin.*
 Stewart of Rannoch, H. R. Pate, *King's*; H. A. Webb, *Trin.* (*Classics*); E. S. Roper, *Corp.*; G. W. Brewster, *King's* (*Sacred Music*); (*Hebrew*) not awarded.
 Tyrwhitt (*Hebrew*), C. T. Wood, B.A., *Pemb.* (1); T. H. Hennessy, B.A., *Jesus* (2).
 Waddington, G. C. Armstrong, *Trin.*
 Whewell, H. M. Wiener, *Cuius*; B. W. Seward, *King's*.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS, 1899-1900.

Arnold Gerstenberg, C. F. G. Masterman, B.A. *Christ's*.
 Balfour, J. Stanley Gardiner, M.A., *Govv. & Cai.*
 Craven, E. H. Minns, M.A., *Pemb.*
 Isaac Newton, J. H. Jeans, B.A., *Trin.*

John Lucas Walker, W. Myers, M.A., *Govv. & Cai.*; E. S. St. B. Sladen, M.A., *Govv. & Cai.*
 Prendergast, C. D. Edmonds, B.A., *Em.*

UNIVERSITY PRIZES, 1899-1900.

Adam Smith, S. J. Chapman, B.A., *Trin.*
 Adams, J. Larmor, M.A., *St. John's*; G. T. Walker, M.A., *Trin.*
 Bhavnagar, C. E. Guiterman, B.A., *Trin.*
 Browne (Sir Wm.) Medals, G. D. R. Tucker, *Magdalene* (*Greek Epigram*) and (*Latin Epigram*).
 Not awarded *Greek and Latin Odes*.
 Burney (not awarded).
 Carus, C. T. Wood, B.A., *Pembroke*; H. B'sseker, *Jes.*, R. Talbot, *Emman.* (equal).
 Chancellor's Medals: *Classics*, E. Harrison, *Trin.* (1); R. K. Gaye, *Trin.* (2).
English Verse, F. Sidgwick, *Trin.*
English Law, W. G. Brown, *Trin.*
 Cobden, S. J. Chapman, B.A., *Trin.*
 Evans, R. M. Woolley, *St. John's*.
 George Long (not awarded).
 George Williams (not awarded).
 Hare (vacant).
 Harness (no essays sent in).
 Hebrew, R. R. Smith, *Selwyn*.
 Hebrew Mason, C. T. Wood, B.A., *Pembroke*.
 Hulbean, C. J. B. Gaskoin, B.A., *Jes.*
 Jeremie, C. T. Wood, B.A., *Pemb.*; C. H. Druitt, B.A., *Corp.*

Kaye, H. St. J. Thackeray, M.A., *King's*.
 Le Bas (no essays sent in).
 Maitland, R. A. Thomas, B.A., *Trin. Hall*.
 Members, R. Narayanan, *King's*. (*English Essay*); not awarded (*Latin do.*).
 Norrisian, E. H. Askwith, M.A., *Trin.*
 Forson, R. K. Gaye, *Trin.*
 Paris (Medal), G. Norwood, *St. John's*.
 Prince Consort, F. W. Head, B.A., *Emmanuel*, T. S. Roberts, B.A., *Peterhouse*.
 Scholefield (not awarded).
 Seatonian, J. Hudson, M.A., *Peterhouse*.
 Sedgwick (not awarded).
 Seeley (Medal), F. W. Head, B.A., *Emmanuel*.
 Smith, J. F. Cameron, B.A., *Govv. & Cai.*; R. W. H. T. Hudson, B.A., *St. John's*.
 Thirlwall (no essay sent in).
 Tyson (not awarded).
 Walsingham (Medals), H. H. W. Pearson, B.A., *Cuius*; J. Barcroft, B.A., *King's*.
 Winchester, G. F. Kely, *Trin. Hall* (1); J. A. Hubback, *King's* (2).
 Fork, R. J. T. Goffin, B.A., *U.C.B.*, *Jes.*

SENIOR WRANGLER.

J. E. Wright, *Trin.*

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts for the year 1899.

Receipts, 1899 £45,614 9 10

Expenditure for the year 1899.

Total payments £45,418 11 5
 Balance due to chest, 1899 195 18 5
 £45,614 11 10

University of London (£18,840)* 1836. South Kensington, S.W.

[The University of London has been re-organised in accordance with the Statutes and Regulations drawn up by the Royal Commission appointed under the University of London Act, 1836. Under these Statutes, which received the Royal Assent 29th June 1890, the University undertakes teaching functions in addition to its previous exclusive work of examination.]

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Earl of Kimberley, K.G.,
D.C.L.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Hy. Enfield Roscoe, D.C.L.,
F.R.S.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Michael Foster,
K.C.B., M.D., Sec. R.S.

Representative on Medical Council, Philip Henry
Pye-Smith, M.D., F.R.S.

Registrar, F. V. Dickins, M.B. £956

Assist. do. and Librarian, H. F. Heath, P.A.D. £578

Clerk to Senate, Alfred Milnes, M.A. £445

Assistant do., E. Brewer, £330; R. Roscoe, B.A.,
£179

Chairman of Convocation, E. H. Bask, M.A.
Clerk of do., Henry E. Allen, LL.B. £250

The Senate.—The Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Vice-Chancellor. *By the Crown*, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Sir H. Roscoe, Mrs. E. Sidgwick, Sir J. W. Wolfe-Barry. *By Convocation—(Arts)*, J. B. Beason, J. D. McClure, T. L. Mears, J. Fletcher Moulton, T. B. Napier, Sir A. K. Rollit, (Laws), Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens-Hardy; (Mus.) J. W. Sidebotham; (Medicine), T. Barlow, J. F. Payne; (Science), Mrs. S. Bryant, F. Clowes, C. W. Kitmans, F. S. McAnlay, Sir P. Magnus, S. P. Thompson. *By Royal College of Physicians*, W. H. Allchin, P. H. Pye-Smith. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, A. P. Gould H. G. Howse. *By University College*, G. Carey Foster, Lord Reay. *By King's College*, Lord Lister, Principal Robertson. *By Lincoln's Inn*, Rt. Hon. Lord Maonaghten. *By Inner Temple*, Sir A. Marten. *By Middle Temple*, C. M. Warmington. *By Gray's Inn*, C. A. Russell. *By Incorporated Law Society*, R. Pennington, W. Godden. *By Corporation of London*, T. B. Crosby. *By London County Council*, W. J. Collins, S. J. Webb. *By City and Guilds Institute*, Sir F. Abel. *By the Faculties—(Theology)*, Rev. Principal Cave; (Arts), Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Prof. W. P. Ker, Miss E. Penrose, Prof. G. C. W. Warr; (Laws), Rt. Hon. Lord Davey (appointed by the Crown); (Music), Sir C. H. H. Parry; (Medicine), Prof. J. R. Bradford, Dr. J. K. Fowler, Dr. E. C. Perry; (Science), Sir M. Foster, Prof. W. D. Halliburton, Prof. W. Ramsay, Prof. A. W. Rücker; (Engineering), Prof. W. C. Unwin; (Economics, &c.), Prof. W. A. S. Hewins.

The Colleges of the University are:—

In all Faculties in which instruction is afforded, Univ. Coll., London (see p. 258); King's Coll., London (see p. 259).

In Theology, Hackney Coll., Hampstead (see p. 271); New Coll., Hampstead (see p. 271); Regent's Park Coll. (see p. 271); Cheshunt Coll. (see p. 271); Wesleyan Coll., Richmond (see p. 272); St. John's Hall, Highbury (see p. 271).

In Arts and Science, Roy. Holloway Coll., Egham (see p. 273); Bedford Coll. (see p. 273).

In Science, Roy. Coll. of Science (see p. 158).

In Agriculture, S. E. Agric. Coll., Wye (see p. 266).

In Medicine, The Medical Schools of St. Bartholomew's, London, Guy's, St. Thomas's, St. George's, Middlesex St. Mary's, Charing

Cross, and Westminster Hospitals, and the London School of Hospital for women (see p. 267).

In Engineering, Central Technical Coll. (see p. 270).

In Economics and Political Science, London Sch. of Economics and Political Science (see p. 272).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower St., W.C., 1826.

President, Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., LL.D.

Vice-Pres., Rt. Hon. Sir U. J. K. Shuttleworth,
Bt.; M.P.

Treasurer, W. Arthur Sharpe.

Principal, G. Carey Foster, B.A., F.R.S.

Secretary, T. Gregory Foster, PH.D.

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 [Vacant].

Chemistry, &c., William Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S.

Civil Engin. & Survey, L. F. Vernon-Harcourt, M.A.

Comparative Law [Vacant].

Comparative Philology, J. P. Postgate, LITT.D.

Constitutional Law & Hist. [Vacant].

Elec. Eng. (Pender), J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Egyptology (Edwards), W. M. F. Petrie, D.O.L.

English Lang. and Lit. (Quain), W. P. Ker, LL.D.

Fine Arts (Stade), Frederick Brown.

French, Henri Lallemand, B. ès sc.

Geology & Mineral., Rev. T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., F.R.S.

German, R. Friebsch, PH.D.

Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.

Gujerati, S. A. Kapadia, M.D.

Hebrew (Goldsmid), S. Schechter, LITT.D.

Hindustani & Bengali, J. F. Blumhardt, M.A.

History, F. C. Montague, M.A.

Hygiene, &c., W. H. Corfield, M.D.

Italian, A. J. Butler, M.A.

Indian Law and Marathi, J. W. Neill.

Jurisprudence, J. Pawley Bate, LL.D.

Latin, A. E. Housman, M.A.

Law (Quain), Augustine Birrell, Q.C., M.P.

Pure Mathematics, M. J. M. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Applied Mathematics, K. Pearson, M.A., F.R.S.

Mechanical Engineering, T. H. Beare, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

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), H. L. Callendar, M.A., F.R.S.

Physiology (Jodrell), E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.

Political Economy, H. S. Foxwell, M.A.

Roman Law, A. F. Murison, LL.D.

Sanskrit, Cecil Bendall, M.A.

Tamil & Telegu, R. W. Frazer, LL.B.

Zoology (Jodrell), E. A. Minchin, M.A.

Faculties of Medicine.

Anatomy, George Dancer Thane.

Botany, F. W. Oliver, D.Sc.

Chemistry, &c., W. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S.

Clinical Dental Surgery, S. Spokes, M.R.C.S.

The amounts named in this list are the sums originally voted by Parliament for the current year.

Clinical Medicine (Holme), F. T. Roberts, M.D.
Clinical Medicine, T. Barlow, M.D.
Clinical Surgery (Holme), R. J. Godlee, F.R.C.S.
Clinical Surgery, Victor Horsley, O.S., F.R.S.
Hygiene and Public Health, W. H. Corfield, M.D.
Materia Medica, J. Rose Bradford, M.D., F.R.S.
Med. Juris & Clin. Med. J. R. Russell, M.D. F.R.C.P.
Mental Physiology, W. J. Mickle, M.D.
Obstetric Medicine, H. R. Spencer, F.R.C.P.
Operative Surgery, B. Pollard, F.R.C.S.
Ophthalmic Medicine, &c., John Tweedy, F.R.C.S.
Medicine, G. V. Poore, M.D.
Pathology, Sidney Martin, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology (Jodrell) & *Zoology* (Jodrell), see p. 253.
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. Robertson, D.D.
Vice-Principal & Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Newson, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Ladies' Dept., Miss L. M. Faithfull.
Secretary, Walter Smith.
Librarian, F. W. Walton, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Architecture, R. Elsey Smith, A.B.I.B.A.
Chinese, Robert K. Douglas.
Civil Engineering, H. Robinson, M.INST.C.E.
Classical Literature, G. C. W. Warr, M.A.
Colloquial Arabic, Habib Anthony Salmoné.
Commerce, James Gault.
Electrical Engineering, E. Wilson, M.I.M.E.
English Lang., John W. Hales, M.A.
Fine Art, A. W. Holden.
French, Victor Spiers, M.A.
Geography, Mineral, & Geology, H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.
Geometrical Drawing, F. E. Hulne, F.S.A.
German, H. G. Atkins, M.A.
Hebrew, Rev. A. Nairne, M.A.
Indian Jurisprudence, A. McMillan, M.A.
Italian, Napoleone Perini.
Law and Jurisprudence, J. Gault; H. J. H. Mackay, LL.B.; W. N. Hibbert, LL.D.; C. M. Neale.
Logic and Metaphysics, Rev. A. Caldecott, B.D.
Mathematics, W. H. H. Hudson, M.A.
Mechanical Engineering and Workshops, D. S. Capper, M.A.
Metallurgy, A. K. Huntington, M.I.M.E.
Modern History, J. K. Laughton, M.A.
Natural and Experimental Philosophy, W. G. Adams, B.Sc., F.R.S.
Political Economy, W. A. S. Hewins, M.A.
Sanskrit and Persian, G. F. Nicoll, M.A.
Spanish, Ricardo Ramirez.
Theological Faculty, The Principal, Rev. R. J. Knowling, D.D.; Rev. W. E. Collins, M.A.; Rev. G. E. Newson, M.A.; Rev. A. Nairne, M.A.
Vocal Music, J. E. Verham.

Medical School.

Anatomy, (vacant).
Anæsthetics, J. F. W. Silk, M.D.
Aural Surgery, Urban Pritchard, M.D.
Bacteriology, E. M. Crookshank, M.B.
Botany, W. B. Bottomley, M.A.
Chemistry, J. M. Thomson, F.R.S.
Clinical Medicine, John Curnow, M.D.
Clinical Surgery, W. Rose, F.R.C.S.
Dental Surgery, A. S. Underwood, F.R.C.S.
Diseases of the Skin, A. Whitfield, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, W. B. Smith, M.D.
Hygiene, W. J. R. Simpson, M.D.
Materia Medica, F. W. Tunnicliffe, M.D.

Medicine, N. I. C. Tirard, M.D.
Midwifery, T. C. Hayes, M.D.; J. Phillips, M.D.
Neuro-Pathology, David Ferrier, M.D., F.R.S.
Ophthalmology, M. M. McHardy, F.R.C.S.
Pathological Anatomy, N. Dalton, M.D.
Physiology, W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.S.
Psychological Medicine, E. W. White, M.B.
Surgery, W. W. Cheyne, F.R.S.
Operative, A. Carless, M.S.
State Medicine Laboratory, W. R. Smith, M.D.
Civil Service Dept., W. Braginton, M.A., *Dean*.

University of Durham, 1831.

TERMS (1900-1901).—*Mich.*, Oct. 9 to Dec. 11. *Epiph.*, Jan. 15 to March 18. *Easter*, April 27 to June 25.
Governors, The Dean and Chapter of Durham.
Warden, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
Sub-Warden, Rev. Alfred Plummer, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

Divinity & Eccles. Hist., Rev. A. S. Farrar, D.D.
Greek and Classical Lit., Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D.
Mathematics, R. A. Sampson, M.A.
Hebrew, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.
Medicine, G. H. Philipson, M.D.
Surgery, F. Page, M.D.
Physiology, T. Oliver, M.D.
Anatomy, R. Howden, M.B.
Comparative Pathology, G. R. Murray, M.D.
Music, P. Armes, MUS.D.
Tutors, Rev. A. Plummer, D.D.; F. B. Jevons, D.LIT.; Rev. D. Walker, M.A.
Registrar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.
[Affiliated Colleges—Codrington, Barbados; Fourah Bay, Sierra Leone.]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Master, Rev. A. Plummer, D.D.
Censor and Bursar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.

HATFIELD HALL.

Principal, F. B. Jevons, D.LIT.
Bursar, A. Robinson, B.O.L.

UNATTACHED STUDENTS.

Censor, P. J. Heawood, B.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Newcastle, 1832.

President, Sir George Hare Philipson D.C.L.
Registrar, Frederick Page, M.D.
Treasurer, G. R. Murray, M.D.
Secretary, Robert Howden, M.B.

DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Newcastle, 1871.

TERMS (1903).—Oct. 1 to Dec. 21. 1901.—Jan. 7 to March 22: April 23 to June 25.
President, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
Principal, Rev. H. P. Gurney, D.C.L.
Lady Tutor, Miss E. Simey, B.A.
Secretary, F. H. Pruen.
Treasurer, T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., J.P.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, The Principal; C. M. Jessop, M.A.
Physics, H. Stroud, D.Sc.
Chemistry, P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc.
Geology, G. A. Lebour, M.A.
Natural History, G. S. Brady, LL.D., F.R.S.
Botany, M. C. Potter, M.A.
Classics, J. W. Duff, M.A.
Eng. Lang. and Lit., C. E. Vaughan, M.A., *Vice-Prin.*
Agriculture and Rural Econ., T. H. Middleton, B.Sc.
Engineering and Naval Architecture, R. L. Weighton, M.A.
Mining, Henry Louis, M.A.
Normal Education, Mark E. Wright, M.A.
Headmaster, School of Art, R. G. Hatton.

The Victoria University.

Manchester, 1830.

TERMS (1900).—*Mich.*, Oct. 2 to Dec. 19.
(1901).—*Lent*, Jan. 8 to March 26.
Easter, April 16 to June 29.

Chancellor, Earl Spencer, K.G., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Alfred Hopkinson, M.A., Q.C.
Treasurer, E. J. Broadfield.
Registrar, Alfred Hughes, M.A.
Chairm. of Board of Studies, A. Hopkinson, M.A., Q.C.
Deputy Chairman, A. W. Dale, M.A.
Chairman of Convocation, H. Lamb, LL.D.
Clerk of Convocation, A. E. Steinhil, M.A.

COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY—Owens College,
Manchester; University College, Liverpool;
Yorkshire College, Leeds.

I.—OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester. 1831.

President, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D.
Principal, Alfred Hopkinson, M.A., Q.C.
Registrar, Sydney Chaffers.

PROFESSORS.

Arts, Science, and Law Department.

Greek & Comp. Philology, J. Strachan, M.A.
Latin & Greek Testament, A. S. Wilkins, LL.D.
English Language, T. N. Toller, M.A.
French, Victor Kastner, B. Es L.
German, Arwid Johansson, M.A.
History, T. F. Tout, 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.;
The Principal.

Education, H. L. Withers, M.A.
Mathematics, Horace Lamb, LL.D., 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.
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.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (for Men and Women).

Prof. of Education, H. L. Withers, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss C. I. Dodd.
Tutor, H. T. Mark, B.A.

Medical Department.

Anatomy, A. H. Young, M.B., F.R.C.S., Dean.
Physiology, Biology and Zoology, Chemistry, Organic
Chemistry, Botany, see Arts Department.
Medicine, J. Dreschfeld, M.D.
Surgery (Systematic), G. A. Wright, M.B., F.R.C.S.
(Clinical), F. A. Southam, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Pathology, A. Sheridan Delépine, M.B.
Obstetrics & Gynaecology, W. J. Sinclair, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence, J. Dixon Mann, M.D.

Department for Women.

The Professors and Lecturers of the College.
Tutor, Miss Edith C. Wilson.
Assistant do., Miss Alice M. Cooke, M.A.

Department of Evening Classes.

The Professors and Lecturers of the College, and
some additional Lecturers.

II.—THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, Leeds, 1874.

President, The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
Principal, N. Bodington, LLT.D.
Dean of Dept. of Medicine, De Burgh Birch, M.D.
Registrar and Secretary, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

PROFESSORS.

Department of Science, Technology and Arts.

Mathematics, L. J. Rogers, M.A.

Physics, W. Stroud, D.Sc.
Chemistry, Arthur Smithells, B.Sc.
Mining, E. H. Liveing, A.R.S.M.
Biology, L. C. Miall, F.R.S.
Engineering, John Goodman, M.I.M.E.
Greek, N. Bodington, LLT.D.
History, Arthur J. Grant, M.A.
French, P. H. M. du Gillon.
German, A. W. Schuddekopf, PH.D.
Textile Industries, Roberts Beaumont.
Dyeing, J. J. Hummel, F.I.C.
Education, J. Welton, M.A.
Leather Industries, H. R. Procter, F.I.C.
Agriculture, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.
Law, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.

Medical Department.

Medicine, A. G. Barrs, M.D.
Surgery, E. Ward, M.B.
Anatomy, T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.
Physiology and Histology, De Burgh Birch, M.D.
Pathology, E. F. Trevelyan, M.B.
Midwifery, Charles J. Wright, M.B.O.S.
Materia Medica, Pharmacology, Therapeutics, C. M.
Chadwick, M.D.
Hygiene and Public Health, R. N. Hartley, M.B.

III.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Liverpool, 1881.

President, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G.
Principal, A. W. W. Dale, M.A.
Registrar, Chevalier E. Londini, D.C.L.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Art, Science and Law.

Greek, Gilbert A. Davies, M.A.
Latin, Herbert A. Strong, LL.D.
Classical Literature, A. W. W. Dale, M.A.
Teutonic Languages, Kuno Meyer, PH.D.
Modern Literature, Oliver Elton, M.A.
Economic Science, E. G. K. Gonner, M.A.
History, J. M. Mackay, M.A.
Philosophy, John MacCunn, LL.D.
Mathematics, F. S. Carey, M.A.
Physics, L. B. Wilberforce, M.A.
Engineering, H. S. Hele Shaw, LL.D., F.R.S.
Law, G. H. Emmott, LL.M.
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.
Education, W. H. Woodward, B.A.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, A. Melville Paterson, M.D. (Dean).
Medicine, T. Robinson Glynn, M.D.
Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, Robert Boyce, M.B.
Physiology, C. S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S.
Midwifery and Gynaecology, W. Briggs, M.D.
Materia Medica, W. Carter, LL.B., M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence, F. T. Paul, F.R.C.S.
Public Health, E. W. Hope, M.D.

The Birmingham University.

Birmingham, 1900.

MASON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1875.

Chairman of Council, Alderman F. C. Clayton, J.P.
Principal, R. S. Heape, D.Sc.
Librarian, W. H. Coth.
Secretary and Registrar, G. H. Morley.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts and Science.

Mathematics, The Principal.
Physics, J. H. Poynting, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry & Metallurgy, P. F. Frankland, PH.D.,
F.R.S.

Zoology, T. W. Bridge, D.S.C.
 Botany, W. Hillhouse, M.A.
 Physiology, E. W. Wace Carlier, M.D.
 Geology & Physiography, C. Lapworth, LL.D., F.R.S.;
 W. W. Watts, M.A.
 Civil, Mech., & Electr. Eng., 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, Hermann G. Fiedler, Ph.D.
 Brewing, Adrian J. Brown, F.I.C.

Queen's Faculty of Medicine.

Dean, B. C. A. Windle, M.D.
 Sub-Dean, G. Barling, F.R.C.S.
 Medicine, R. Saundby, M.D.; A. H. Carter, M.D.
 Surgery, Bennett May, F.R.C.S.; G. Barling, F.R.C.S.
 Anatomy, B. C. A. Windle, D.S.C.
 Elementary Biology, T. W. Bridge, Sc.D.
 Therapeutics, A. Foxwell, M.D.
 Forensic Medicine, J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.
 Hygiene and Public Health, A. Bostock Hill, M.D.
 Midwifery, Edward Malins, M.D.
 Gynaecology (vacant).
 Pathology, R. F. C. Leith, F.R.C.P.
 Lunacy & Mental Diseases, E. B. Whitcombe, M.B.C.S.
 Operative Surgery, Jordan Lloyd, F.R.C.S.
 Ophthalmology, Priestley Smith, M.B.C.S.
 Dental School, J. Humphreys, L.D.S.I. Hon. Sec.
 Physiology, Chemistry & Physics, see above.

DAY TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Head Mistress, Miss A. H. Joyce.
 Master of Method (men), C. O. Tunstall, B.A.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall St., E.C.
 Clerk to the Joint Gresham Committee, Mercers'
 Hall, London, E.C., Sir John Watney.

Provincial Colleges.

BRISTOL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE 1876.
 TERMS (1900).—Oct. 2 to Dec. 19. (1901).—Jan. 17
 to March 27; April 25 to June 25.
 President, The Lord Bishop of Hereford.
 Principal, C. Lloyd Morgan, F.R.S.
 Tutor to the Women Students, Miss M. Rosamund
 Eric.
 Secretary, James Rafter.

PROFESSORS.

Arts and Science.
 Chemistry, Sydney Young, D.S.C., F.R.S.
 Mathematics, Frank R. Barrell, M.A.
 Experimental Physics A. P. Chattock, M.I.E.E.
 Engineering, T. E. Stanton, D.S.C.
 Geology and Zoology, The Principal; S. H. Rey-
 nolds, M.A.
 Modern History & Eng. Lit., J. Rowley, M.A.
 Greek & Latin, Reginald Fanshawe, M.A.
 Medicine.
 Medicine, E. M. Skerritt, M.D. (Dean); J. E. Shaw, M.B.
 Surgery, C. A. Morton, F.R.C.S., J. Swain, F.R.C.S.
 Anatomy, Edward Fawcett, M.B.
 Physiology & Histology, A. P. Stanley Kent, M.A.
 Midwifery, A. E. Aust Lawrence, M.D.
 Pathology, J. Michell Clarke, M.D.

DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.
 (See University of Durham.)

EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL
 COLLEGE.

TERMS (1900).—Sept. 24 to Dec. 15. (1901).—Jan.
 14 to April 3; April 29 to July 20.
 Principal, A. W. Clayden, M.A.
 Secs., G. R. Shorto; Miss Montgomery.

Director of Drawing, Painting and Design, G. Fell.
 Director of Modelling, A. Drury, A.B.A.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—RUTHERFORD
 COLLEGE. 1878.

TERMS (1900).—Sept. 17 to Dec. 21. (1901).—
 Jan. 7 to April 4; April 15 to June 21.
 Chairman, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, M.A.
 Principal, A. M. Ellis.

Hon. Sec. & Treas., H. Crawford Smith, J.P.
 NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. 1880.
 Principal, Rev. J. E. Symes, M.A.
 Secretary, P. H. Stevenson, F.I.C.

PROFESSORS.

History, Literature, & Pol. Econ., The Principal.
 Latin, Greek, and Philosophy, F. S. Grainger, LITT.D.
 French, E. Weekley, M.A.
 Chemistry and Metallurgy, F. S. Kipping, D.S.C., F.R.S.
 Natural Sciences, J. W. Carr, M.A.
 Mathematics & Physics, W. H. Heaton, M.A.
 Engineering, William Robinson, M.E.
 DAY TRAINING COLLEGE;
 Normal Master, A. Henderson, B.A.
 Normal Mistress, Miss Bird, LL.A.

READING COLLEGE.

Principal, H. J. Mackinder, M.A.
 Registrar, F. H. Wright

SHEFFIELD—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, 1897.
 Principal, W. M. Hicks, D.S.C.
 Registrar, Ensor Drury.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A.
 Physics, The Principal.
 Chemistry, W. C. Williams, D.S.C.
 Classics, 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.I.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.
 Medicine, W. Dyson, M.D.
 Surgery, R. J. Pye-Smith, F.R.C.S.
 Pathology, A. J. Hall, M.B.
 Midwifery & Diseases of Women, R. Favell, F.R.C.S.
 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.
 TERMS (1900).—Sept. 27 to Dec. 19. (1901).—Jan.
 9 to April 13; April 17 to July 10.
 Principal, S. W. Richardson, D.S.C.
 Registrar, D. Kiddle.

PROFESSORS.

Classics and English, W. F. Masom, M.A.
 French and German, L. Braudin, L.ès.L.
 Mathematics, J. F. Hudson, M.A.
 Physics, The Principal.
 Chemistry, D. R. Boyd, Ph.D.
 Biology and Geology, E. T. Mellor, B.S.C.
 Engineering, J. Eustice, M.INST.C.E.

WALES.

The University of Wales, 1893.

"PRIFYSGOL CYMRU."

TERMS (1900-1901) Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 19;
 Spring, Jan. 11 to March 23; Summer, April 10
 to June 29.
 Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
 Senior Dep. Chancellor, Dr. Isaacbard Owen.

Vice-Chancellor, Principal Reichel, M.A.
 Junior Do., Hon. G. T. Kenyon, M.A.
 Warden, & id of Graduates, Prof. J. E. Lloyd, M.A.
 Treasurer, Lieut.-Gen Sir J. Hills-Johnes, F.R.S., G.C.B.
 Solicitor, C. M. Owen, LL.M.
 Clerk, Guild of Graduates, C. Morgan, M.A.
 Registrar, Ivor James (Brecon).

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872).

Principal, Thomas Francis Roberts, M.A.
 Registrar, T. Mortimer Green.
 Librarian, E. P. Jones, M.A.
 PROFESSORS.
 Greek, The Principal; 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. Morgan Lewis, M.A.
 Zoology and Geology, J. R. Ainsworth Davis, M.A.
 Botany, J. H. Salter, D.Sc.
 Welsh, Edward Anwyl, M.A.
 French, W. Borsdorf, Ph.D.
 Education, Foster Watson, M.A.
 HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.
 Lady Principal, Miss E. A. Carpenter.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884).

Principal, H. R. Reichel, M.A.
 Secretary and Registrar, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.
 PROFESSORS.
 Constitutional History, The Principal.
 History, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.
 Greek, W. Rhys Roberts, Litt.D.
 Latin, E. V. Arnold, Litt.D.
 French & German, F. Spencer, Ph.D.
 English Language & Literature, W. L. Jones, M.A.
 Logic, Philosophy and Pol. Econ., J. Gibson, M.A.
 Mathematics, G. H. Bryan, Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Physics, E. T. Jones, D.Sc.
 Chemistry, J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc.
 Botany, R. W. Phillips, D.Sc.
 Welsh, J. M. Jones, M.A.
 Agriculture, T. Winter, M.A.
 Zoology, P. J. White, M.B., F.R.S.E.
 Education, J. Green, B.A.
 HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.
 Lady Superintendent, Miss Mary Maude.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES^S AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883).

Principal, J. Viriamu Jones, M.A., F.R.S.
 Registrar and Sec., J. Austin Jenkins, B.A.
 PROFESSORS.
 Greek, R. N. Burrows, M.A.
 Latin, R. S. Conway, Litt.D.
 Logic and Philosophy, J. S. Mackenzie, M.A.
 English Lang. & Literature, H. Littledale, M.A.
 History, A. G. Little, M.A.
 Mathematics and Astronomy, H. W. Lloyd Tanner, M.A., F.R.S.
 Celtic, Thomas Powel, M.A.
 Physics, The Principal and A. L. Selby, M.A.
 Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, D.Sc.
 Engineering, A. C. Elliott, D.Sc.
 Zoology, W. N. Parker, Ph.D.
 Mining, W. Galloway, M.E.

Faculty of Medicine.
 Anatomy, A. Francis Dixon, D.Sc.
 Physiology, J. B. Hayeraft, M.D., F.R.S.E.
 ABERDARE HALL.
 Lady Principal, Miss Kate Hurbatt.

LAMPETER—ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE. 1828.

TERMS: 1900—Michaelmas, 11 Oct to 13 Dec.
 1901— Lent, 17 Jan. to 21 March.
 Easter, 25 April to 28 June.
 Principal and Senior Bursar, Rev. Ll. J. M. Bebb, M.A.
 'eward, Prof. Williams, M.A.

PROFESSORS.
 Theology and Greek, The Principal.
 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., Librarian.
 English Philos., H. Walker, M.A., Junior Bursar,
 Welsh and History, Rev. B. 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).

Number of Students (1899-1900), 378.

Winter Session (1900-1901), 9 Oct. to 20 March.
 Summer Session (1901), 23 April to 28 June.
 Chancellor (vacant).
 Vice-Chancellor, Principal Donaldson, LL.D.
 Rector, James Stuart, LL.D.
 Principal, James Donaldson, LL.D.
 Representative in Parliament, Sir J. B. Tuke, D.F.C.
 Registrar & Secretary, J. E. Williams.
 Librarian, J. M. Anderson. Factor, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal, James Donaldson, LL.D. £900
 PROFESSORS.
 Humanity, Wallace M. Lindsay 696
 Logic & Metaphysics, D. G. Ritchie, LL.D. 615
 Greek, John Burnet, M.A. (Dean: Arts) 734
 Mathematics, P. R. Scott Lang, M.A. 709
 Moral Philosophy, Wm. A. Knight, LL.D. 615
 Nat. Philos., A. S. Butler, M.A. (Dean: Science) 709
 Natural History, W. C. McIntosh, M.D. 615
 Medicine, J. Bell Pettigrew, M.D. 578
 Chemistry, Thos. Purdie, B.Sc. 615
 Education, John M. D. Mencklejohn, M.A. 520
 English Literature, Alexander Lawson, M.A. 555

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Prin., Very Rev. A. Stewart, D.D. (Dean: Theo.)
 PROFESSORS:
 Primarius Prof. of Divinity, The Principal ... £633
 Biblical Criticism, Rev. Allan Menzies, D.D. 534
 Ecclesiastical History, Rev. John Herkless, D.D. 540
 Oriental Languages, Rev. John Birrell, D.D. .. 613
 UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE, 1880.
 Principal, John Yule Mackay, M.D.
 Secretary, R. N. Kerr, F.R.S.S.
 PROFESSORS.
 Mathematics, J. E. A. Steggall, M.A. £453
 Natural Philosophy, J. P. Kuonen, Ph.D. 432
 Chemistry, James Walker, D.Sc. 475
 Natural History, D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A. 430

Botany (White's), Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E.	£227
Anatomy (Coat's), J. Yule Mackay, M.D.	396
Physiology, E. W. Reid, B.A. (Dean: Medicine)	359
Engn. and Drawing, T. C. Fidler, M.I.C.E.	477
English Literature, Wm. S. McCormick, M.A.	469
Modern Languages, H. Durlac.	50
Pathology, L. R. Sutherland.	350
Surgery, D. MacEwan, M.D.	120

University of Glasgow, 1450 (£20,880).

Number of Students (1899-1900), 1,965.

TERMS (1900-1901), 18 Oct. to 29 Mar.; (1901) 24 April to 30 June.

Chancellor, Earl of Stair, K.T., LL.D.
 Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
 Rector, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
 Principal, Very Rev. Robt. H. Story, D.D. *£1,100
 Represent. in Parl., Rt. Hon. James A. Campbell, LL.D.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, George G. Ramsay, LL.D.	*£1,430
Greek, John S. Phillimore, M.A.	*1,350
Civil Engineering & Mechanics, Archibald BARR, D.S.O.	900
Logic and Rhetoric, Robert Adamson, LL.D.	*800
Moral Philosophy, Henry Jones, LL.D.	*800
Natural Philosophy, A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S.	*1,252
Mathematics, William Jack, LL.D. (Dean: Arts)	*1,440
English Lang. & Lit., W. A. Raleigh, M.A.	900
History, Dudley J. Medley, M.A.	900
Astronomy, Ludwig Becker, Ph.D.	600
Naval Architecture, J. Harvard Biles.	800
Divinity, William Hastie, D.D.	395
Church History, James Cooper, D.D.	*483
Biblical Criticism, W. Stewart, D.D. (Dean: Theology)	500
Hebrew & Semitic Lang., Jas. Robertson, D.D.	*700
Scots Law, A. Moody Stuart, LL.D.	*800
Conveyancing, James Moir (Dean: Law)	600
Materia Medica, Ralph Stockman, M.D., F.R.S.	700
Chemistry, John Ferguson, LL.D.	1,300
Surgery, William Macewen, M.D., F.R.S.	800
Practice of Medicine, T. McCall Anderson, M.D., (Dean: Medicine)	*800
Midwifery, Murdoch Cameron, M.D.	700
Anatomy, John Cleland, M.D., F.R.S.	*1,645
Natural History, John Young, M.D. (Dean: Science)	806
Rotary, Frederick O. Bower, D.S.O., F.R.S.	830
Physiology, J. G. McKendrick, M.D., F.R.S.	1,100
Forensic Medicine, John Glaister, M.D.	600
Clinical Surgery, Sir H. A. Cameron, M.D.	113
Clinical Medicine, S. Gemmill, M.D.	113
Pathology, Robert Muir, M.D.	1,100
Political Economy, W. Smart, LL.D.	600
Clerk of Senatus, Professor W. Stewart, D.D.	
Assistant do., W. I. Addison; J. Couits, M.A.	
Keeper of Hunterian Mus., Prof. Young, M.D.	
Curator of the Library, Prof. Dickson, D.D.	
Librarian, James Lymburn.	
Registrar of Gen. Council, Jas. Couits, M.A.	
Clerk to Gen. Council, Archibald Craig, LL.B.	
Sec. to Univ. Court, A. E. Clapperton, B.L.	

University of Aberdeen, 1494.

Number of Matriculated Students (1899-1900), 828.
 Winter Session, 16 Oct., 1900, to 20 March, 1901;
 Summer Session, 20 Apr., to 12 July, 1901.
 Chancellor, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G. 1861
 Rector, Lord Strauchena and Mount Royal... 1899

Vice-Chancellor and Principal, The Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, D.D. *£800
 Represent. in Parl., Rt. Hon. 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, LL.B.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, John Harrower, M.A.	*£815
Humanity, Wm. M. Ramsay, D.C.L.	*825
English, Herbert J. C. Grierson, M.A.	631
Logic, Rev. W. L. Davidson, LL.D.	£31
Mathematics, Rev. George Pirie, LL.D.	*770
Moral Philosophy, Robert Latta, M.A., D.Phil.	631
Natural Philosophy, Charles Niven, M.A., F.R.S.	917
Systematic Theol., Rev. Wm. P. Paterson, D.D.	*388
Church History, Rev. Henry Cowan, D.D.	*488
Biblical Criticism, Rev. Thomas Nicol, D.D.	*415
Heb. & Sem. Lang., Rev. James Gilroy, B.D.	541
Law, John Dove Wilson, LL.D.	541
Physiology, John Alex. McWilliam, M.D.	*812
Medicine, David White Finlay, M.D.	541
Chemistry, Fras. R. Japp, LL.D., F.R.S.	*812
Anatomy, Robert William Reid, F.R.C.S.	*1,300
Surgery, Alexander Ogston, C.M.	600
Materia Medica, John Theod. Cash, M.D., F.R.S.	631
Midwifery, William Stephenson, M.D.	541
Forensic Medicine, Matthew Hay, M.D.	541
Botany, James W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S.	*745
Pathology, D. J. Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.	*812
Natural History, J. Arthur Thomson, M.A.	751

University of Edinburgh, 1582.

(£25,870.)

Number of Matriculated Students (1899-1900), 2,783.

WINTER SESSION, Oct., 1900 to March, 1901;
 SUMMER SESSION, May to July, 1901.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., D.C.L.
 Rector, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, K.P.
 Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.
 Representative in Parliament, Sir J. B. Tuke, M.D.
 Sec. of Univ. Court, Rev. Professor Taylor, D.D.
 Secretary of Senatus, Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., B.A.
 Clerk to the Senatus and Secretary and Registrar of the General Council, Thomas Gilbert.
 Librarian, (vacant).

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, W. R. Hardie, M.A.	*£1,100
Greek, Samuel Henry Butcher, LL.D.	1,176
Mathematics, Geo. Chrystal, LL.D. (Dean: Arts)	1,345
Logic & Metaphysics, Andrew Seth Pringle Pattison, LL.D.	900
Moral Philosophy, James Seth	900
Natural Philos., Peter Guthrie Tait, D.S.O.	1,028
Rhetoric & Eng. Lit., Geo. Saintsbury, M.A.	900
Astronomy, Ralph Copeland	400
Agriculture & Rural Economy, Robt. Wallace.	750
Music, Frederick Niecks	621
Sanskrit & Comp. Philology, Julius Eggeling.	
PH.D.	600
Engineering, G. F. Armstrong, M.I.C.E., M.A.	800
Geology, James Geikie, LL.D. (Dean: Science)	830
Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, Joseph S. Nicholson, D.S.O.	800
Education, Simon S. Laurie, LL.D.	700
Fine Art, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A.	600

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the amounts received in the year 1898-99; each of those marked * has an official residence in addition the salaries marked † are fixed on the understanding that the Professors do not engage in private practice

<i>Celtic Languages & Lit.</i> , D. Mackinnon, M.A.	£600
<i>Divinity</i> , Robert Flint, D.D.	604
<i>Ecclesiastical History</i> , M. C. Taylor, D.D.	452
<i>Hebr. & Semitic Lang.</i> , A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D.	830
<i>Biblical Criticism</i> , John Patrick, D.D. (Dean of Divinity)	732
<i>Public Law</i> , Sir L. J. Grant, Bt. (Dean of Law)	500
<i>Civil Law</i> , James Mackintosh, B.A.	700
<i>Constitut. Law & Hist.</i> , J. Kirkpatrick, LL.D.	600
<i>History</i> , Richard Lodge, M.A.	900
<i>Scots Law</i> , John Rankine, LL.D.	955
<i>Conveyancing</i> , J. L. Mounsey, W.S.	700
<i>Materia Medica</i> , Thomas Richard Fraser, M.D. (Dean of Medicine)	1,390
<i>Forensic Med.</i> , Sir Hen. D. Littlejohn, M.D.	800
<i>Chemistry</i> , Alexander Crum Brown, M.D.	1,828
<i>Surgery</i> , John Chiene, M.D.	1,209
<i>Medicine</i> , J. Wyllie, M.D.	1,058
<i>Anatomy</i> , Sir William Turner, M.B.	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. J. T. Wylie, T. R. Fraser, W. S. Greenfield, A. R. Simpson.	
<i>Clinical Surgery</i> , Thomas Annandale, M.D.	823
<i>Botany</i> , Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D.	1,515
<i>Physiology</i> , Edward A. Schäfer	1,400
<i>Zoology</i> , James Cossar Ewart, M.D.	1,615
<i>Public Health, &c.</i> , C. Hunter Stewart, D.Sc.	600

IRELAND.

University of Dublin, 1591.

[Students in 1893, 1,090; TERMS, 1900:— <i>Hilary</i> , Jan. 10—March 25; <i>Trinity</i> , April 15—June 30; <i>Michaelmas</i> , Oct. 10—Dec. 17.]	Elected
<i>Chancellor</i> , Earl of Rosse, K.P., F.R.S.	1895
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> , Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden	1895
<i>Represent. in Parl.</i> , Rt. Hon. E. H. Carson, Q.O.	1895
" Rt. Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, LL.D.	1895
<i>Provost</i> , Rev. George Salmon, D.D., F.R.S.	1898
<i>Vice-Provost</i> , Rev. J. W. Barlow, M.A.	1899
<i>Deans</i> , A. Traill, M.D., and L. H. Gwynn, M.A.	1900
<i>Registrar and Secretary to Senate</i> , Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.	1899
<i>Bursar</i> , Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.	1898
<i>Senior Lecturer</i> , B. Williamson, M.A.	1898
<i>Auditor</i> , Rev. R. M. Connor, D.D.	1898
<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> , H. S. Maeran, M.A.	1900

PROFESSORS.

<i>Divinity (Regius)</i> , Rev. John Gwynn, D.D.	1888
(<i>Archbp. King's</i>), Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D.	
<i>Pastoral Theol.</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.O.	1891
" <i>Crim. & Const.</i> , J. S. Baxter	1899
<i>History, Modern</i> , John B. Bury, M.A.	1893
" <i>Eccles.</i> , Rev. Hugh J. Lawlor, D.D.	1898
" <i>Ancient</i> , R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt. D.	1900
<i>Ferman</i> , A. M. Selss, LL.D.	1886
<i>Greek (Regius)</i> , J. B. Bury, M.A.	1899
<i>Greek, Biblical</i> , Rev. R. H. Charles, M.A.	1898
<i>Hebrew</i> , Rev. G. Wilkins, B.D.	1900
<i>Irish</i> , Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A.	1896
<i>Latin</i> , (vacant)	1898
<i>Romance Languages</i> , Robt. Atkinson, LL.D.	1867

Elected

<i>Sanskrit</i> , Robert Atkinson, LL.D.	1853
<i>Royal Astronomer</i> , Charles Joly, M.A.	1893
<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.	1857
<i>Political Economy</i> , C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	1882
<i>Moral Philosophy</i> , S. P. Johnstone, M.A.	1838
<i>Anat. & Surg.</i> , D. J. Cunningham, M.D.	1863
<i>University Anatomist</i> , Charles B. Ball, M.D.	1895
<i>Physics (Regius)</i> , James Little, M.D.	1893
<i>Surgery (Regius Prof.)</i> , Chas. B. Ball, M.Ch.	1895
<i>Botany</i> , Edward Percival Wright, M.D.	1859
<i>Chemistry</i> , J. Emerson Reynolds, M.D.	1875
<i>Civil Engineering</i> , Thos. Alexander, M.E.	1887
<i>Geology & Mineralogy</i> , John Joly, M.A.	1897
<i>Music</i> , Ebenezer Prout, Mus. D.	1894
<i>Comp. Anat. & Zoology</i> , H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879
<i>Public Orator</i> , R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt. D.	1898

Royal University of Ireland, 1880

Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.

<i>Visitor</i> , Her Majesty THE QUEEN.
<i>Chancellor</i> , Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, K.P.
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> , Lord Morris and Killanin, LL.D.
<i>Secretaries</i> , Sir James C. Meredith, LL.D.; J. McGrath, LL.D.
<i>Librarian</i> , Alexander P. McAllister, B.A.
<i>Curator</i> , W. E. Adeney, D.Sc.
<i>Clerk of Convocation</i> , F. T. Heuston M.D. (actg.)

FELLOWS AND EXAMINERS.

<i>Classics</i> , Rev. H. Browne, M.A.; T. W. Dougan, M.A.; J. MacMaster, M.A.; C. H. Keene, M.A.; Rev. T. P. O'Nolan, M.A.; P. Semple, M.A.; P. Sandford, M.A.	
<i>Modern Languages</i> , E. Cadic; V. Steinberger, M.A.; W. F. Butler, M.A.; Mary Ryan, M.A.	
<i>English</i> , G. F. Savage-Armstrong, M.A.; Rev. J. Darlington, M.A.; S. I. MacMullan, M.A.	
<i>History</i> , W. J. Carbery, M.A.; Rev. R. J. Semple, M.A.	
<i>Mathematics</i> , A. C. Dixon, M.A.; J. Purser, LL.D.; H. McWeeney, M.A.; J. J. Gibney, M.A.; W. A. Houston, M.A.	
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> , W. Bergin, M.A.; J. Huston Stewart, B.A.; J. A. McClelland, M.A.; W. B. Morton, 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> , W. Graham, M.A.; W. P. Coyne, M.A.	
<i>Chemistry</i> , E. A. Letts, D.Sc.; W. D. Donnan, M.A.; Hugh Ryan, M.A.	
<i>Natural Sciences</i> , R. O. Cunningham, M.D.; M. M. Hartog, D.Sc.; G. Sigerson, M.D.; A. J. Blaney, M.A.	
<i>Geology</i> , R. J. Anderson, M.D.	
<i>Celtic</i> , Rev. E. Hogan, D.Lit.; D. Hyde, LL.D.	
<i>Hebrew</i> , Rev. R. H. F. Dickey, M.A.	
<i>Engineering</i> , A. Jack, M.A.; M. Fitzgerald, M.A.	
<i>Music</i> , J. Smith, Mus. D.; Annie W. Pattison, Mus. D.	
<i>Law</i> , J. Donaldson, M.A.; C. F. Doyle, M.A.	
<i>In the Faculty of Medicine.</i>	
<i>Anatomy</i> , Joseph P. Pye, M.D.; Joseph Symington, M.D.; A. E. I. Birmingham, M.D.	
<i>Physiology</i> , J. J. Charles, M.D.; D. J. Coffey, M.B.; W. H. Thompson, M.D.	
<i>Medicine</i> , J. I. Lynham, M.D.; J. F. O'Carroll, M.D.; J. A. Lindsey, M.A.	

Surgery, P. J. Hayes, M.D. : Sir W. T. Stoker, M.D.
Ophthalmic Surgery, Arthur W. Sandford, M.D. ;
 Louis Werner, M.B.

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.

(This is the only University in Ireland in which
 all Degrees are open to Women.)
BELFAST—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 1845.
TERMS (1900).—Oct. 16 to Dec. 22. (1901).—Jan.
 7 to March 30 ; April 15 to June 8.

President, Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D.D.
Registrar, John Purser, LL.D.
Bursar, William Wylie.

PROFESSORS.

Greek Language, Samuel Dill, M.A.
Latin Language, Thomas Wilson Dougan, M.A.
Mathematics, John Purser, LL.D.
Natural Philosophy, William Blair Morton, M.A.
Hist. and English Lit., Samuel J. MacMullan, M.A.
Logic and Metaphysics, John Park, D.LIT.
Chemistry, Edmund A. Letts, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Natural History, R. O. Cunningham, M.D.
Modern Lang., A. L. Meissner, Ph.D. (*Librarian*).
Jurisprudence and Political Econ., W. Graham, M.A.

English Law,
Anatomy, Johnson Symington, M.D., F.R.S.E.
Physiology (Dunville), W. H. Thompson, F.R.C.S.
Medicine, J. A. Lindsay, M.D.
Surgery, Thomas Sinclair, F.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, William Whitley, M.D.
Midwifery, John W. Byers, M.D.
Civil Engineering, Maurice F. Fitzgerald, B.A.

CORK—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 1845.
TERMS (1900).—Oct. 16 to Dec. 20. (1901).—Jan.
 4 to March 30 ; April 15 to June 8.
President, Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, Bart.
Bursar, Lt.-Col. W. R. Jenney (retired).
Registrar, Alexander Jack, M.A.
Librarian, W. F. T. Butler, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek Language, Charles Haynes Keene, M.A.
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-Arm-
 strong, LITT.D.
Mental and Social Science, Geo. J. Stokes, M.A.
Chemistry, A. E. Dixon, M.D.
Natural History, Marcus M. Hartog, D.Sc.
Modern Languages, W. F. T. Butler, M.A.
English Law, E. W. Brereton Barry, B.A.
Anatomy and Physiology, J. J. Charles, M.D.
Medicine, W. E. Ashley Cummins, M.D.
Surgery, C. Yelverton Pearson, F.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, John Dundon, M.B.
Midwifery, Henry Corby, M.D.
Engineering, Alexander Jack, M.A.

GALWAY—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 1845.
TERMS (1900).—16 Oct. to 22 Dec. (1901).—7 Jan.
 to 30 March ; 15 April to 8 June.
President, Alexander Anderson, M.A.
Registrar, E. Townsend, D.Sc.
Bursar, J. A. Lynham, M.D.

PROFESSORS.

History, English Lit. & Mental Science, Wilbraham
 FitzJohn Trench, M.A.

Greek, D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A.
Latin, Philip G. Sandford, M.A.
Mathematics, Alfred Cardew Dixon, Sc.D.
Natural Philosophy, The President.
Chemistry, Alfred Senior, Ph.D.
Natur. Hist., &c., R. J. Anderson, M.A., M.D.
Modern Languages, 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 L. Lynham, M.D.
Surgery, W. Westropp Brereton, F.R.C.S.I.
Materia Medica, Nicholas W. Colahan, M.D.
Midwifery, Richard John Kinkead, M.D.
Civil Engineering, Edward Townsend, D.Sc.

Roman Catholic Colleges.

Supreme Governing Body, the Catholic Arch-
 bishops and Bishops : with a *Rectorial Council*,
 consisting of the Rector, and Heads of Colleges.
Rector, Right Rev. Monsignor Molloy, D.D.

Constituent Colleges :

MAYNOOTH.—*Pres.* Rt. Rev. Mgr. Gargan, D.D.
UNIVERSITY COLL. (St. Stephen's Green, Dublin).
 —*President*, Very Rev. W. Delany, S.J., LL.D.
BLACKROCK.—*Pres.*, Very Rev. J. T. Murphy.
CARLOW.—*Pres.*, Very Rev. J. Foley, D.D.
CLONIFFE.—*Pres.*, Very Rev. M. Walsh.
MEDICAL SCHOOL (Ceclia Street, Dublin).—*Dean*,
 Sir C. J. Nixon, M.D., *Registrar*, A. Birmingham,
 M.D.

Professional Education.

AGRICULTURE.

ASPATRIA AGRICULT. COLL., near Carlisle.
TERMS : Oct. 1 to Dec. 20 ; Jan. 21 to April 15 ;
 May 1 to Aug. 1.

President, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.
Vice-President, H. Howard, J.P.
Principal, J. Smith Hill, B.Sc. (*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.E. ; J. P. Wilton, P.A.S.I.
Veterinary Science, H. Thompson, M.B.C.V.S.

CIRENCESTER ROYAL AGRICULT. COLL.

President, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.
Chairman of Governing Body, Earl of Ducie.
Principal, Rev. John B. McClellan, M.A.
Agriculture, E. Blundell.
Dairy Farming, E. Blundell ; A. Kay.
Estate Management & Forestry, R. Anderson, F.S.I.
Chemistry, E. Kinch, F.O.S. ; W. James.
Geology, Botany, Bacteriology, & Natural Hist., T. T.
 Groom, D.Sc. ; G. S. West, B.A.
Physics and Mechanics, G. T. Locke, M.A.
Land Surv. & Prac. Engineering, G. Paton, C.E.
Veterin. Science, &c., G. H. Woodridge, M.B.C.V.S.
Building, F. W. Waller, F.R.I.B.A.
Agricultural Law, E. B. Haygarth.
Bookkeeping, G. Paton, C.E.
Architectural Drawing, W. Wright.

COLONIAL COLLEGE, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
TERMS : Feb. 1 to April 26 ; May 16 to Aug. 15 ;
 Sept. 25 to Dec. 20.

Resident Director, Robert Johnson.
Agricultural Science, &c., C. G. F. Thonger, M.B.A.O.
Practical Agriculture, George J. Goodwyn.
Nat. Hist. & Laboratory, C. M. Hutchinson, B.A.
Hygiene, Ambulance, &c., H. Coates, M.D.

Engin., Surveying, &c., H. E. Pollock-Horsoll.
Veterinary Science, &c., E. L. Liddall, M.R.C.V.S.
Horticulture, J. Wolton.

DAUNTSEY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

West Lavington, Devizes.
Headmaster, F. O. Solomon, F.H.A.S.
Science and Mathematics, L. Abram, B.Sc.
English Languages, &c., A. V. Owen, B.A.

DOWNTON—COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

TERMS COMMENCE: Jan 21, May 21, Oct. 7.
President, Prof. Wrightson, F.O.S.
Agric., The President; J. F. H. Wrightson, F.A.S.I.
Chemistry, J. M. H. Munro, D.Sc.
Veterinary Science, W. A. Edgar, Vice-Pres. B.O.V.S.
Estate Management, Surveying, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Building Construction, C. E. Curtis, F.S.I.

HARPER ADAMS FOUNDATION.

Newport, Salop.
Principal, P. H. Foulkes, B.Sc.
Clerk, R. P. Liddell.

SOUTH EASTERN AGRIC. COLL., Wye, Kent
 (Under the County Councils of Kent and Surrey).
 TERMS COMMENCE: Jan. 14, April 15, and Sept. 30.

Chairman, E. J. Halsey.
Clerk to the Governors, J. T. Welldon, B.A. (Ashford).
Principal, A. D. Hall, M.A.
Agriculture & Estate Management, F. B. Smith, F.S.I.
Chemistry, The Principal; H. H. Cousins, M.A.
Botany, J. Percival, M.A.
Zoology & Economic Entomology, F. V. Theobald, M.A.
Surveying, Building, &c., T. J. Young, F.S.I.
Dairy and Poultry Keeping, T. R. Robinson, F.S.I.

UCKFIELD AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

(East Sussex County Council.)
 TERMS; Jan. 14 to April 14; May 1 to Aug. 1;
 Sept. 1. to Dec. 1.

Princ. and Prof. of Agriculture, W. J. Malden, A.S.I.
Agricultural Sciences, S. A. Woodhead, B.Sc.
Land Agency, Surveying, &c., R. E. C. Burder, F.A.S.I.
Veterinary Hygiene, H. Sessions, F.R.C.V.S.
Horticulture, W. Goaring, F.R.H.S.
Poultry Farming, B. Taylor.
Secretary, E. Young (County Hall, Lewes).

W. OF SCOTLAND AGRIC. COLL., Glasgow.

Chairman, Rev. John Gillespie, LL.D.
Secretary, J. Cuthbertson (6, Blythswood Sq.)
Agriculture, Robert Patrick Wright, F.R.S.O.
Botany, A. N. McAlpine, B.Sc.
Chemistry, J. W. Paterson, Ph.D.

ARCHITECTURE.

The examination of Architects is conducted by the Royal Institute of British Architects in London and at various Provincial Centres. The diplomas granted are A.R.I.B.A., and F.R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 56 Great Marlborough St., W. *Secretary*, G. Driver.

BIRMINGHAM, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, E. R. Taylor; *Sec.*, E. Preston Hytch.

BRISTOL, University College (see p. 261).

„ Merchant Venturers College (see p. 269).

DUBLIN, Metropol. Sch. of Art.—J. Brennan, R.H.A.

GLASGOW, School of Art.—Alexander McGibbon, A.R.I.B.A.; *Secretary*, E. R. Catterns.

„ Technical College.—See p. 270.

LEEDS, Yorkshire College.—See p. 250.

„ INSTITUTE OF Science and Art.—F. Musto, A.B.I.B.A.; C. B. Howdill, A.R.I.B.A.

LIVERPOOL, School of Architecture and Applied Art.—Prof. F. M. Simpson.

LONDON—King's College (see p. 259).

MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art.—R. Glazier, A.R.I.B.A. *Sec.*, J. H. Reynolds.
 NOTTINGHAM, University College.—See p. 261.
 ROYAL ACADEMY SCHOOL, Burlington House, W.—*Professor*, G. Aitchison, B.A.; *Master*, R. Phené Spiers, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.
 UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—See p. 253.

ENGINEERING.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPERS HILL, STAINES, 1871.

President Col. J. W. Ottley, C.I.E., R.E.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. J. Boyes.
Bursar, C. Tickell.
Chaplain, Rev. F. E. Hutchingson, M.A.
Medical Officer, H. E. Giffard.
 PROFESSORS.

Engineering & Surveying Construction, A. W. Brightmore, D.Sc.
Hydraulic Engineering, T. A. Hearson, M.I.C.E.
Assist. Prof. of Eng., A. H. Heath, A.M.I.C.E.
Drawing, Geometrical, A. Hicks.
Assist. do., and Freshand, C. B. McElwee.
Mathematics (Applied), G. M. Minchin, M.A., F.R.S.
Pure Mathematics, A. Lodge, M.A.
Chemistry, H. McLeod, F.R.S.; F. E. Matthews, Ph.D.
Analytical Chemist, F. W. Harbord, F.I.C.
Physics, W. N. Stocker, M.A.
Do. and Electrical Engineering, T. Shields, M.A.
Geology Mineralogy, Prof. H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.
Forestry, W. Schlich, Ph.D., C.I.E.; W. R. Fisher, B.A.
Botany and Entomology, P. Groom, M.A.
French, J. A. Perret. *German*, T. H. Dittel.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.—*Princ.*, J. W. Wilson, A.M. INST.C.E.; *Vice-Princ.* M. Wilson, A.M. INST.C.E.

ELECTRICAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERING COLL., 2 & 4, Penywern Road, Earl's Court. *President*, G. W. de Tonzelmann. *Princ.*, J. H. Reeves.

ELECTRICAL STANDARDIZING, TESTING AND TRAINING INSTITUTION, Faraday Ho., 8-10, Charing Cross Rd., W.C. *Princ.*, H. E. Harrison, B.Sc.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Electrical, Civil, Marine, Mechanical, & Colonial), 307, 311, Regent St., W. *Direct.*, Prof. H. Spooner, M.I.M.E.

LEGAL.

INNS OF COURT.

[Joint Board of Examiners appointed by the Four Inns of Court for conducting the Examination of Students previous to Admission at Inn of Court.]

Middle Temple.—Edmd. Macrory, q.c.; George Pitt-Lewis, q.c.; Charles Grey Wotherspoon; Edmund Russell Roberts.

Inner Temple.—Robt. Henville Simonds; James Edward Aldous; Arthur Llewelyn Davies; Herbert Chitty.

Lincoln's Inn.—Sir G. Sherston Baker, Bart.; J. Samuel Green; Lionel Horton-Smith; George James Turner.

Gray's Inn.—William E. Ball, LL.D.; Ferdinand L. Firminger; A. G. Jeffreys Hall, M.A.; Cecil H. Walsh.

Secretary to the Board, Thomas Purdue, Oak of Honour Hill, S.E.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

(Lincoln's Inn Hall, W.C.)

[Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the Bar.]

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten.
Vice-Chairman, C. M. Warrington, q.c.

Chairman of the Board of Studies, His Hon. Judge
Sir Alfred G. Marten, q.o.
Clerk of the Council, Frederick Dapp.

READERS.

Jurisprudence, &c., J. Pawley Bate.

Assistant, S. H. Leonard.

Equity, J. A. Seudly.

Assistant, Walter Ashburner.

Real and Personal Property, A. Underhill.

Assistant, J. Andrew Strahan.

Constitutional Law, A. T. Carter.

Procedure, Civil and Criminal, W. B. Odgers, q.o.

Common Law, Hugh Fraser.

Assistant, A. Llewellyn Davies.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR.

2 Hare Court, E.C.

[The Council is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.]

Chairman, Joseph Walton, q.o.

Vice-Chairman, C. M. Warmington, q.o.

Secretary, H. G. A. Bingley.

Clerk, C. H. Worthy.

INNS OF COURT BAR LIBRARY.

(Royal Courts of Justice.)

Secretary & Librarian, R. Riches.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY

(of the United Kingdom), Chancery Lane, W.C.

[The Society controls the examination of articleed clerks, the admission of solicitors, and the discipline of the profession. Number of members, 7,840.]

President, 1900, Robert Ellett.

Vice-President, Sir H. H. Fowler, M.P., G.O.S.I.

Secretary, Edward Walter Williamson.

Assist. Secretary, S. P. B. Bucknill.

Librarian, F. Boase.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL REGISTRATION.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 299 Oxford Street,

W.—President, Sir William Turner, M.B., F.R.S.,

Registrars:—England, R. E. Allen, LL.B.; Scotland,

J. Robertson, 48, George Square, Edinburgh; Ire-

land, S. W. Wilson, 35 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Any person falsely assuming the title of Physician, Surgeon, Doctor, or Apothecary, is liable to a heavy penalty under the Medical Act; and to a further fine under the Apothecaries Act.

There is a similar penalty for Dentists.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE,

—Entrance fee for General students, 110 guineas,

or 121 guineas in five instalments. For Dental

students, 54 guineas, or 60 guineas in two equal

instalments. Number of beds, 180. Dean, Montague

Murray, M.D.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Average number of beds in

occupation, 554. The various appointments

and offices are filled by students, selected accord-

ing to merit. Some of the scholarships are of the

value of £150. Composition fee, £157 10s. in one

sum, or £168 in four instalments. Dean, Dr. Shaw.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Fees, £135. Num-

ber of beds, 217. Dean, Alfred W. Hughes, F.R.C.S.

LONDON HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.—

This is the largest general hospital in Great

Britain, and contains nearly 800 beds. 60 resident

appointments are made annually, as well as

numerous clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c.

Holders of resident appointments are provided

with rooms and board entirely free of expense.

Fee £126 or by instalments; 15 guineas less to

sons of medical men; 38 prizes and scholarships

are awarded annually. Warden of the College,

Munro Scott, Turner Street, Mile End.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE
(Under Government Auspices). Connected with
Seamen's Hospital Society, Seamen's Hospital,
Albert Dock, E.—Weekly fee £1 9s. 0d.; a travel-
ling scholarship of £300 per annum is in the gift
of the School. Sec., P. Michell.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Entrance fee, £141 15s.
Number of beds 321. Two scholarships, value
£100 and £60, and one of £60 for students of
Oxford or Cambridge, are awarded annually.
Dean, W. Pasteur, M.D.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—
The clinical practice of this hospital comprises a
service of 674 beds, besides 70 beds for conva-
lescent patients at Swanley, in Kent. The resident
appointments, 34 in number, as well as all
the students' appointments—clinical clerk-
ships, dresserships, &c.—are chosen from the
students, without fee. Scholarships and
prizes to the value of nearly £900 are awarded
annually. A college is attached, where students
may reside. Number of patients, 1899—in, 6,343;
out, 141,001. Entrance fee, for lectures and hos-
pital practice, 150 guineas, perpetual.—Warden of
the College, Dr. James Calvert.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Perpetual fee £150,
or £150 in four yearly instalments. Number
of beds 351. Dean, Isambard Owen, M.D.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Perpetual fee, £140;
or by instalments, £145. Number of beds 281.—
Dean, Dr. H. A. Caley.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Founded 1228).—In
this hospital, which contains 572 beds, the prizes
and scholarships are numerous. More than
house appointments are open to students who
have obtained their diplomas. Clinical clerkships
and dresserships may be held without extra fees.
The School buildings are among the most com-
plete in London. Composition fee, £150.—Medical
Secretary, G. Rendle, M.R.C.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Entrance
fees varying from £57 15s. to £141 15s.; or by
instalments £147. Number of beds, 210. Dean,
H. R. Spencer, F.R.C.P.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Entrance fee,
£115 10s.; or by instalments, £126 to £141 15s.
Number of beds, 212. Dean, A. H. Tubby, M.S.,
F.R.C.S.

All the above Hospitals have Schools of Medi-
cine attached to them. Application in every
instance to be made to the Medical Secretary.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF
MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 7-11, Hunter St., Bruns-
wick Sq., W.C.—Perpetual fee £125, or by instal-
ments £137. Dean, Mrs. Garret Anderson, M.D.
Sec., Miss Douie, M.B.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Birmingham, General and Queen's Hospitals.

Birmingham, University, see p. 260.

Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.

Bristol, University College, see p. 251.

Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Cardiff, University College, see p. 252.

Leeds, Yorkshire College, see p. 260.

Liverpool, Royal Infirmary.

Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.

Manchester, Owens College, see p. 263.

Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine, see p. 259.

Northampton, School of Medicine.

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.

North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.

Sheffield, University College, see p. 251.

Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

MILITARY.**WOOLWICH—ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, 1741.**

TERMS, 1901:—Jan. 30 to June 22; Aug. 14 to Dec. 22.

Gov. & Comdt., Maj.-Gen. F. T. Lloyd, C.B., R.A.
Assst. Comdt. and Sec., Lt.-Col. L. E. Coker, R.A.
Adit. and Q.-M., Capt. A. E. J. Perkins, B.A.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. W. C. Gasteen, M.B., A.M.S.
Mathematics and Mechanics, H. Hart, M.A.
Fortification, Maj. B. R. Ward, R.E.
Artillery, Maj. F. H. Crampton, R.A.
Military Topography, Maj. J. F. Daniell, R.M.L.I.
Tactics, Maj. B. St. J. Barter.
Experimental Science, Maj. W. P. Brett, R.E.
French, Albert Barrère. *German*, A. Weiss, Ph.D.
Free and Drawing, Lt.-Col. D. T. C. Belgrave.

SANDEHURST—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, 1799.

Gov. & Comdt., Lt.-Gen. Sir ■ Markham, K.C.B., R.A.
Asst. Comdt. and Sec., Lt.-Col. J. S. Talbot.
Quartermaster, Capt. Thomas King Bunting.
Riding Master, Major Hugh Ernest Elliott.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. Alfred F. S. Clarke, M.D., R.A.M.C.
Asst.-Surg., Lt.-Col. F. Gillespie, M.D., R.A.M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. Alfred J. Towend, B.A.

PROFESSORS.

Fortification, Major W. Huskisson, R.E.
Military Topography, Lt.-Col. A. F. Mockler-Feryman
Tactics, Mil. Admin. and Law, Maj. T. E. Caunter.
French, M. Desbumbert.
German Instructor, Dr. H. O. Sommer.

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.

[Officers who pass through the college have the letters *p.a.c.* after their names in Service Lists]
 TERMS: Jan. 22 to April 15; May 15 to July 31; Sept. 15 to Dec. 21.

Commandant, (vacant).

ORDNANCE COLLEGE, Red Barracks, Woolwich.

[Officers who pass through the advanced class of the college have the letters *p.a.c.* after their names in Service Lists.]

Director, Col. J. R. J. Jocelyn, R.A.
Adjutant, Capt. E. S. de V. Bland-Hunt, R.A.

PROFESSORS.

Artillery, Maj. H. C. Dunlop, R.A.; Maj. C. P. Martel, B.A.; Capt. J. W. Ormiston, R.A.
Applied Mathematics, A. G. Greenhill, M.A., F.R.S.
Chemistry & Physics, W. R. E. Hodgkinson, Ph.D.

MISCELLANEOUS.**COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.**

President, Very Rev. Thomas Wm. Jex-Blake, D.D.
Dean, H. Weston Eve, M.A.
Treasurer, Edward Pinches, B.A.
Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, R.A.

Teachers, after passing certain examinations, are granted diplomas of F.O.P., L.C.P., and A.C.P., and are authorized to wear gowns and hoods.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST,

17 Victoria Street, Westminster.

Trustees, Rt. Hon. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., *Chairman*; Hon. Alfd. Lyttelton, M.P.; Alderman James Stuart, LL.D.; Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; Walter Leaf, LLT.D.
Secretary, R. D. Roberts, D.Sc.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841), for "the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the maintenance of Scholarships, to the carrying on of lectures on scientific subjects

for artisans, and to the assistance of approved Educational objects.

LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES

(Trustees of the), 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.

[The income (£85,000) is applied mainly in support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical Education, in grants of pensions, and for the maintenance of City Churches.]

Chairman of Governors, Sir J. Savory, Bart.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Owen Roberts.
Clerk, H. Howard Batten.

MUSIC.**ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822),**

Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

TERMS (1901): Jan 7 to March 30; May 2 to July 24; Sept. 25 to Dec. 16.

[The R.A.M. was founded in 1822 by Lord Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland) for the cultivation of the science of music. The average number of students attending in 1900 was about 530. There are 85 Fellows (F.R.A.M.), 342 Associates (A.R.A.M.), and 1,351 Licentiate (L.R.A.M.), of whom ■ Fellow, 4 Associates, and 147 Licentiates were elected in 1900.]

President,
Chairman of Committee, Thomas Threlfall.
Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., F.R.A.M.
Lady Superintendent, Miss Riedl.
Secretary, F. W. Renaut.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883),

Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.

TERMS (1901): Jan. 7 to March 30; May 6 to July 27; Sept. 23 to Dec. 14.

President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Director, Sir C. Hubert H. Parry, D.C.L., Mus. Doc.
Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley, M.P.
Registrar, Frank Pownall, M.A.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (£30,747).
 TERMS (1901) COMMENCE Jan. 14, April 22, and Sept. 22.

Principal, William Hayman Cummings.....£1,000
Secretary, Hilton Carter 400
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. C. P. Smith 200
Professors, 141 in number.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

Gt. Marlborough Street, W.

TERMS (1901) COMMENCE Jan. 14, April 22 and Sept. 23.

Principal, Frederick J. Kara, Mus.B.
Director of Exams., G. Augustus Holmes.
Secretary, T. Weekes Holmes.

TRINITY COLLEGE, 1872.

Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.

TERMS (1900): Sept. 25 to Dec. 17; (1901): Jan. 17 to April 10; April 22 to July 13.

President, Lord Coleridge, Q.C.
Warden, Edmund Hart Turpin, Mus.D.
Secretary, Shelley Fisher.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS,

Bloomsbury Hall, Hart Street, W.C.

President, Sir C. Hubert H. Parry, D.C.L., Mus. Doc.
Registrar, T. Shindler, LL.B.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

Kneller Hall, Hounslow.

Commandant, Col. Farquhar Glennie.
Adjutant, Capt. F. H. Mahony.
Director of Music, Lieut. A. J. Stretton.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLL. OF MUSIC,

1833. Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.

TERMS (1900).—Oct. ■ to Dec. 24. (1901).—Jan. 8 to April 1; April 23 to July 22.

President, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart.
Principal, Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers.

NAVAL.

GREENWICH—ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

President, Admiral Sir R. H. More-Molyneux, K.C.B.

Director of Studies, W. D. Niven, C.B., M.A., F.R.S.

Captain of College, Capt. H. J. May, C.B., R.N.

Professors: Mathematics, Carlton J. Lambert, M.A.;

W. Burnside, M.A., F.R.S.; *Applied Mechanics*, S.

Dunkerley, M.Sc.; *Physics*, A. W. Reinold,

M.A., F.R.S.; J. W. W. Waghorn, D.Sc. (*Assist.*);

Chemistry, V. B. Lewis; *Fortification*, Maj. H. D.

Drake, R.M.A.; Capt. C. L. Brooke, R.M.A.; Capt.

H. D. Farquharson, R.M.L.I.; Capt. F. W.

Simmons, R.M.L.I. (*Assistants*).

Assist. to Director, George Williams, R.N.

Chaplain, Rev. John Lovell Robinson, M.A., R.N.

Med. Officers, G. W. Armstrong; Wm. Willes

Storekeeper, Cashier, &c., James G. Matthews, R.N.

Senior Clerk and Secretary, Isaac T. Oliver.

Civil Engineer, W. F. Crisp.

Curator of Museum, Lieut. Thomas Pratt, R.N.

Training Ships.

Royal Navy.

FOR NAVAL CADETS:—See *H.M.S. Britannia* (Navy List, p. 226).

FOR BOYS:—See Marine Society's ship *Warspite* (Societies, p. 285).

Mercantile Marine.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).

—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe.

Terms, 1901: Jan. 28 to April 11; May 2 to

July 25; Sept. 12 to Dec. 12. *Capt. Supt.*, D.

Wilson Barker, R.N.R., F.R.S.E.

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birken-

head. *Terms*, 1901: Feb. 1 to July 20; Sept. 1

to Dec. 20. *Comm. Lieut.* A. T. Miller, R.N.

Hospital Training Ship.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD *Exmouth* (see P. 292).

SHORTHAND.

PITMAN'S METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, Southampton Row, W.C.

Principal, B. de Bear.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE development of technical education during the past few years has been very marked. The City and Guilds of London Institute was one of the first organisations which was established to meet the special educational requirements of the industrial population and to supplement the more general scientific and artistic training afforded by the Science and Art Department. The passing of the City of London Parochial Charities Act in 1883, was a step of great importance to the Metropolis, as it provided for the establishment of polytechnics in various parts of London on the model of Mr. Quintin Hogg's original institution at Regent Street. But the country, as a whole, did not obtain the necessary facilities for the development of technical education until the passing of the Technical Instruction Act in 1889, which gave County Councils the power to raise a rate of 1d. in the £ for supplying and maintaining technical instruction, and the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1900, which handed over to County Councils an annual sum of about three-quarters of a million as applicable to technical education. During the past few years the amount of the annual Exchequer contribution under the provisions of this Act has increased, and in 1899 it amounted to £867,000, of which £804,000 was appropriated by County Councils to technical education. Local authorities further

raised during the same year rates under the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, amounting to £22,000. The grants under the Act of 1890 are made to the Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, and are administered by committees of these Councils, which, in some cases, consist entirely of Council members and in other cases contain a certain proportion of outside members. In London the Technical Education Board of the London County Council is composed of 35 members of whom 20 are Councillors and 15 outside members.

Technical Education Board of the L.C.C.

Chairman (1900-1901), T. A. Organ, B.A., L.C.C.

Secretary, W. Garnett, D.C.L.

Assist. Secretaries, B. M. Allen, M.A.

Inspector of Science, G. W. Kimmins, D.Sc.

Advisers and Inspectors, G. Frampton, A.B.A.;

W. R. Lethaby, and E. Catterston-Smith.

Lady Organiser of Domestic Economy, Miss E. Pycroft.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the Board are the following:—

L.C.C. CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, 316, Regent Street, W.

Curator, C. W. Beckett.

L.C.C. SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

Principal, C. W. Gamble.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS (Lord Leighton Art Gallery, Peckham Road, S.E.)

Headmaster, W. B. Dalton.

Secretary, C. H. Johnson, B.A.

L.C.C. SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.

Superintendent of Trade Classes, W. E. Degardon.

Secretary, S. Hicks.

L.C.C. CARRIAGE BUILDING SCHOOL, Balderton Street, W.

Headmaster, L. J. Butler.

Polytechnics.

THE CITY POLYTECHNIC, comprising:—

(i) *The Birbeck Literary and Scientific Institution*, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.

Principal, G. Armitage Smith, M.A.

Secretary, W. H. Congreve.

(ii) *The City or London College*, White Street, Moorfields

Principal, Sidney Humphreys, B.A., LL.B.

Secretary, D. Savage.

(iii) *The Northampton Institute*, Clerkenwell.

Principal, R. M. Walsley, D.Sc.

Secretary, Sydney Axford.

THE EAST LONDON TECHNICAL COLLEGE (People's Palace, Mile End Road, E.

Director of Studies, J. L. S. Hatton, M.A.

THE NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Road, N,

Principal, J. T. Dunn, D.Sc.

Secretary, W. M. Macbeth.

THE BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W.

Principal, S. H. Wells.

Secretary, J. Harwood.

THE SOUTH WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.

Principal, H. Tomlinson, B.A., F.R.S.

Secretary, A. B. Harper.

THE BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.

Principal, C. T. Millis, M.I.M.E.

Secretary, W. M. Richardson.

THE REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309, Regent Street, W.

Director of Education, Robert Mitchell.

GOLDSWITH'S INSTITUTE, New Cross, S.E.
Secretary, J. S. Redmayne, B.A.
 WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich.
Principal, J. Ryan, M.A., L.L.M., D.Sc.
Secretary, A. J. Naylor.

Schools of Art.

BLACKHEATH, LEE AND LEWISHAM, Blackheath.
Headmaster, J. H. Hale.
 CAMDEN, Dalmeny Avenue, Camden Road.
Headmaster, F. Black, R.B.A.
 CLAPHAM, Vernon Road, High Street, Clapham.
Headmaster, L. C. Nightingale.
 CLAPTON AND STAMFORD HILL, 11, Clapton Common.
Headmistress, Miss Edith F. Giles.
 HAMMERSMITH, Dunsany Road, Brook Green.
Headmaster, F. Hawkes.
 LAMBETH, Miller's Lane, Upper Kennington Lane.
Headmaster, T. McKeggie.
 NORTH LONDON AND BOROUGH OF HACKNEY, Sandringham Road, Dalston.
Headmaster, C. H. Swinstead.
 PUTNEY, Oxford Road, Putney.
Headmaster (vacant).
 ST. MARTIN'S Castle Street, Endell St., Long Acre.
Headmaster, J. E. Allen.
 THE ROYAL FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury.
Superintendent, Miss Cann.
 WESTMINSTER, conducted in the Architectural Museum, Tufton Street, Westminster.
Headmaster, M. Loudon.

In addition to the above schools there are Schools of Art attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London in Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122-124 Kennington Park Road. Art classes are also held at the Royal School of Art Needlework and the School of Art Woodcarving, both at South Kensington.

Other Institutions.

ALLENHAM INSTITUTE, Pancras Road, N.W.
Secretary, H. S. Mingard.
 CHURCH INSTITUTE, Wiseton Road, Upper Tooting.
Hon. Secretary, A. W. Crickmayes.
 CRAFT SCHOOL, 137-141, Globe Road, E.
Secretary, E. T. Burton.
 HACKNEY INSTITUTE, Cassland Road, N.E.
Principal, Percy Kirk, M.A.
 LEATHER TRADES SCHOOL, 42 Bethnal Green Road, N.E. (supported by the City and Guilds of London Institute).
Headmaster, F. Y. Golding.
 MORLEY MEMORIAL COLLEGE, Waterloo Rd., S.E.
Principal, Miss C. A. Martineau.
 QUEEN'S PARK COLLEGE AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Third Avenue, Harrow Road, W.
Principal, G. R. Parkinson, M.A.
Secretary, Wm. Wadley.
 ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, F.O. (for Printers).
Manager, C. Harrap.
 TRADES TRAINING SCHOOL, 155 Great Titchfield Street, W.
Principal, H. Phillips Fletcher.
 WAND-WORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, 17 High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.
Principal, R. S. Clay, B.A., D.I.C.
Secretary, A. R. Gridley, M.A.

WESTGOURNE PARK INSTITUTE, 51 Porchester Road, W.
Secretary, A. P. Griffiths.
 WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W.
Superintendent, Miss Helmore.
 WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 45 Great Ormond Street, W.C.
Secretary, E. C. Duchesne.

City and Guilds of London Institute.
 Gresham College, E.C.

President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Chairman of Council, The Lord Chancellor.
Treasurer, E. L. Beckwith.
Chairman Exec. Committee, Sir F. Abel, Bt., K.C.B.
Hon. Secretary, Sir John Watney.
Assistant Secretary, A. L. Soper.

The following Technical Schools, Colleges, and Departments are maintained and managed by the Institute:—

- (1) CENTRAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE. Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Professors*, O. Henrici, PH.D., F.R.S., *Mechanics and Mathematics (Dan)*; W.C. Unwin, F.R.S., *Civil and Mech. Eng.*; W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., *Elect. Eng.*; H. E. Armstrong, PH.D., F.R.S., *Chemistry*.
Secy., Board of Studies, A. L. Soper
- (2) TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Leonard St., Finsbury, E.C.—*Professors*, P. Thompson, D.S.C., F.R.S., *Electr. Engineering and Principal*; W. E. Dalby, M.A., *Mechan. Eng.*; R. M. Meldota, F.R.S., *Chemistry*; A. R. Brophy, *Head Master of Applied Art*.
Registrar, K. Dove.
- (3) TECHNICAL ART SCHOOL, 122 & 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.—*Supt. of Studies*, J. C. L. Sparks.
- (4) TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS DEPARTMENT, Exhibition Road S.W.—*Supt.*, Sir Philip Magnus. *Asst.*, G. Udney Vale.

BRADFORD (Municipal Technical College).
Textile Industries, A. F. Barker; *Chemistry and Dyeing*, W. M. Gardner, F.C.S.; *Engineering*, G. S. Charnock; *Applied Art*, C. Stephenson, A.R.C.A.
Secretary, John Nutter.

BRIGHTON (Municipal School of Science and Technology).
Principal, C. H. Draper, D.Sc.
 BRIGHTON (Municipal School of Art).
Headmaster, W. M. Alderton.

BRISTOL MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
Principal, Prof. J. Wertheimer, B.Sc.
Treasurer and Secretary, G. H. Pope, M.A.
Registrar and Librarian, J. W. Jubb.
Professors.
Appl. Physics and Elect. Eng., A. Philip, B.Sc.
Chemistry and Metallurgy, The Principal.
Civil and Mech. Eng., John Munro, M.I. MECH. E.

DERBY MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.
Principal, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.
Registrar, J. L. Rees.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1796.
 Andersonian Buildings—204 George Street.
 Science and Arts Buildings—38 Bath Street.
 Young Laboratory Buildings—60 John Street.
 Industrial Arts Rooms—4 West Regent Street.
 Allan Glen's School—68 North Hanover Street.
Secretary, H. F. Stockdale, 38 Bath St., Glasgow.

Professors.

Mathematics, George A. Gibson, M.A.
 Natural Philosophy, James Blyth, M.A.
 Architecture, Charles Gourlay, M.A., A.B.I.B.A.
 Chemistry, G. G. Henderson, D.Sc.
 Electrical Engineering, Magnus Maclean, D.Sc.
 Machine Design, Alex. MacLay, B.Sc.
 Technical Chemistry, Edmd. J. Mills, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Applied Mechanics, William T. Rowden, B.Sc.
 Metallurgy, A. H. Sexton, F.O.S.
 Steam and Steam Engines, W. H. Watkinson, M.I.M.E.
 HEROLDS INSTITUTE (Leather Sellers' Company's Tanning School, Drummond Rd., S.E.); Director, J. G. Parker, Ph.D.
 LONGTON (Staffs.) Sutherland Technical Institute.—Secy., W. T. Cope.

HUDDERSFIELD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal, S. G. Rawson, D.Sc.
 Secretary, Thomas Thorp.
 Librarian, F. Blackburn.
 MANCHESTER (Municipal Technical School, 1883).—Director and secretary, J. H. Reynolds. Asst. Director, F. C. Forth, A.R.C.S. Registrar, H. Williams.
 NORTHAMPTON AND COUNTY MODERN AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL, NORTHAMPTON.—Head Master, B. Elliot-Steel, M.A.

SHEFFIELD TECHNICAL SCHOOL (see p. 261).

THEOLOGICAL, &c.

Church of England.

ABERDARE (St. Michael's).—Warden, Rev. Canon Johnson, M.A.
 BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's).—Principal, Rev. Edwin Elmer Harding, M.A.
 BIRMINGHAM (Queen's College).—Warden, Rev. Wm. H. Poulton, M.A.
 BURGESS (St. Paul's Missionary Coll.).—Principal, Rev. T. H. Dodson, M.A.
 CAMBRIDGE (Bidley Hall).—Principal, Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, M.A.
 CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Missionary College).—Warden, Rev. Canon Geo. Fredk. Maclear, D.D.
 CHESTER.—Princ., Rev. H. Rickard, M.A.
 CUDDLEDON.—Princ., Rev. J. O. Johnston, M.A.
 DORCHESTER (Foreign Missionary).—Princ., Rev. Darwell Stone, M.A.
 ELY.—Principal, Rev. Canon B. W. Randolph, M.A.
 Highbury, St. John's Hall (London College of Divinity).—Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, M.A.
 ISLE OF MAN (The Bishop Wilson).—Principal, Rev. W. I. Moran, M.A.
 ISLINGTON (Church Missionary College).—Principal, Rev. John Alfred Lightfoot, M.A.
 LEEDS (Clergy School).—Principal, Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burtows, M.A.
 LICHFIELD.—Princ., Rev. H. B. Southwell, M.A.
 LINCOLN.—Princ. Rev. Chancellor Crowfoot, M.A.
 LONDON (King's College, W.C.).—Principal, Rev. Archibald Robertson, D.D.
 OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall).—Principal, Rev. H. G. Gray, M.A.
 " (St. Stephen's House).—Principal, Rev. Charles E. Plumb, M.A.
 SALISBURY.—Rev. Canon Whiteford, D.D.
 WARMINGSTER (St. Boniface Missionary College).—Rev. J. F. Welsh, M.A.
 WELLS.—Principal, Rev. Hugh Penton Cuxie, M.A.

Methodist.

BELFAST.—President, Rev. Wm Nicholas, D.D.
 " McArthur Hall (Ladies). Lady Prin., Miss Shillington.
 DIDSBURY.—Governor, Rev. James Crabtree.

HANDSWORTH.—Governor, Rev. Thomas Allen, D.D.
 HEADINGLEY.—Governor, Rev. G. S. Rowe.
 MANCHESTER, Victoria Park (Free Methodist Coll.).—Principal, Rev. T. Sherwood.
 MANCHESTER, Alexandra Rd. (Primitive Methodist).—Principal, Rev. G. Parkin, B.D.
 RANMOOR, SHEFFIELD (Method. New Connexion).—Principal, Rev. J. S. Clemens, B.D.
 RICHMOND (Surrey).—Governor, Rev. G. Fletcher.

Congregational.

BALA-BANGOR (Bangor).—Princ., Rev. L. Probert, D.D.
 BRADFORD, YORKS (United College).—Principal, Rev. D. W. Simon, D.D.
 BRECON.—Principal, Rev. David Rowlands, B.A.
 CHESHUNT (Countess of Huntingdon's).—President, Rev. O. C. Whitehouse, M.A.
 EDINBURGH (George Sq.).—Principal, Rev. J. M. Hodgson, D.D.
 HACKNEY, Hampstead.—Princ., Rev. A. Cave, D.D.
 MANCHESTER (Lancashire Independent College).—Principal, Rev. Caleb Scott, D.D.
 NEW COLLEGE, HAMPTSTEAD.—Principal, Rev. B. Vaughan Pryce, M.A.
 NOTTINGHAM.—Principal, Rev. J. A. Mitchell, B.A.
 OXFORD—MANSFIELD COLLEGE (1886).—Principal, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.
 PLYMOUTH (Newington College).—Principal, Rev. C. Chapman, LL.D.

Roman Catholic.

BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's).—President, Rev. James McGregor.
 DRUMCONDRA (All Hallows, for Foreign Missions).—President, Rev. J. Moore, C.M.
 HEEFORD (St. Michael's Priory).—Prior, Right Rev. P. Wilfrid Raynal, O.S.B.
 LEEDS (St. Joseph's Seminary).—Rector, Rt. Rev. Dr. Gordon.
 LIVEPOOL (St. Edward's, Everton).—President, Very Rev. Evan Canon Banks, B.A.
 MILL HILL, N.W. (St. Joseph's for Foreign Missions).—Rector, Very Rev. F. Henry.
 OSCOTT, Birmingham (St. Mary's).—Rector, Right Rev. Monsignor Parkinson, D.D.
 ST. ASAPH (St. Beuno's).—Rector, Rev. John Rickaby, S.J.
 ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Maynooth).—President, Right Rev. Monsignor Gargan, D.D.

Baptist.

ABERYSTWYTH.—Pres., Rev. J. A. Morris, D.D.; T. A. Williams, B.A.
 BANGOR.—Principal, Rev. Silas Morris, M.A.
 BRISTOL (1685).—Pres., Rev. W. J. Henderson, B.A.
 GLASGOW.—Chairman, (vacant).
 MANCHESTER.—Pres., Rev. J. T. Marshall, M.A.
 NOTTINGHAM (Midland Coll.).—Prin., Rev. S. W. Bowser, B.A.
 PASTORS' COLLEGE (Newington, S.E.).—President, Rev. Thomas Spurgeon.
 RAWDON, Leeds.—Pres., Rev. T. V. Tymms, D.D.
 REGENT'S PARK.—Pres., Rev. G. P. Gould, M.A.

Presbyterian.

ABERDEEN (Free Church Coll.).—Princ., Stewart D. F. Salmond, D.D.
 BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—Pres., Rev. W. D. Killen, D.D.
 CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll.).—Princ., Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, D.D.
 DERBY (Magee Coll.).—Pres., J. R. Leebody, D.Sc.
 EDINBURGH (United Free Church New Coll.).—Princ., Rev. Robert Rainy, D.D.
 EDINBURGH (United Presbyterian Coll.).—Principal, Rev. George Clark Hutton, D.D.

GLASGOW (United Free Church Coll.).—Rev. George C. M. Douglas, D.D.; Rev. G. C. Hulton, D.D.

Calvinistic Methodists.

BALA.—Principal, Rev. E. Edwards, M.A.
TREVCOCA (Talgarth).—Princ., Rev. Owen Prys, M.A.

Unitarian.

MANCHESTER.—Princ., Rev. Alex. Gordon, M.A.

Theology Unfettered by Dogma.

CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—Principal, Walter J. Evans, M.A.

OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—Principal, Rev. Jas. Drummond, LL.D.

JEW'S COLLEGE, Queen Square House, W.C.
President, Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, Chief Rabbi.
Principal, Dr. M. Friedländer.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

National Society.

BATTERSEA.—Prin., Rev. H. Wesley Dennis, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Rev. E. B. Hugh Jones, M.A.

CHELSEA (St. Mark's College).—Principal, Rev. R. Hudson, M.A. Vice-Principal, Owen Breden.

CHELSEA, Whitelands (Women).
Principal, Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, M.A., F.R.G.S.

Head Supt., Miss Lane. Sec., Miss Denning.
Head Governess, Miss Stanley.

CARMARTHEN.—Principal, Rev. Fred. Brown, B.A.
TOTTENHAM (Women).—Rev. E. Hobson, M.A.

Home and Colonial School Society,
Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

GRAY'S INN ROAD, ELEMENTARY (Women).—Prin., Rev. D. J. Thomas, M.A.; Lady Sup., Mrs. Thornbury. Head Governess, Miss Young.

HIGHBURY HILL, N., SECONDARY (Women).—Princ., Rev. D. J. Thomas, M.A.; Vice-Princ., Miss Penstone.

Diocesan, &c.

BANGOR.—Principal, Rev. John Fairchild, M.A.
BRIGHTON (Women).—Rev. G. Corfield, M.A.

BRISTOL (Women).—Rev. E. Compton Gill, B.Sc.

CHELLENHAM (for both sexes).—Principal, Rev. H. A. Bren, M.A.

CHESTER.—Rev. John D. Best, M.A.

CHEICHESTER (Women), Bishop Otter Memorial College.—Principal, Rev. E. Hammonds, M.A.

CULHAM.—Rev. A. R. Whitham, M.A.

DEBBY (Women).—Rev. A. B. Bate, M.A.

DURHAM (Bede Coll.).—Rev. G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.
" St. Hilda's (Women).—Rev. J. Haworth, M.A.

EXETER.—Rev. Prebendary J. G. Dangar, D.D.

HOCKERILL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Women).—Rev. A. E. Vinter, M.A.

LINCOLN (Women).—Rev. Canon Rowe, M.A.

NORWICH AND ELY, Norwich (Women).—Rev. J. A. Hannah, M.A.

OXFORD (Women).—Chaplain, Rev. H. D. De Kriess, M.A.

Lady Principal, Miss Simpson.

PETERBOROUGH.—Prin., Rev. Thomas Ward, M.A.

RIPON (Women).—Rev. George W. Garrod, B.A.

SALISBURY (Women).—Rev. Canon Steward, M.A.
" The Hostel (Women).—Miss Pickersgill-Quilife.

SALTLEY (B'gham).—Rev. F. W. Burbidge, M.A.

TREBO (Women).—The Ven. Archd. of Cornwall.

WARRINGTON (Women).—Rev. M. Stevenson, M.A.

WINCHESTER.—Rev. Canon Martin, M.A.

YOVR.—Principal, Rev. E. E. Nottingham, M.A.

British and Foreign School Society.
114 to 116 Temple Chambers, E.C.

BANGOR.—Principal, John Price.
DARLINGTON (Women).—Pr., W. A. Spafford, M.A.
BLEWORTH (Borough Rd. Coll.).—Pr. A. Burrell.
SAFRON WALDEN (Women).—Pr., Miss Dunlop.
STOCKWELL (Women).—Principal, Miss Manley.
SWANSEA (Women).—Prin., David Salmon.

For Teachers of the Deaf.

CASTLEBAR HILL, EALING (Pure Oral System).—Lady Sup. and Secretary, Mrs. Arthur Kinsey.
TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB (Pure Oral System), 11 Fitzroy Square, W.—Director, William van Praagh.

Wesleyan.

BATTERSEA, Southlands (Women).—Principal, Rev. James Chapman.
WESTMINSTER.—Principal, Rev. J. H. Rigg, D.D.

Roman Catholic.

HAMMERSMITH (Men).—Rev. William Byrne, O.M.
LIVERPOOL, Mt. Pleasant (Women).—Miss Lescher.
WANDSWORTH, West Hill (Wom.).—M'dme. Moran.

Udenominational.

BEDFORD COLL. W. (Women: Secondary).—Miss Robertson, B.A.
BIRMINGHAM (Mason Coll.).—See p. 26.
BRISTOL (Univ. Coll.) See p. 261.
BRONDESBUAY (Mistia Grey Coll.).—Miss A. Woods.
EDGE HILL, LIVERPOOL (Women).—Mrs. Hale.
MANCHESTER (Owens Coll.).—See p. 260.
NOTTINGHAM (Univ. Coll.).—See p. 261.

VETERINARY.

Any person falsely assuming the title of Veterinary Surgeon is liable to a penalty under the Veterinary Surgeons Act (1831). Debts incurred in treatment of animals by such persons are not recoverable at law.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS,
10 Red Lion Square.

President, A. C. Cope, F.R.C.V.S.
Secretary, A. W. Hill.
Diplomas granted, M.R.C.V.S. and F.R.C.V.S.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, CAMDEN TOWN.
Pathology and Bacteriology, J. McFadyean, M.B.
(Principal and Dean).

Veterinary Medicine, J. Penberthy.
Chemistry, J. Bayne. Physiology, H. Power.
Anatomy, E. S. Shave. Surgery, J. Macqueen.
Histology, D'Arcy Power.
Biology, W. B. Bottomley.
Materia Med. and Hygiene, H. A. Woodruff.
Secretary, Richard A. N. Powys.

ROYAL (Dick) VETERINARY COLLEGE, Clyde St.,
Edinburgh. Principal, Professor Dewar.

NEW VET. COLL., Leith Walk, Edinburgh. Princ.

VETERINARY COLLEGE, Buccleuch St., Glasgow.
Principal, Prof. McCall, F.R.O.V.F.

The London School of Economics and Political Economy, 10 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

President, The Lord Bishop of London.
Director, W. A. S. Hewins, M.A.

A LIST OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
WITH THE NAMES OF THE HEADMASTERS.

The Head Masters of Schools marked * were summoned to the Head Masters' Conference in 1900.

- ABBOTSHOLME (Derbyshire).—C. Reddie, PH.D.
 ABERDEEN.—
 ABERGAVENNY (Henry VIII.).—T. H. Sifton, M.A.
 ABINGDON (Roissey's).—Rev. T. Layng, M.A.
 ACCRINGTON (Municipal).—F. Bastow, B.S.C.
 ACKWORTH, Pontefract (Friends).—F. Andrews, B.A.
 *ALDENHAM (Herts).—Rev. A. H. Cooke, M.A.
 ALFORD.—Rev. William Horn, M.A.
 ALMONDBURY, Huddersfield (King James's Gr. Sch.).—L. F. Griffiths, B.A.
 ALNWICK.—W. Smith, M.A.
 „ (Duke's School).—F. E. Skinner-Jones, M.A.
 ALTON (Eggar's).—George Johnston Poole, M.A.
 AMERSHAM.—E. H. Wainwright, M.A.
 AMPLEFORTH (York, R.C.)—Very Rev. J. O. Smith.
 ANDOVER.—Rev. J. C. Witton, B.S.C.
 APPERLEY BRIDGE (Leeds).—A. Vinter, LL.D.
 APPLEBY (Leicestershire).—Rev. R. H. Armitage, M.A.
 APPLEBY (Westmorland).—R. E. Leach, M.A.
 ARDINGLY (College).—Rev. F. K. Hilton, M.A.
 ARMAGH (Royal Sch.).—A. C. McDonnell, M.A.
 „ (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—James Fanning.
 ASHBOURNE (Queen Eliz.).—W. J. Butcher, B.S.C.
 ASHEY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—Rev. L. W. Lloyd, M.A.
 ASHFORD (Kent).—Benjamin Snell, M.A.
 ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—W. E. McClure, M.S.C.
 ATHERSTONE.—Rev. Smith W. Churchill, M.A.
 ATHLONE (Ranelagh School).—R. Baile, M.A.
 AUDLEM (Cheshire).—W. D. Raynor, B.A.
 AYLESBURY.—Rev. C. Ridley, B.A.
 BAREWELL (Derby).—Chas. Jodrell Mansford, B.A.
 BANGOR (Friars Sch.).—W. Glynn Williams, M.A.
 BARNARD CASTLE (N. E. Co.).—Rev. F. L. Brereton, M.A.
 BARNET (Qn. Elizabeth).—Rev. J. B. Lee, M.A.
 BARNLEY (Holgate's).—Rev. C. Stokes Butler, M.A.
 BARNSTAPLE (Gr. School).—C. C. Cox.
 BARROW-ON-SOAR (Loughborough).—F. R. E. Fernsby, B.A. [M.A.]
 BASINGSSTOKE (Q. Mary's).—Rev. J. H. Chadwick,
 *BATH COLLEGE.—Rev. W. Yorke Fausset, M.A.
 „ (King Edw.).—E. W. Symons, M.A.
 „ (Kingswood, Wesl.).—W. P. Workman, M.A.
 BATLEY.—Rev. Langton Samuel Calvert, M.A.
 BATTERSEA.—Wm. Henry Bindley, M.A.
 „ (St. John's).—W. Taylor.
 BEAMINSTER and NETHERBURY.—T. Brown, B.A.
 BECCLES (Falconberge).—Rev. J. H. Raven, M.A.
 „ (Leman's).—Henry Boyce.
 BEDALE (Queen Eliz.).—C. F. Rowden.
 *BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL (1552).—J. Surtees
 Phillpotts, B.C.L.
 „ MODERN SCHOOL.—Ceil Wm. Kaye, M.A.
 „ (County Sch.).—Rev. C. F. Farrar, M.A.
 BELFAST (Royal Academy).—T. E. Collier, M.A.
 „ (Roy. Acad. Institn.).—R. M. Jones, M.A.
 „ (Campbell Coll.).—J. A. McNeill, B.A.
 „ (Methodist Coll.).—H. S. MacIntosh, M.A.
 *BERKHAMSTED (Herts).—Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D.
 BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.—G. Hartley Ballard, M.S.C.
 BEVERLEY.—T. B. Williams, M.A.
 BEWDLEY (Gr. School).—Rev. A. Hodgson, M.A.
 BIDEFORD (Gr. & Tech.).—Rev. J. Faulkner, M.A.
 BINGLEY.—J. Sutcliffe, B.A.
 *BIRKENHEAD (Sch.).—F. Griffin, M.A.
 „ (Institute).—W. S. Connacher, M.A. [M.A.]
 *BIRMINGHAM (King Edward's Sch.).—R. C. Gilson,
 „ (Five Ways).—Rev. E. F. M. MacCarthy, M.A.
 BIRMINGHAM (Camp Hill).—Rev. A. Jamson-Smith, M.A.
 „ (Aston).—E. W. Floyd, M.A.
 „ (Bourne Coll.).—T. J. S. Hooson, B.A.
 BISHOP AUCKLAND (James I.).—E. Bousfield, M.A.
 BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—R. Geare, B.A.
 „ (Nonconformist).—F. S. Young, M.A.
 BLACKBURN.—F. Allcroft, M.A.
 *BLACKHEATH (Prop.).—H. R. Woolrych, M.A.
 „ (Missionary).—W. B. Hayward, M.A.
 BLANDFORD (Milton Abbas School).—Rev. E. Meais, M.A.
 BLOXHAM (Banbury).—Rev. G. H. Ward, M.A.
 BOLTON-LE-MOORS.—L. W. Lyde.
 BOLDEN.—J. W. Thurnham, M.A.
 *BOSTON (Lincs).—W. White, M.A.
 BOVEY TRACEY.—Rev. R. Wellington Menmeer, M.A.
 BRACKLEY (Magd. Coll. Sc.).—Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
 *BRADFIELD COLL. (Berks.).—Rev. H. B. Gray, D.D.
 *BRADFORD (1662).—Rev. William H. Keeling, M.A.
 BRAUNTON (Chaloner's).—J. L. Ralph, B.A.
 *BRECON (Christ Coll.).—Rev. R. H. Chambers, M.A.
 BRENTWOOD.—Rev. Edwin Bean, M.A.
 BREWOOD.—A. J. Cooper, B.S.C.
 BRIDGORTH.—H. V. Dawes, B.A.
 BRIDGWATER (Morgan's).—W. E. Catlow, M.A.
 BRIDLINGTON.—Arthur Thornton, M.A.
 BRIEG.—Richmond Flowers, M.A.
 BRIGHOUSE (Rastrick).—Rev. E. N. Langham, M.A.
 *BRIGHTON COLL.—Rev. A. F. Titherington, M.A.
 „ (Grammar Sch.).—T. Read, B.S.C.
 BRISTOL GR. SCH.—R. L. Leighton, M.A.
 „ (Cathed. Sch.).—Rev. H. W. Pate, M.A.
 BROCKLEY (W. Kent Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. Williamson.
 *BROMSGROVE SCH. (Worc.).—H. Millington, M.A.
 BROMYARD (Queen Eliz.).—A. S. Waterfield, M.A.
 BRUNTON (King's).—David Evans Norton, M.A.
 „ (Sexey's).—W. A. Knight, F.O.S.
 BUCKINGHAM (Lat. Sch.).—W. Matthew-Cox.
 BUNGAY.—A. H. Gardner, B.A.
 BURFORD.—H. F. Piggott, M.A.
 BURNLEY.—H. L. Joseland, M.A.
 BURTON-ON-TRENT.—R. T. Robinson, B.S.C.
 BURY (Lanc.).—Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A.
 BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Rev. A. W. Callis, M.A.
 BUXTON (Derbyshire).—R. A. Little, LL.D.
 CAISTON.—A. F. Glover, B.A.
 CAMBERWELL (Wilson's).—Rev. F. McDowell, D.D.
 CAMBRIDGE *(LEYS).—Rev. W. T. A. Barber, B.D.
 „ * (Perse, Gr.).—H. C. Barnes-Lawrence, M.A.
 *CANTERBURY (King's, 7th century & 1541).—Rev. A. J. Galpin, M.A.
 „ *(St. Edmund's).—Rev. A. W. Upcott, M.A.
 „ (Kent Coll.).—Frank M. Facer, B.A.
 „ (Langton Schs.).—Wm. P. Mann, B.A.
 *CARLISLE.—F. J. R. Hendy, M.A.
 CARTMEL (Dual Sch.).—Joseph S. Cooper, M.A.
 CATERHAM (Congregational).—Rev. H. E. Hall, M.A.
 CATFORD BRIDGE, Lewisham (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—C. M. Stuart, M.A.
 CAYAN (Royal School).—J. H. Hampton, F.R.A.
 CAYENDISH, Suffolk (Grey's).—Rev. T. Norman-dale, B.A.
 CHARD.—Rev. C. E. Lucette, B.A.
 *CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, Godalming (1611).—Rev. G. H. Rendall, LITT.D.
 CHELMSFORD.—F. W. Rogers, M.A.
 CHELSEA (St. Mark's).—J. W. Jarvis.

- ***CHELTENHAM COLLEGE** (1841).—*Principal*, Rev. R. Waterfield, M.A.
 .. (Gr. School).—J. Style, M.A.
CHELTENHAM *(Dean Close School).—Rev. W. H. Flecker, D.C.L.
 ***CHRIST** (King's Sch.).—Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A.
 .. (College School).—A. E. Lovell, M.A.
CHESTERFIELD.—James Mansell, B.A.
 .. (Mount St. Mary's, R. C.).—Rev. G. Huggins, S.J.
 ***CHIGWELL** (Essex).—Rev. R. D. Swallow, M.A.
CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos.).—F. B. Osborne.
CHIPPING SODBURY.—Rev. J. Dumas, B.Sc.
CHORLEY.—John Roberts.
 ***CHRIST'S HOSPITAL** (The Bluecoat School), - New gate St., E.C. (1552).—Rev. Richard Lee, M.A.
CIRENCESTER (Gr., Art & Tech).—S. Elford, B.A.
 ***CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL** (1442), Embankment, E.C.—Arthur Tempest Pollard, M.A.
CLAPHAM (High Sch.).—F. Kettle, B.A.
CLEE (Grimsby, 1703).—E. W. Lovegrove, M.A.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—J. Davis, M.A.
 ***CLIFTON COLLEGE**, Bristol (1862).—Rev. M. G. Glazebrook, M.A.
CLITHEROE.—C. M. Henderson, M.A.
CLONGOWES WOOD (Co. Kildare—R. C.).—Very Rev. M. Browne, S.J.
COATHAM (Redcar).—Arthur Pryce, M.A.
COLCHESTER. P. Shaw-Jiffrey, M.A.
COLERAINE (Londonderry).—T. G. Houston, M.A.
COLESHILL.—F. Reginald Mayou, B.A.
CONGLETON.—Rev. W. Bevern Grix, M.A.
CORK.—Rev. Ralph Harvey, M.A.
 ***COVENTRY** (Henry VIII.).—Rev. C. R. Gilbert, M.A.
COWBRIDGE.—Rev. W. F. Evans, M.A.
COWPER ST., City Road, E. (Central Foundation Sch.).—F. Collins, M.A.
CRANBROOK (Kent).—Rev. C. F. Forbes-Muller, M.A.
CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—Rev. G. C. Allen, M.A.
CREDITON.—J. E. Burton, M.A.
CREWKERNE.—Rev. Frederic Weller, M.A. [D.D.]
 ***CROSBY L'POOL** (M.T.S.).—Rev. Canon AtLOUR,
CROYDON (Whitgift Gr. Sch.).—Robt. Brodie, M.A.
 .. (Middle).—W. Ingrams.
DARLINGTON (Queen Eliz.).—Philip Wood, M.A.
DARTFORD.—Lewis Philip Harris, F.R.G.S.
DAVENTRY.—Rev. H. W. Johnson, M.A.
DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
DENMARK HILL, S.E. (St. Joseph's, R. C.).—Brother Attale.
DENSTONE (Coll.).—Rev. D. Edwardes, M.A.
 ***DEBBY**.—P. K. Tollit, M.A.
DEWSBURY (Wheelwright).—A. E. Holme, M.A.
DOLGELLY.—G. W. Kinman, M.A.
DONCASTER.—Rev. Townsend Storrs, M.A.
DORCHESTER.—S. A. Rootham, B.A.
 ***DOVER COLL.**.—Rev. W. C. Compton, M.A.
DOWNSIDE, Bath (St. Gregory's, R. C. 1605).—Rev. D. A. Hewlett, M.A.
DROGHEDA.—Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A.
DROSFIELD.—C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
DUBLIN (The High School).—W. Wilkins, M.A.
 .. (St. Andrews).—W. W. Haslett, M.A.
DUDLEY.—Rev. J. Shapland Veysey, M.A.
 ***DULWICH COLLEGE**, S.E. (1619).—A. H. Gilkes, M.A.
 .. (Alley's).—Rev. J. Henry Smith, B.A.
DUNGANNON (Co. Tyrone; Royal School).—R. F. Dill, M.A.
DUNSTABLE.—L. C. R. Thring, M.A.
 ***DURHAM SCHOOL**.—Rev. A. E. Hillard, M.A.
EASINGWOLD.—G. Sandham, B.A.
 ***EASTBOURNE** (Coll.).—H. R. Thomson, M.A.
EDGBASTON, Birmingham (Oratory, R. C.).—Rev. J. Norris.
 ***EDINBURGH ACADEMY** (1824).—*Rector*, R. J. Mackenzie, M.A.
 .. (High School).—J. Marshall, LL.D.
 .. *(Merchiston).—George Smith, M.A.
 .. (Inst.).—G. O. Turner, M.A.; T. G. McNaughton, M.A.
EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.—
 1. Ladies' College; 2. G. Watson's Coll. (Ladies')
 —(see p. 279).
 3. G. Watson's Coll.—W. L. Carrie, M.A.
 4. Daniel Stewart's.—W. Wallace Dunlop, M.A.
 5. James Gillespie's Schs.—Win. Jenkins, M.A.
EDMONTON (Latymer's).—W. A. Shearer, M.A.
ELLAND (Yorks).—J. Stewart Ross, B.Sc.
ELLESMERE.—Rev. R. Bevis Thompson, M.A.
ELTHAM (Roy. Nav. 1840).—Rev. A. E. Rubie, M.A.
ELY (King's School).—Rev. F. W. Hawes, M.A.
ENFIELD.—W. S. Ridewood, B.Sc.
ENNISKILLEN (Portora).—Richard Biggs, LL.D.
 ***EPSOM COLLEGE**.—Rev. T. N. Hart-Smith, M.A.
 ***ETON COLLEGE** (1441).—*Provost*, Rev. James J. Hornby, D.D. *Headmaster*, Rev. Edmond Warre, D.D.
 ***EXETER**.—W. Allison Cunningham, M.A.
 .. (Cathedral).—Rev. H. de V. Welchman, M.A.
 .. (Hele's).—Edward H. Shorto.
EYE (Suffolk).—W. G. Watkins, M.A.
FALMOUTH.—A. Newland Deakin, B.A.
FARNHAM (Modern).—W. S. Beard.
FARNHAM (Surrey).—Rev. Samuel Priestley, M.A.
FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—Rev. F. Adams, M.A.
 .. (near Widnes).—Frack Chantler, M.A.
FAVESSHAM.—Rev. F. M. Crapper, M.A.
 .. (Wright's).—A. Telfer, B.A.
 ***FELTSD SCHOOL**, Essex. —Rev. H. A. Dalton, M.A.
 ***FETTES COLLEGE**, Edinburgh (1870).—Rev. William Augustus Heard, M.A.
FINCHLEY, N. (Christ's Coll.).—J. T. Phillipson, M.A.
FOLKESTONE (Harvey Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. Davison, M.A.
FOREST SCHOOL (Walthamstow). — Rev. Ralph Courtenay Guy, M.A.
FORMBY.—Rev. W. G. J. Lassetter, M.A.
FRAMLINGHAM.—Rev. O. D. Inskip, LL.D.
GAINSBOROUGH.—Rev. J. R. U. Elliot, M.A.
GALWAY.—Alexander Erant, M.A. [M.A.]
 ***GROESWICK SCHOOL** (Yorks).—Rev. G. Style
GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—W. R. Le Sueur, B.A.
GLASGOW (Academy).—
 .. (High Sch.).—
 ***GLENALMOND**, Perthshire (1841).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon Skrine, M.A. [M.A.]
GLOUCESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. A. E. Fleming,
 .. (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—Rev. C. Taylor, M.A.
 .. (Rich's).—J. Crofts.
GOSPEL OAR (Ellis's).—E. B. Cumberland, B.A.
GRANTHAM (1528).—Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.
GRAYS (Palmer's).—George H. Silverwood, LL.B.
GREENWICH (Roan).—C. M. Rider, M.A.
 ***GUERNSEY** (Eliz. Coll.).—Rev. W. C. Penney, M.A.
GUILDFORD (K. Edw.).—J. C. Honeybourne, M.A.
GUILDBOROUGH.—Rev. F. W. Kingston, M.A.
GUISBORO' (Yorks.).—Rev. T. T. Lee-Jones, M.A.
HACKNEY (Grocers' Co.).—Rev. C. G. Gull, M.A.
 ***HAILEYBURY COLLEGE** (Herts) (1862).—*Master*, Rev. the Hon. Canon Edward Lyttelton, M.A.
HALESOWEN.—T. Disney, M.A.
HALIFAX (Crossley & Porter Sch.).—W. C. Barber,
 .. (Heath).—A. W. Reith, M.A.
HALSTEAD, Essex. —S. Savery, B.A.
 ***HAMMERSMITH** (Godolphin).—Rev. G. E. Mackie, M.A. [M.A.]
 .. (Latymer Upper Sch.).—Rev. C. J. Smith,
HAMPSTEAD, Aske's Haberdashers' (temporarily at Cripplewood, N.W.).—R. W. Hinton, B.A.

- HAMPTON (Middlesex).—W. A. Roberts, M.A.
HANDSWORTH.—S. R. Hart, M.A.
HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestershire).—A. James, M.A.
HARBOROUGH.—G. M. Savery, M.A.
" (Ashville).—J. Bowick, LL.D.
*HARBOR SCHOOL (1871).—Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D.
(John Lyon's).—Ernest Young.
HARTLEBURY (Worc.).—E. W. Hopewell, B.A.
HARTLEPOOL.—F. H. R. Alderson, M.A.
HASTINGS.—W. H. La Touche, M.A. [M.A.]
HATCHAM (Aske's, Haberdashers').—A. Barker, M.A.
HAWKSHEAD (Ambleside).—Rev. K. M. Samson, M.A.
HENLEY-ON-THAMES.—C. E. Chambers, LL.B.
*HEEFORD SCHOOL.—Rev. W. H. M. Ragg, M.A.
HEETFORD.—Walter New, M.A.
HEVEESHAM.—Rev. T. Price, M.A.
*HIGHGATE SCHOOL.—Rev. A. E. Alcock, M.A.
HINGLEY.—Rev. Alex. Law Watherston, M.A.
HINDLEY (Wigan).—E. Law.
HINGHAM (Attleboro').—G. K. Dobbs.
HIPPERHOLME (1648).—G. Leonard Bretherton, B.A.
HITCHIN.—Jabez King, M.A.
HOLBORN ESTATE GR. SCH. (St. Clement Dances', Houghton St., W.C.).—W. J. Addis, B.A.
HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham).—G. W. S. Howson.
HONITON (Alhallow's).—Rev. R. A. Byrde, M.A.
HORNCASTLE.—Rev. A. G. Madge, LL.D.
HORSNEY (Stationers').—Henry Chettle, M.A.
HORSHAM.—Rev. G. A. Thompson, LL.D.
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—F. Lyon Gaul, M.A.
HOWDEN (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
HULL.—J. E. Forty, M.A.
" (Hymers Coll.).—C. H. Gore, M.A.
HUNTINGDON.—Roland Bell, B.A.
HURSTPIERPOINT (Coll.).—Rev. C. E. Cooper, M.A.
ILKLEY (Yorks).—F. Swann, B.S.I.
ILMINSTER.—R. J. W. Davison, B.A.
*IPSWICH.—Rev. P. E. Raynor, M.A.
" (Middle School).—T. E. Cattell.
*ISLE OF MAN (King William's Coll.).—Rev. E. H. Kempson.
" (Castletown Gr. Sch.).—J. T. W. Wicksey, [MUS.BAC.]
ISLEWORTH (County High S.).—H. M. Richards, M.A.
ISLINGTON, Owen's (Brewers' Co.).—J. Easterbrook, M.A.
*JERSEY (Victoria Coll.).—L. V. Lester, M.A.
KEIGHLEY.—Denis Barrett, M.A.
KENDAL.—Rev. George H. Williams, M.A.
KETHERING.—James H. Gill, B.A.
Kew COLL.—T. W. Morton.
KIBWORTH (Leices.).—Rev. A. P. Dawson, M.A.
KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.).—Rev. H. de B. Gibbins, LL.D.
KINGSBRIDGE.—Rev. William Watson, M.A.
*KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Wimbledon Common.—Rev. C. W. Bourne, M.A.
KING'S LYNN.—Rev. Walter Boyce, M.A.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—Rev. W. E. Inchbald, M.A.
" (Tiffin's).—C. J. Grist, M.A.
KIRBY LONSDALE.—E. A. C. Stowell, B.A. [M.A.]
KIRBY RAVENSWORTH.—Rev. R. Gifford Wood, M.A.
KIRBY STEPHEN.—J. Nicholson, B.A.
KIRKHAM.—Rev. E. Spry Leverton, M.A.
KIRTON (Boston).—C. Elliott, B.A. [M.S.O.]
KNABESBOROUGH (St. James's).—H. J. T. Bake, M.A.
KNUTSFORD (Cheshire).—Rev. T. J. Evans, B.A.
LAMPETER (Coll. Sch.).—Rev. T. M. Evans, M.A.
*LANCASTER (Royal).—G. A. Stocks, M.A.
*LANCING COLLEGE, Shoreham (1848).—Rev. Ambrose J. Wilson, D.D.
LANGPORT.—S. G. Day, M.A.
LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
" (Horwell).—C. D. Rosling, B.A.
*LEAMINGTON COLLEGE (Warwickshire).—Rev. R. Arnold Edgell, M.A.
*LEATHERHEAD (St. John's).—Rev. A. F. Ruddy, M.A.
*LEEDS.—Rev. J. H. Dudley Matthews, M.A.
" (Modern).—W. H. Barber, B.A.
" (Middle Class).—F. G. Harmer.
*LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—Rev. J. Went, M.A.
LEICESTER SQ., W.C. (Tenison's).—J. F. Arnold.
LEIGH (Lancs.).—W. H. Leek, B.A.
LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—F. W. Lucas, B.S.O.
LEYLAND (Balshaw's).—J. D. Wilde, M.A.
LICHFIELD (Edward VI.).—H. S. Cooper, M.A.
*LINCOLN.—Rev. Canon W. W. Fowler, M.A.
" (Middle Sch.).—Rev. R. M. Hill, M.A.
LISBURN (Ireland) (Friends).—W. D. Braithwaite, B.S.C.
LIVERPOOL (Institute).—Wm. Chas. Fletcher, M.A.
" (College).—Rev. J. B. Lancelot, M.A. [S.J.]
" (St. Francis Xavier's, R. C.).—Rev. J. Hayes, M.A.
LLANDAUFF (Cathedral Sch.).—Rev. J. E. S. Moore, M.A.
*LLANDOVY COLL.—Rev. Owen Evans, M.A. [M.A.]
LLANYBYTHRE.—T. Wallis Thomas.
LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.).—J. C. Dick, M.A.
LONDON (Staffs).—G. George, F.I.C.
*LORETTO SCHOOL, Musselburgh, N.B. (1830).—Hely H. Almond, LL.D.
LOUGHBOROUGH.—Cecil W. Kaye, M.A.
LOUTH.—(Vacant.)
LUCTO.—(Herefordsh.).—Rev. Wm. Ireland, M.A.
LURGAN COLL. (Co. Armagh).—James Cowan, M.A.
MACCLESFIELD.—Rev. Darwin Wilmot, M.A.
MAIDENHEAD (Modern Sch.).—F. Fairman, M.A.
MAIDSTONE.—Rev. C. G. Duffield, M.A.
*MALVERN COLLEGE, Worcestershire (1863).—Rev. Sydney Rhodes James, M.A.
*MANCHESTER (Grammar Sch.).—J. E. King, M.A.
" (The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Joseph Hall, M.A.
" (St. Bede's, R. O.).—Very Rev. Dr. Casartelli, M.A.
MANSFIELD (Notts.).—Rev. Edwin Johnson, M.A.
MARCH (Gr. Sch.).—J. T. Ford, B.A.
MARKET BOSWORTH.—Rev. L. H. Pearson, B.A.
MARKET DRAYTON.—F. C. Woodforde, B.A.
MARKET HARBOROUGH.—F. Hammond, M.A.
MARKET RASEN.—Rev. Arthur Temperley, M.A.
*MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843).—Master, Rev. George C. Bell, M.A.
MARLOW (GT.). (Sir W. Borlase's).—E. W. Clark, M.A.
MASHAM (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
MERCEYS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—Rev. D. L. Scott, LL.D.
*MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq., E.C. (1561).—Rev. John Arbuthnot Nairn.
MERTON (Surrey).—A. N. Disney, B.S.O.
MIDDLEBROUGH (High Sch.).—John Sewell, B.A.
MIDHURST (Sussex).—H. Byatt, M.A.
MILE END (People's Palace).—J. L. S. Hatton, M.A.
*MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W.—J. D. McClure, LL.D.
MIRFIELD (Yorks.).—Rev. C. T. Raynham, B.A.
*MONMOUTH.—E. Hugh Culley, M.A.
MORPETH (Edward VI., 1551).—G. D. Dakyns, M.A.
MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEALE (Cheshire).—E. J. Salmons, B.A.
MOULTON (Lincs.).—A. S. Hatt.
NAVAN.—Rev. James B. Keene, M.A. [wood, M.A.]
NEEDHAM MARKET (Theobald's, 1632).—W. Hennewark.—Rev. E. Spencer Noakes, M.A.
NEWBURY.—Rev. John Atkins, LL.B. [M.A.]
*NEWCASTLE HIGH SCH. (Staff.).—G. W. Rundall, M.A.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Royal).—S. C. Logan, M.A.
" (Allan's Endowed).—F. W. Brewer, M.A.
NEWHURCH (Lancs.).—T. E. Jackson, M.A.
NEW CROSS (Addey and Stanhope, New Cross Rd., S.E.).—A. E. Safer, B.S.C.
NEWPORT (Essex).—W. Waterhouse, M.A.
" (Salop).—Thomas Collins, M.A.

- NEWPORT (Isle of Wight).—C. D. Vibert, B.A.
 NEWTON ABBOT.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
 NORTH WALSHAM.—Rev. Henry W. Wimble, M.A.
 NORTHAMPTON (Day & Tech.).—R. E. Steel, M.A.
 NORTLEACH.—(Vacant.)
 NORTHWICH (Witton).—Rev. A. C. Whitley, M.A.
 NORWICH.—Rev. Eustace F. Gilbard, M.A.
 " (Ed. VI., Middle).—W. R. Gurley, M.A.
 NOTTING HILL, W. (St. Charles's).—Rev. R. Butler, D.D.
 *NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCH.—James Gow, LITT.D.
 NUNEATON (Edward VI.).—Rev. S. G. Waters, M.A.
 OAKAMOR (St. Wilfrid's, E. C.).—Very Rev. Walter Ireland.
 *OAKHAM (Rutland).—Rev. E. Vere Hodge, M.A.
 OCKBROOK (Derby, Moravian).—Rev. J. M. Mallalieu.
 ODHAM (Hants).—Rev. T. J. Thorburn, LL.D.
 OLDHAM.—S. O. Andrew, M.A.
 OMSKIRK.—(vacant.)
 OSWESTRY.—John J. Lloyd Williams, M.B.
 *OUNDSLE SCHOOL (Nthants).—F. W. Sanderson, M.A.
 *OXFORD St. Edward's.—Rev. T. W. Hudson, M.A.
 " *High Sch.—A. W. Cave, M.A.
 " (Magdalen Coll. School).—Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A.
 " (Cathedral).—Rev. J. Howard Swinstea.
 PEMBROKE DOCK.—T. R. Dawes, M.A.
 PENGE.—W. J. Gerrans, B.A.
 PENISTONE (Yorks, 1392).—J. W. Fulford, M.A.
 PENKETH, Warrington (Friends).—W. E. Brown.
 PETERBOROUGH.—Rev. E. J. Bidwell, M.A.
 " (Deacon's School).—J. Wheeler.
 PETERSFIELD (Churcher's).—Rev. W. H. Bond, M.A.
 PHILOLOGICAL (Marylebone Road, N.W.).—Win. Moore, B.A.
 *PLYMOUTH (College).—F. H. Colson, M.A.
 " (Corp. Gr. Sch.).—J. Kinton Bond, B.Sc.
 *POCKLINGTON (Yorks).—Rev. C. F. Hutton, M.A.
 PONTEFRAC (King's School).—Rev. T. Howey Nichols, M.A.
 POPLAR (George Green's: Boys).—J. T. Ashby.
 PORTSMOUTH.—J. C. Nicol, M.A.
 POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Lancs. (Baines').—T. D. Whittington, B.A.
 PRESTON.—H. C. Brooks, M.A.
 QUORN (The Rawlins).—E. W. Hensman, M.A.
 *RADLEY COLLEGE, Abingdon (1847).—Rev. T. Field, D.D.
 RAINES (St. George in the East).—R. S. Taylor.
 RAMSEY, Hunts).—A. A. Lintern, B.A.
 " (I. of M.).—Rev. A. S. Newton, B.A.
 RAMSGATE (St. Augustine's, H. C.).—Rt. Rev. Abbot, Bergh, O.S.B.
 RATOLIFFE (Leicester).—Rev. J. Cremonini.
 RATHFARNHAM (S. Columba's).—Rev. P. S. Whelan, M.A.
 RAWDON, Leeds (Friends').—J. A. Barringer.
 *READING.—Rev. W. Charles Eppstein, M.A.
 " (Kendrick).—Rev. E. Priestley, B.A.
 " (Friends').—John Ridges, M.A.
 REIGATE.—Robert S. Ragg, B.A.
 *REPTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire (1556).—Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, M.A.
 RETFORD.—Rev. T. Gough, B.Sc.
 RICHMOND (Surrey).—A. E. Buckhurst, M.A.
 " (Yorks).—D. E. Smith, M.A.
 RIPON.—C. C. S. Bland, M.A.
 RIBSWORTH (Yorks).—R. H. Elliott, M.A.
 RISLEY (Derbyshire).—Rev. C. W. Groves, M.A.
 RIVINGTON AND BLACKBOD (Lancs).—R. T. Johnson, M.A.
 ROCHESTER (King's).—(vacant).
 " (Mathematical Sch.).—Charles Bird, B.A.
 *ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood (1844).—Rev. J. P. Way, D.D.
 ROTHBHAM.—Rev. Hargreaves Heap, B.Sc.
 RUABON.—Rev. Alfred Lee Taylor, M.A.
 *RUGBY (1567).—Rev. Herbt. Armitage James, D.D.
 RUTHIN.—Rev. Watkin P. Whittington, M.A.
 RYDE (I. W. Coll.).—Rev. W. G. Whittam, M.A.
 ST. ALBANS.—Rev. Frank Wilcox, M.A.
 *ST. BRES (Cumb).—Rev. V. T. Newbold, M.A.
 ST. HELEN'S (Cowley).—E. J. Simpson, M.A.
 ST. IVES (Hunts).—Rev. John Clegg, B.A.
 *ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E.).—W. G. Rushbrooke, M.L.
 *ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Rd., W. (1509).—High Master, Fredk. W. Walker, LITT.D.
 " (Cathedral Choir School, 34 Carter Lane E.C.).—Rev. N. M. Morgan-Brown.
 SAFFRON WALDEN (Edw. VI.).—H. B. Stanwell, M.A.
 " (Friends').—J. E. Walker.
 SALISBURY.—Rev. J. C. Alcock, M.A.
 " (Choristers').—Rev. A. G. Robertson.
 SANDBACH.—S. W. Finn, M.A.
 SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—E. H. Blakeney, M.A.
 *SEDBERGH SCHOOL (Yorks).—C. Lowry, M.A.
 SEDGEBROOK (Lincs.).—F. Upton, M.A.
 SEVENOAKS.—G. H. Heslop, M.A.
 SHAFTESBURY.—P. T. Taylor, M.A.
 SHEBBEAR (Devon).—Thomas Ruddle, B.A.
 SHEFFIELD (Royal).—Rev. A. B. Haslam, M.A.
 " (Wesley Coll.).—Rev. V. W. Pearson, B.A.
 SHEPTON MALLET.—William Aldridge, B.A.
 *SHERBORNE SCHOOL, Dorset (1559).—Rev. F. B. Westcott, M.A.
 SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—W. B. Fimlott, M.A.
 *SHREWSBURY (1551).—Rev. H. W. Moss, M.A.
 STIRFORD, Banbury (Friends').—R. B. Oddie.
 SUDCOT, Somersetshire (Friends').—E. Ashby.
 SILOOATES (Wakefield).—J. A. Yonge, M.A.
 SKIPTON.—E. Tomson Hartley, M.A.
 SLIGO.—W. C. Eades, M.A.
 SNETTISHAM, Norf. (Hall's).—Rev. F. W. H. Palmer, M.A.
 SOLIHULL.—Rev. Robert Wilson, LL.D.
 *SOUTH EASTERN COLL., Ramsgate.—C. Morris, M.A.
 SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—J. Fewings, B.Sc.
 " (Taunton Trade).—S. J. Gubb, B.A.
 SOUTHPORT.—W. Ross, B.A.
 SOUTH SHIELDS (Marine Sch.).—A. T. Flagg, M.A.
 SOUTHWELL.—Rev. J. S. Wright, M.A.
 SPALDING (Lincs.).—Rev. E. M. Tweed, M.A.
 SPILSBY (Lincs.).—W. M. Ellie.
 STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—A. E. Layng, M.A.
 STAMFORD.—Rev. Dennis J. J. Barnard, LL.D.
 ST. ND (Manchester).—G. Longman, M.A.
 STEPNEY & BOW (Coopers' Co.).—G. F. Ferrott, M.A.
 STEVENAGE.—C. R. Edwards, M.A.
 STEYNING.—Rev. Alfred Harre, B.A.
 STOCKPORT.—Rev. W. A. Pemberton, M.A.
 STOCKTON-ON-TRES (Gr. Sch.).—E. J. Vie, B.A.
 STOKESLEY (Yorks).—H. Fawcett, M.A.
 STONE (Alleyne's).—W. J. Harding, M.A.
 *STONYURST (Blackburn, E.C.).—Rev. J. Browne, S.J.
 STOURBRIDGE (Edw. VI.).—Rupert Deakin, M.A.
 STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Edward VI.).—Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, M.A.
 STROUD (Marling Endowed).—W. J. Greenstreet, M.A.
 SUDBURY.—Rev. W. G. Normandale, B.A.
 SUNDERLAND (High S.).—Rev. E. M. Adamson, M.A.
 SUTTON-COLDFIELD.—Rev. Albert Smith, M.A.
 *SUTTON VALENCE (Kent).—G. L. Bennett, M.A.
 TAMWORTH.—T. J. Barford, B.Sc.
 TAUNTON (King's Coll.).—Rev. E. B. Vincent, M.A.
 " (School).—C. D. Whittaker, M.A.
 " (Queen's Coll.).—Arthur S. Haslam, M.A.

TAVISTOCK (Kelly Coll.).—Rev. W. H. David, M.A.
 (Gr. Sch.).—J. J. Alexander, M.A.
 TENBURY (St. Michael's).—Rev. E. Hinchcliff, M.A.
 THAME (Lord Williams's).—Rev. A. E. Shaw, M.A.
 THETFORD.—Rev. Benjamin Reed, B.A.
 THORNBURY.—G. Nixon, LL.B.
 THORNTON (Bradford).—J. Latham, LL.D.
 TIDESWELL (Buxton).—W. G. Boul, LL.D.
 *TIVERTON, BLUNDRELL'S.—A. L. Francis, M.A.
 *TONBRIDGE SCH. (1553).—Rev. C. C. Tancock, D.D.
 TOTNES (Edward VI.).—C. F. Rea, B.Sc.
 TOTTENHAM.—J. T. Cohen, B.A.
 TOWCESTER.—J. Wetherell, M.A.
 *TREWCOLL., Derbyshire.—Rev. J. S. Tucker, M.A.
 TUBRO.—Rev. F. G. E. Field, M.A.
 TONBRIDGE WELLS (Skinners' Middle School).—
 Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A.
 UKFIELD.—J. Montgomery, B.A.
 UFFCULME (Devon).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
 *UNIVERSITY COLL. SCH., Gower St., W. C.—J. L.
 Paton, M.A.
 UPHOLLAND (Wigan).—D. S. Rennard, B.A.
 *UPPINGHAM (1584).—Rev. E. Carus Selwyn, D.D.
 Ushaw (Durham, R. C.).—Rt. Rev. Bp. Wilkin-
 uttoxeter (Alleyne's).—J. F. Acheson, M.A. [S.C.
 VICTORIA PARK (Parmiter's).—R. P. Scott, LL.D.
 WAINFLEET (Magdalen).—Rev. W. Gerrish.
 *WAKEFIELD (Qn. Eliz.).—M. H. Peacock, B.B.S.
 WALLASEY (Liscard, Chesh.).—A. J. Mead, B.A.
 WALLINGFORD.—G. S. Morgan.
 WALSALL (Qn. Mary).—H. Bompas Smith, M.A.
 WALSINGHAM.—W. Shaw Hayler.
 WALTHAMSTOW (Monoux).—Rev. H. A. Allpass, B.A.
 WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.—Rev. A. Chilton, M.A.
 WANTAGE (King Alfred's).—F. Shervill, M.A.
 WARE.—F. S. Rossiter, M.A.
 (St. Edmund's).—Rev. B. Ward.
 WARMINGHAM.—W. F. Blaxter, M.A.
 WARRINGTON.—Rev. E. J. Willcocks, M.A.
 *WARWICK (King's Sch.).—Rev. R. F. Brown, M.A.
 (Middle).—H. S. Pyne, B.Sc.
 WATFORD.—W. R. Carter, B.A.
 (Lond. Orphan). Rev. O. C. Cockrem, LL.D.
 WELLINGBOROUGH (Nthants).—H. E. Platt, LL.D.
 WELLINGTON, Som. (County Sch.).—G. Corner, M.A.
 *WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Berks (1859).—Master,
 Rev. B. Pollock, M.A.
 WELLS (Cathedral Sch.).—Rev. W. H. Creaton, M.A.
 WEM (Salop).—J. Ohm, M.A.
 WEST BUCKLAND.—W. A. Knight, M.A.

WEST KENT (Brockley).—Rev. W. Williamson, B.A.
 WEST KIRBY (Cheshire).—Rev. W. Hollowell, M.A.
 WEST LAVINGTON (Gr. School).—J. C. Everett.
 *WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W. (1560).—Rev. W. G
 Rutherford, LL.D.
 WESTMINSTER CITY.—Robert E. H. Goffin.
 WESTWARD HO! (U. S. Coll.).—Rev. F. W. Tracy.
 WEYBRIDGE (St. George's).—Rev. O. L. Powels, C.J.
 *WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.—Rev. John A. Miller, B.D.
 WHALLEY (Lancs.).—Rev. W. H. Healey, M.A.
 WHITECHURCH (Salop).—E. Sharwood-Smith, M.A.
 WHITECHAPEL (Foundation).—H. Carter, B.A.
 WIGAN.—Rev. G. C. Chambres, M.A.
 WIGTON, Cumb. (Nelson Sch.).—Rev. W. E.
 Humphreys, M.A.
 (Friends').—J. J. Jopling, B.A.
 WIMBORNE.—E. Fynes-Clinton, M.A.
 WINCHCOMBE.—Thomas C. Webb.
 *WINCHESTER COLLEGE (1387).—Rev. William
 Andrewes Fearon, D.D.
 WINDERMERE.—P. P. Platt, B.Sc.
 WIRKSWORTH.—A. Berridge, M.A.
 WISBECH.—A. W. Poyser, M.A.
 WOLRINGHAM (Durham).—Rev. F. H. Eales, M.A.
 *WOLVERHAMPTON.—J. H. Hichens, M.A.
 (Tettenhall Coll.).—J. H. Haydon, M.A.
 WOLVERLEY (Worcestershire).—J. Elliot, B.A.
 WOODBRIDGE.—W. Madeley, M.A.
 WOODFORD (Bancroft's).—Rev. J. E. Symms, M.A.
 (Green (S. Francis's) Coll.).—C. S. Millard.
 WOODGREEN, N. (Masonic).—Rev. H. A. Hebb, M.A.
 WOODSTOCK.—Rev. J. Bell, M.A.
 WOOLHAMPTON (Reading, R. C.).—Rev. Canon
 Scannell, D.D.
 *WORCESTER (Cathedral, King's).—Rev. W. H.
 Chappel, M.A.
 (Roy. Gr. Sch.).—F. A. Hillard, M.A.
 (Blind College).—Rev. J. B. Nicholson, B.A.
 WORKSOP (St. Cuthbert's).—Rev. F. A. Hibbert, M.A.
 WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—Rev. F. W. Morris, M.A.
 WYNDHAM (Norfolk).—J. W. Burnside, B.A.
 (Oakham).—Rev. E. T. Glasspool, M.A.
 YALDING (Cleaves Endowed Sch.).—S. Williams.
 YARM (Yorks).—W. H. Hill, B.Sc.
 YARMOUTH.—Rev. Herbert A. Watson, M.A.
 YORK (St. Peter's).—Rev. E. C. Owen, M.A.
 (Abp. Holgate's).—Rev. W. Johnson, M.A.
 (Bootham, Friends').—A. Rowntree, B.A.
 YORKSHIRE SOCIETY'S (Westminster Bridge Road,
 S. E.).—R. C. Norton, B.Sc.

PRIMARY DAY SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

YEAR.	ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.		
	No. of Schools Inspected.	No. on Registers.	Average Attendance.	No. of Schools Inspected	No. on Registers.	Average Attendance.	No. of Schools Open.	Pupils on Rolls.	Average Attendance.
1884	18,761	4,337,321	3,273,124	3,131	587,945	448,242	7,832	1,089,079	492,928
1885	18,895	4,412,148	3,371,325	3,081	592,266	455,655	7,936	1,075,664	502,454
1886	19,022	4,505,825	3,438,425	3,092	615,498	476,890	8,024	1,071,791	490,484
1887	19,154	4,635,184	3,527,381	3,111	631,865	491,735	8,112	1,071,768	515,388
1888	19,221	4,687,510	3,614,957	3,105	641,540	496,239	8,196	1,060,895	493,883
1889	19,310	4,755,835	3,682,625	3,116	648,089	503,100	8,251	1,053,399	507,865
1890	19,419	4,804,149	3,717,917	3,076	664,465	512,690	8,298	1,037,102	489,144
1891	19,508	4,824,683	3,749,956	3,105	677,948	538,365	8,346	1,022,361	506,336
1892	19,515	5,005,979	3,870,774	3,030	666,992	538,678	8,403	1,019,624	495,254
1893	19,577	5,126,373	4,100,030	3,004	664,838	542,851	8,459	1,032,287	527,060
1894	19,709	5,198,741	4,225,334	3,054	686,335	567,442	8,505	1,028,281	525,547
1895	19,739	5,299,469	4,325,030	3,034	692,202	575,305	8,557	1,018,408	519,515
1896	19,848	5,422,989	4,422,911	3,083	709,478	592,934	8,606	1,008,939	534,957
1897	19,958	5,507,939	4,488,543	3,086	716,893	605,389	8,631	798,972	521,141
1898	19,937	5,576,866	4,554,165	3,057	717,747	605,776	8,651	794,818	518,799
1899	20,064	5,654,092	4,636,938	3,062	866,066	731,272	No	Return.	1000

ENGLAND.

Bristol.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (see p. 261).

Cambridge.

GIBTON COLLEGE.

Mistress, Miss Welsh.

Vice-Mistress, Miss C. Jones.

Resident Lecturers.—Miss Jex-Blake, *Classics*.
Miss Meyer, *Mathematics*. Miss Bentnck-Smith,
Medieval and Modern Languages. Miss C. Jones,
Moral Science. Miss D. Marshall, *Natural Science*.Bursar, Miss M. Pickton, 13, Leinster Square,
Bayswater, W.

Hon. Sec., Miss Davies, 12, York Street, W.

Secretary, Miss Shora Nightingale, 11, Queens-
borough Terrace, W.

Junior Bursar, Miss E. M. Allen.

Registrar and Librarian, Miss Crewdson.

NEWHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Mrs. Henry Sidgwick.

Vice-Principals, Miss Katherine Stephen; Miss
Mary Rickett; Miss B. A. Clough.Hon. Sec., Miss M. G. Kennedy, Shenstone,
Cambridge.

Cheltenham.

LADIES' SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Beale.

Egham.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Penrose

Vice-Principal, Miss E. M. Guiness.

Resident Lecturers—*Classics*, Miss M. E. J. Taylor.
Ancient History, The Principal. *Mathematics*,
Miss C. Frost; Miss E. M. Rowell. *Chemistry*,
Miss E. E. Field; Miss M. M. Gostling, F.R.O.
Botany, Miss M. Benson, D.Sc. *History*, Miss
M. W. Hayes-Robinson. *English Lang. and
Lit.*, Miss K. S. Block. *French*, Miss M.
Péchinot, B.A. *German*, Miss E. M. Cunning-
ham. *Philology*, Miss H. M. R. Murray. *Music*,
Miss J. M. Crawford.

Secretary, Miss Sim.

Hampstead.

WESTFIELD COLLEGE.

Resident Mistress, Miss C. L. Maynard.

Resident Lecturers, Miss A. W. Richardson, B.A.,
Miss M. T. Beloe, B.A., Miss L. Whitby, B.A.,
Miss Strudwick and Miss Caroline Steel.

Secretary, Miss S. M. Smece.

GIRLS' PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—Miss E. J. Hogg.
ASHFORD (Welsh Girls' Sch.) Miss A. H. Jones.
BANGOR (County).—Miss Mason, B.A.
BATH (Royal Sch.).—Miss C. M. Blake.
BEDFORD (High).—Miss Ollie.
" (Modern).—Miss E. E. Dolby.
BERKHAMSTED.—Miss Beatrice Harris.
BIDEFORD (Edgehill Sch.).—Rev. W. B. Reed.
BIRKENHEAD (High).—Miss Waldron.
BIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High).—Miss G. Tarle-
ton-Young. [S.A.]
" (Aston, Kg. Edwd's.).—Miss Nimmo,
" (Camp Hill).—Miss Grundy.

London.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, York Place, Baker St., W.,
(now a constituent part of the University
of London).Principal, Miss Ethel Hurlbutt.
Vice-Principal, Miss C. A. Raisin, D.Sc.
Sec. of Council, Miss Margaret A. Boyd.

KING'S COLLEGE (see p. 259).

Liverpool.

UNIVERSITY HALL.

Warden, Miss Margaret E. Tabor.

Manchester.

OWENS COLLEGE (see p. 260).

Oxford.

LADY MARGARET HALL.

Principal, Miss Wordsworth.

Vice-Principals and Resident Tutors, Miss Pearson;
Miss Sellar; Miss Lodge.

Resident Bursar, Miss W. L. Cobbe.

Hon. Sec., Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 8, Merton Street.

ST. HILDA'S HALL.

Lady Principal, Mrs. Burtows.

ST. HUGH'S HALL.

Principal, Miss C. A. E. Moberly.

Vice-Principal, Miss D. Wylie.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Agnes Maitland.

Vice-Principal, Hon. Alice Bruce.

Resident Tutors, Miss Lees, Miss M. Pope, Miss
Lorimer, Miss P. Sheavyn.

Librarian, Miss S. M. Fry.

OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS.

Principal, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 8, Merton Street.

WALES.

Aberystwyth.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (see p. 262).

Bangor.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (see p. 262).

Cardiff.

ABERDARE HALL (see p. 262).

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY (see p. 263).

St. Andrews.

St. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY (see p. 262).

IRELAND.

Dublin.

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY (see p. 254).

BIRMINGHAM (Summer Hill).—Miss Vale.
" (Gr., Bath Row).—Miss Parniter.
" (High Sch. New St.).—Miss Creak, B.A.
BLACKBURN (High).—Miss Tate.
BOLTON (High).—Miss O. Dymond, B.A.
BRADFORD (Gr.).—Miss M. E. Roberts.
BRAMLEY (S. Catherine's).—Mrs. A. R. Baker.
BRIGHTON (St. Mary's Hall).—Miss Potter, B.A.
BRISTOL (Clergy Daughters' School).—Miss M.
Kitching, B.A.
" (Colston's).—Miss G. A. Smith.
" (Redland High Sch.).—Miss Cocks.
BRUTON (Sunny Hill).—Miss E. J. Radford.

- BURTON-ON-TRENT (High Sch.).—Miss K. Ratty.
 BURY (Grammar School).—Miss Kitchener.
 BUSHEY (St. Margaret's, Clergy Orphan Corporation).—Miss Bayles.
 CAMBORNE (Redbrook Coll.).—Miss Pratt.
 CAMBRIDGE (Perse High Sch.).—Miss Street.
 CANTERBURY (Simon Langton).—Miss Proudfoot.
 CARDIFF (County).—Miss Collin, B.A.
 CARMARTHEN (County).—Miss Holme.
 CAVERSHAM (Queen Anne's).—Miss Holmes.
 CHELTENHAM, 1854 (Ladies' Coll.).—Miss D. Beale.
 CHESTER (Queen's).—Mrs. H. Sandford.
 CLIFTON (High School).—Miss Burns.
 COLWYN BAY (Denbighshire).—Miss R. Hovey, B.A.
 CORK (High).—Miss H. A. Martin.
 COWBRIDGE (County).—Miss E. L. Renaut, B.A.
 DARBINGTON (High).—Miss Trowse.
 DEWSBURY (Wheelwright).—Mrs A. E. Holme.
 DUDLEY (Proprietary).—Miss Burke, B.A.
 EALING (Pss. Helena College).—Miss Williamson.
 EDGBASTON (Calthorpe Rd.).—Miss L. L. Thomas.
 EDINBURGH (Ladies' Coll.).—R. Robertson, M.A.
 " (G. Watson's Coll.).—Alex. Thomson.
 EXETER (High).—Miss Caroline Turner.
 FALMOUTH (High School).—Miss Todd.
 FOLKESTONE (Kent Coll.).—Miss Brunyate.
 GRAVESEND (Milton Mt.).—Miss Conder.
 GRAYS (Palmer's Endowed).—Miss H. Beck.
 GREAT CROSBY (M. T. S.).—Miss I. Bolton.
 GUERNSEY (Ladies Coll.).—Miss Mellish, M.A.
 HAVERFORDWEST (Tasker's).—Miss Waddy, B.A.
 HERFORD (High).—Miss E. Krabbé.
 HITCHIN (Gr.).—Miss Gosnell, B.A.
 HUXTON (Liverpool Coll.).—Miss S. G. Anthony, B.A.
 ILMINSTER (Gr.).—Miss Sumner, LL.A.
 JERSEY (Ladies' Coll.).—Miss Roberts.
 " (High Sch.).—Miss Royce and Miss Wilson.
 KEIGHLEY (Gr.).—Miss Atkinson, B.A.
 KIDDERMINSTER (High).—Miss Bennett.
 KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Tiffin's).—Miss Flavell.
 KIRBY LONSDALE (Clergy).—Miss Williams.
 LEAMINGTON (High).—Miss M. L. Huckwell.
 LEEK (C. of England High).—Miss E. A. Brierley.
 LEEDS (High).—Miss Powell.
 " (Modern).—Miss E. Garbutt, M.A.
 LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—Miss Leicester.
 LEYLAND (High Sch.).—Miss A. Bare.
 LICHFIELD (High School).—Miss Hawkins.
 LINCOLN (High).—Miss Constance E. Ashburner.
 LIVERPOOL (Coll., Grove St.).—Miss D. C. E. Clark.
 " (Blackburne Hou. e.).—Miss Coombe.
 " (Wallasey High Sch.).—Miss Vyner.
 " (Howell's, 1859).—Miss Kendall.
 LLANELLY (Intermediate).—Miss C. Davies.
 LONDON (Ch. of Eng. High Schools).—*Baker St., N.W., Miss L. B. Strong; Graham St., Miss Wolseley-Lewis, B.A.*
 " (Coborn Sch. Bow).—Miss Cawthorne.
 " (Datchelor Sch. Camberwell).—Miss Rigg.
 " (Camden Sch., F. M. Buss.).—Miss Lawford.
 " (Lewisham Gr. Catford).—Miss Ashworth.
 " (Central Foundation Sch., E.C.).—Miss Hanbidge, M.A.
 " (Charing Cross, St. Martin's Endowed High Sch., W.C.).—Miss Pullée.
 " (City of Lond. Sch.).—Miss Blagrove, B.A.
 " (James Allen's, Dulwich).—Miss Coulter.
 " (Greenwich, Roan Sch.).—Miss Walker, B.A.
 LONDON (Haberdashers', Acton).—Miss E. Millar.
 " (" , Hatcham).—Miss Connolly.
 " (Hackney, Lady Holles's).—Miss A. B. Clark.
 " (Harley St., Queen's College School, 1838).—Miss C. G. Luard.
 " (Islington, Owen's).—Miss Armstrong.
 " (18, Langham Place, W., Polytechnic Sch.).—Miss Pitter.
 " (N. London Collegiate School, Camden Rd.).—Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc.
 " (Poplar, George Green's).—Miss Chaffer.
 " (St. Clement Danes, Holborn Estate).—Miss Cocking LL.A.
 " (Stamford Hill, Skinner's).—Miss Smither.
 " (Westminster, Grey Coat).—Miss E. Day.
 LOUGHBOROUGH (High).—Miss Walmsley.
 MACCLESFIELD (High).—Miss Field.
 MAIDSTONE (Gr.).—Miss Hailey.
 MANCHESTER (High).—Miss Burstall, B.A.
 " NORTH (High).—Miss E. M. Clarke.
 " (Pendleton, High).—Miss Butcher.
 MANSFIELD (Qn. Elizabeth's).—Miss Macrae, B.A.
 MIDDLESBROUGH (High).—Miss Bedford, M.A.
 MONMOUTH (High).—Miss Luckes.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Allan's Endowed).—Miss Dobson.
 " Staffs. (Orme Girls' Sch.).—Miss M. Powell.
 NEWPORT, MON. (Intermediate).—Miss Vivian.
 NORTHWICH (High).—Miss E. M. Clarke.
 OLDHAM (Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Miss A. B. Clark, B.A.
 PENZANCE (W. Cornwall Coll.).—Miss E. C. Hanna.
 " (C. of Eng. High Sch.).—Miss E. Hare, B.A.
 PLYMOUTH (High).—Miss Turnbull.
 PRESTON (High).—Miss L. C. Dold.
 READING (Kendrick).—Miss Rundell.
 REDHILL (St. Anne's).—Miss Freeman.
 RETFORD (High).—Miss Arblaster.
 ROCHESTER (Gr.).—Miss Easton.
 RUGELEY (St. Anne's).—Miss M. A. Rice.
 ST. ANDREWS (St. Leonards).—Miss Grant.
 " (St. Katharines).—Miss F. R. Gray.
 ST. HELEN'S (Cowley Schools).—Miss Walker, B.A.
 ST. LEONARD'S (Ladies' Coll.).—Miss F. Bishop.
 SALE (High).—Miss E. B. Bower.
 SALISBURY (Godolphin).—Miss M. A. Douglas.
 SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—Miss Byles.
 STAMFORD (High).—Miss Monro.
 STOCKPORT (High Sch.).—Miss E. M. Sewell, B.A.
 SWANSEA (County Sch.).—Miss L. M. Bengier.
 THETFORD, Norfolk (Gr.).—Miss C. L. Phillips.
 TOTTENHAM (High).—Miss Beggs.
 TRURO (High).—Miss Morrison.
 TWICKENHAM (Royal School for Daughters of Naval Officers).—Miss Leys.
 WAKEFIELD (High).—Miss McCroben.
 WALLINGTON (County).—Miss E. Williams, B.A.
 WALSALL (Queen Mary's).—Miss Foxley.
 WALTHAMSTOW (High).—Miss Hewett, B.Sc.
 WARWICK (King's High Sch. ol.).—Miss Lea.
 WATFORD (Gr.).—Miss Coles.
 WELLS (Blue Sch.).—Miss Orme.
 WEST HAM (High).—Miss Atkins.
 WINCHESTER (High).—Miss Mowbray.
 WORCESTER (High).—Miss Ottley.
 WYCOMBE ABBEY (Bucks).—Miss Dove.

ACADEMY, ROYAL, Burlington House, W.—*President*, Sir Edward John Poynter, 1896. *Keeper*, E. Crofts. *Treasurer*, Alfred Waterhouse. *Lib.*, W. F. Yeames. *Sec.*, Fred. A. Eaton. *Reg.*, C. McLean.

ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.		R.A.	
1848	Abbey, Edwin A.	1898	Lucas, John Seymour.
1868	Aitchison, George	1893	MacWhirter, John.
1879	Armistead, Hy. H.	1877	Orcardson, W. Q.
1896	Boughton, Geo. Hy.	1881	Oulesen, Walter W.
1891	Brook, Thos.	1876	Poynter, Sir E. J.
1867	Cooper, Thos. Sid.	1894	Prinsep, Val. Cn.
1896	Crofts, Ernest.	1896	Richmond, Sir Wm.
1877	Davis, Hen. W. B.		B., K.C.B.
1891	Dicksee, Frank.	1881	Riviere, Briton.
1887	Fildes, S. Luke.	1869	Sant, James.
1895	Ford, Edwd. Onslow	1897	Sargent, John S.
1892	Gilbert, Alf., m.v.o.	1877	Shaw, Rd. Norman.
1863	Goodall, Frederick.	1887	Stone, Marcus.
1891	Gow, Andrew C.	1879	Tadema, Sir
1881	Graham, Peter.		Laurence Alma-
1893	Gregory, Edward J.	1888	Thornycroft, W. H.
1890	Herkomer, H. von.	1885	Waterhouse, Alf.
1860	Hook, Jas. Clarke.	1895	Waterhouse, J. W.
1896	Jackson, Thos. G.	1870	Wells, Henry Tan.
1893	Leader, Benj.	1893	Woods, Henry.
	Williams.	1878	Yeames, Wm. F.
1876	Leslie, G. Dunlop.		

HON. RETIRED ACADEMICIANS.	
1853	Frith, Wm. Powell.
1864	Horsley, J. Calcott.

HON. FOREIGN ACADEMICIANS.	
1893	Breton, Jules.
1896	Dubois, Paul.
1869	Gérôme, Jean Léon.

ASSOCIATES.		A.R.A.
Belcher, John.	John, Wm. Goscombe.	
Bodley, Geo. Fred.	La Thangue, Henry H.	
Bramley, Frank.	Macbeth, Rbt. Walker.	
Brett, John.	Murray, David.	
Clausen, George.	North, John W.	
Cope, Arthur Stockdale.	Parsons, Alfred.	
Crowe, Eyre.	Shannon, James J.	
Drury, E. Alfred B.	Smythe, Lionel P.	
East, Alfred.	Solomon, J. Solomon.	
Farquharson, Joseph	Storey, Geo. Adolphus.	
Forbes, Stanhope A.	Swan, John M.	
Frampton, Geo. Jas.	Tuke, Henry S.	
Hacker, Arthur.	Waterlow, Ernest Albt.	
Hemy, Charles N.	Webb, Aston.	
Hunter, Colin.	Wyllie, W. L.	

HON. RETIRED ASSOCIATES.	
Le Jeune, Henry.	Nicol, Erskine.
Morris, Philip Richard.	Staepole, Frederic.

FORMER PRESIDENTS.			
1	Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1768.	5	Sir Charles Eastlake, 1850.
■	Benjamin West, 1792.	■	Sir Francis Grant, 1866
3	Sir Thomas Lawrence, 1820.	7	Sir Frederic (Lord) Leighton, 1878.
4	Sir Martin A. Shee, 1830.	8	Sir John Everett Millais, Bt., 1896.

ACADEMY, ROYAL IRISH, 19 Dawson Street, Dublin. —*Pres.*, Earl of Rosse, K.P. *Treas.*, Rev. M. H. Close, M.A. *Sec. Rev.* J. H. Bernard, D.D.; *Sec. of Council*, R. Atkinson, LL.D. *For. Sec.* R. F. Scharff, Ph.D. *Librarian*, G. A. J. Cole, F.C.S. *Resident Sec.*, R. Macalister, LL.B.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, SOCIETY OF, 4 King Street, Cheapside.—*Sec.*, James Martin.

ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED, in England and Wales, Moorgate Place, E.C.—*President*, Ernest Cooper. *Sec.*, Hon. George Colville.

ACTORS' ASSOCIATION, 10 King Street, W.C.—*Pres.*, Sir H. Irving. *Sec.*, Chas. Cruikshanks.

ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C.—*Pres.*, C. D. Higham. *Hon. Secs.*, E. Woods; F. Schooling. *Asst. Sec.*, A. G. Wiggins.

ADDITIONAL HOME BISHOPS' FUND AND POOR CLERGY HOLIDAY FUND.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Prebendary Arthur J. Ingram, M.A., St. Margaret's Rectory, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

AEONAUTICAL SOCIETY, ■ St. George's Place, S.W.—*Pres.*, Major B. F. S. Baden-Powell.

AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION, for assisting poor persons discharged from Asylums for the Insane. Offices: Church House, S.W.—*Sec.*, H. T. Roxby.

AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL, 26 Charles St., St. James's.—*Pres.*, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G. *Sec. & Act. Treas.*, C. B. Shaw.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 13 Hanover Sq.—*Pres.*, Earl Cawdor. *Sec.*, Sir Ernest Clarke. County Meeting, June 25 to July 1, 1901, at Cardiff.

AGRICULTURE, CENTRAL CHAMBER OF, Broad Sanctuary Chambers, Westminster, S.W.—*Sec.*, Ernest H. Godfrey.

ALBERT, ROYAL, ORPHAN ASYLUM, near Bagshot (non-cadavassing).—*Sec.*, H. W. Tatum, 62 King William Street, London Bridge.

ANALYSTS, SOC. OF PUBLIC, 4 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Hon. Secs.*, E. J. Bevan; A. C. Chapman.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF, 10 Buckingham St., W.C.—*Sec.*, T. Turner.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 3 Hanover Square, W.—*President*, C. H. Read, F.S.A. *Sec.*, J. L. Myres, M.A., F.S.A.

ANTIQUARIES, SOCIETY OF, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, Viscount Dillon. *Treas.*, Philip Norman. *Director*, F. G. Hilton Price. *Sec.*, Chas. H. Read. *Assist. Sec.*, W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.

Clerk, George Clinch. F.S.A.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOC., BRITISH AND FOREIGN (1839), 55 New Broad St., E.C. *Sec.*, Travers Buxton, M.A.

ANTI-VACCINATION LEAGUE, 50 Parliament Street, S.W. *Hon. Sec.*, C. Gane.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, LONDON, 32 Sackville Street, W. *Sec.*, Sidney G. Trist.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, NATIONAL, 92 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Hon. Stephen Coleridge.

Sec., Robert Stewart.

APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF, Water Lane, Blackfriars.—*Clerk*, J. R. Upton. *Sec. to Examiners*, Frank Haydon, L.B.C.P. L.S.A.

ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 32 Sackville Street, W.—*Pres.*, Marquess of Granby.

Treasurer, C. Lynam. *Sub-treas.*, S. Rayson. *Secs.*, Rev. H. J. D. Astley, M.A.; G. Patrick.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, ROYAL, 20 Hanover Square, W.—*Pres.*, Sir H. Howorth, K.O.I.E.

Treas., J. Hilton, F.S.A. *Hon. Sec.*, A. H. Lyell, F.S.A.

ARCHITECTS, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH, 9 Conduit Street, W.—*Secretary*, W. J. Locke, B.A.

F.E.I.B.A., and A.E.I.B.A.

ARCHITECTS, SOCIETY OF, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.—*Pres.*, T. Walter L. Emden, J.P. *Hon. Sec.*, Ellis Marsland. *Sec.*, C. McArthur Butler.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 56 Gt. Marlborough Street, W.—*Pres.*, W. H. Seth-Smith. *Hon. Secs.*, G. B. Carvill; R. S. Balfour. *Sec.*, D. G. Driver.

- ARMY AND NAVY LABOUR CORPS. For the Civil Employment of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors of H.M.'s Forces, 21 Regent Street, W.—*Secretary*, Captain N. Sp. Perceval.
- ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, 112 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.—*Sec.*, Col. G. Phillips.
- ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 24 Bedford Street, W.C.—*Pres.*, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, k.g. *Pres. of Council*, Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Stradbroke. *Sec.*, Major H. Vane Stow.
- ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W.—*Sec.*, Percy Edsall.
- ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (AND ORPHAN FUND), 3 Soho Square, W.—*Treas.*, A. Waterhouse, B.A. *Sec.*, D. Gordon.
- ARTISTS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH, Suffolk St., S.W.—*Pres.*, Sir Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A. *Hon. Sec.*, T. F. M. Sheard, M.A. *Act. Sec.*, Carew Martin.
- ARTS, SOCIETY OF, 18 John St., Adelphi.—*Sec.*, Sir H. T. Wood, M.A. *Assist. Sec.*, H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A.
- ART-UNION OF LONDON, 112 Strand.—*Hon. Secs.*, John Sparkes; T. B. Morrish, J.P. *Sec.*, F. L. Marriott.
- ASIATIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, 22 Albemarle Street.—*Pres.*, Right Hon. the Lord Reay, G.C.S.I. *Sec.*, Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, LL.D. *Hon. Sec.*, E. N. Cust, LL.D. E.A.S.
- ASIATICS, STRANGERS' HOME FOR, West India Dock Road, E. *Hon. Sec.*, Major-Gen. F. E. A. Chamier.
- ASSOCIATED BOARD, THE, OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, for Local Examinations in Music, 32 Maddox St.—*Pres.*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, k.g. *Chairman*, T. Threlfall. *Sec.*, James Muir.
- ASTRONOMICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH. *Office*, 26 Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C. Meetings at Sion College, E.C.—*Pres.*, G. M. Seabroke, F.R.A.S. *Treas.*, W. H. Maw, F.R.A.S. *Secs.*, Jas. C. Petrie, F.R.A.S.; A. C. D. Crommelin, F.R.A.S.
- ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, E. B. Knobel. *Treas.*, W. H. Maw. *Secs.*, F. W. Dyson, M.A.; H. F. Newall, M.A. *Foreign Sec.*, Sir W. Huggins, K.C.B., F.R.S. *Assist. Sec.*, W. H. Wesley. F.R.A.S.
- AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (INCORPORATED), Founded 1886, 57 & 58 Chancery Lane, W.C.—*Sec.*, Charles Harris.
- AUTHORS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF, 4 Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—*Sec.*, G. H. Thring.
- BAND OF HOPE UNION, UNITED KINGDOM, 60 Old Bailey.—*Sec.*, Charles Wakely.
- BANKERS, INSTITUTE OF, 34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.—*President*, Lord Hillingdon. *Secretary*, W. Talbot Agar.
- BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1792), 19 Furnival St., Holborn.—*Sec.*, Alfred Henry Baynes, F.R.A.S.
- BAPTIST UNION CORPORATION, LIMITED, 19 Furnival St., E.C.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A.
- BARNARDO'S (DR.) HOMES (National Incorporated Waifs Association). *Chief Offices*, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, E.—*President*, Lord Brassey, K.C.B. *Treas.*, Wm. Fowler. *Founder and Director*, Thomas John Barnardo, F.R.C.S.B.E. *Gen. Sec.*, John Odling.
- BARONETAGE, HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF THE, 51 Coleman St., E.C.—*Registrar*, Francis W. Pixley, F.S.A.
- BIBLE SOCIETY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN (1804), 146 Queen Victoria Street.—*Pres.*, Marquess of Northampton. *Secs.*, Rev. John Sharp, M.A.; Rev. John H. Ritson, M.A. *Literary Sup.*, Rev.
- T. H. Darlow, M.A. *Publishing Sup.*, J. J. Brown.
- BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, SOCIETY OF, 37 Gt. Russell St., W.C.—*Sec.*, W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A.
- BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 20 Hanover Square, W.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. W. Pollard.
- BIMETALLIC LEAGUE (London, Manchester, Bristol and Dublin). *London Office*, 4 St. George St., S.W.—*President*, Lord Aldenham. *General Sec.*, Henry McNiel, F.S.S.
- BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND, 46A Pall Mall, S.W.—*Secretary*, Rev. H. Kirk, M.A.
- BLIND ASSOCIATION, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, for promoting the Education and Employment of the Blind, 33 Cambridge Square, W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. T. R. Armitage. *Communications to* George R. Boyle.
- BLIND PENSION SOCIETY, ROYAL, 237 Southwark Bridge Road.—*Sec.*, W. Elliott Terry.
- BLIND, SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT, *Office*, St. George's Circus, Southwark.—*Treasurer*, Stuart Johnson. *Hon. Secretary*, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A.
- BLIND TO READ, SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE, 10 Upper Avenue Road, N.W.—*Sec.*, Capt. G. G. Webber, R.N.
- BLUES, BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF, FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS EDUCATED AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHAN CHILDREN.—*Pres.*, Rev. William Haig Brown, LL.D. *Treas.*, Ald. Vaughan Morgan. *Sec.*, Geo. Wilkins, Lyndhurst, Greenhill Park, Harlesden, N.W.
- BOTANICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, Regent's Park.—*Sec. and Supt.*, J. Bryant Sowerby, F.L.S.
- BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL (KING EDWARD'S) SCHOOLS—for Girls, St. George's Road, Southwark, S.E.; for Boys, Witley, Surrey.—*President*, Sir G. Faudel Phillips, Bt., G.C.I.E. *Treas.*, Lt.-Col. A. J. Copeland.
- BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Burlington House.—*Pres. Elect*, Prof. A. W. Rucker. *General Secs.*, Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen, K.C.B.; Dr. D. H. Scott, F.R.S. *Asst. Gen. Sec.*, G. Griffith, M.A. *Gen. Treas.*, Prof. G. Carey Foster, F.R.S. *Clerk*, H. C. Stewardson. In 1901 will meet at Glasgow (Sept. 11); in 1902, at Belfast.
- BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE, 112 Cannon Street, E.C.—*Pres.*, The Duke of Devonshire, k.g. *Sec.*, C. Freeman Murray.
- BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 429 Strand.—*President*, William Alfred Elliston, M.D. *President Elect*, George Bagot Ferguson, M.D. *Gen. Sec.*, Francis Fowke.
- BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Mackenzie Pk., Slough. *Office*, 62 Bishopsgate St. Within.—*Sec.*, Charles T. Hoskins.
- BUILDERS, INSTITUTE OF (London Master Builders' Association), 31 and 32 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.—*Sec.*, T. Costigan.
- BUREAU VERITAS. International Registry of Shipping, British Committee, 155 Fenchurch Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, P. L. Breslau.
- CALEDONIAN ASYLUM, ROYAL, Caledonian Road, Holloway, N.—*Sec.*, P. D. Graham.
- CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART, ROYAL, Plás Mawr, Conway.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Slater.
- CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, ROYAL, Kingston-on-Thames. *Office*, 5 York Street, S.W.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. A. C. Fryer.
- CAMBRIDGE FUND FOR OLD AND DISABLED SOLDIERS, ROYAL, War Office, Pall Mall.—(This fund is personally administered by the Commander-in-Chief.) *Sec.*, W. Sheean.

- CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, INCORPORATED INSTITUTE OF BRITISH, TOWN HALL, WESTMINSTER.—*Sec.*, A. W. Barr, 30 Moorgate Street, E.C.
- CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY, 15 BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND.—*Sec.*, C. S. Loeh.
- CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, SOCIETY OF, PALACE CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. G. Cresswell.
- CHEMICAL SOCIETY, BURLINGTON HOUSE.—*President*, T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.*, Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.; Alexander Scutt, M.A., F.R.S.; *Asst. Sec. and Lib.*, Robert Steele, F.C.S.
- CHEMISTRY, INSTITUTE OF, OF G. BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 30 BLOOMSBURY SQ., W.C.—*Pres.*, Prof. J. Millar Thompson, LL.D., F.R.S. *Registrar and Res. Sec.*, Richard B. Pilcher, F.I.C. and A.I.C.
- CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS. *Chief Office*, Bonner Road, London, N.E.—*Prin.*, Rev. A. E. Gregory; *Sec.*, J. Pendlebury, M.A.
- CHOLMONDELEY CHARITIES, 2 BLOOMSBURY PLACE, W.C.—*Treas. and Sec.*, Sir Paget Bowman, Bt.
- CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY, 26 CHARING CROSS, S.W.—*Pres.*, Archbp. of Canterbury. *Secs.*, Revs. C.L. Engström, M.A.; T. T. Waterman, B.A.
- CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE.—*Treasurers*, Rev. H. Wace, D.D., W. H. Clay; J. C. Salt: Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P. *Secs.*, Rev. W. O. B. Allen; Rev. E. McClure. *Organising Secs.*, South, Rev. A. M. Peckham; North, Rev. W. Robinson, 26 St. Andrew's Place, Bradford. *Accountant*, G. Wilkins. *Coll.*, H. W. Orchard.
- CHURCH ARMY, 130 EDGWARE RD.—*Hon. Chief Sec.*, Rev. W. Carlike.
- CHURCH ASSOCIATION, 14 BUCKINGHAM STREET, W.C.—*Sec.*, Henry Miller. *Organising Secs.*, R. Stewart Clough; Rev. T. H. Sparshott; Rev. E. G. Bowring, ■ A.
- CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY, LONDON DIOCESAN, 46A, PALL MALL, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. H. Nelson.
- CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR CHURCH DEFENCE AND CHURCH INSTRUCTION, CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.—*Secretary*, T. Martin Tilby.
- CHURCH EMIGRATION SOCIETY, 34 NEWARK STREET, STEPNEY, E.—*President*, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London. *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. E. Sheppard, M.A.
- CHURCH HOUSE, DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.—*Sec.*, Sydney W. Flamank.
- CHURCH MISSIONARY SOC., SALISBURY SQ.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Kennaway, Bt., M.P. *Treas.*, Col. Robert Williams, M.P. *Secs.*, Rev. H. E. Fox, M.A. (*Hon.*); Rev. B. Baring-Gould, M.A.; Rev. F. Baylis, M.A.; Rev. G. Furness Smith, M.A.; Rev. G. B. Durrant, M.A.; Rev. D. H. D. Wilkinson, M.A.; Eugène Stock (*Editorial*); D. M. Lang (*Lay*).
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOOK SOCIETY, 11 ADAM ST., STRAND, W.C.—*Sec.*, Charles R. Ray.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR WAIFS AND STRAYS, SAVOY STREET, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, W.C.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. de M. Rudolf.
- CHURCH OF ENG. SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOC., 56 HAYMARKET, S.W.—*Sec.*, Reuben G. Keston.
- CHURCH OF ENG. SOLDIERS' INSTITUTES, CHURCH CO., WESTMINSTER.—*Sec.*, Col. E. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND S. S. INSTITUTE, 13 SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET ST.—*Sec.*, J. Palmer. *Organ. Sec.*, Rev. H. Dawson.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, DEANSGATE, WESTMINSTER.—*Sec.*, F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N.; *Asst. Sec.*, A. F. Harvey.
- CHURCH OF ENG. ZENANA MISSION, 27 CHANCERY LANE, W.C.—*Secs.*, Rev. G. Tonge; R. G. MacDonald; Miss Mulvany.
- CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY, FALCON COURT, 32 FLEET STREET.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. G. Fowell, M.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, Rev. J. W. Fall, M.A. *Lay Sec.*, A. Thomas.
- CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY, 12 FINSBURY CIRCUS.—*Sec.*, J. Slater-Spence.
- CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY, 35 FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.—*Sec.*, John Whittington.
- CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' SOCIETY, 47 VICTORIA ST, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. S. E. Ackermann.
- CIVIL ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF, 61, GEORGE ST., S.W.—*President*, James Mansergh. *Sec.*, J. H. T. Tudsbery, D.Sc. *M.Inst. C.E.*
- CLERGY FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—*Sec.*, Rev. George Howard, 29 Cambridge Road, Bromley, Kent.
- CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION, 35 PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W.—*President*, Archbishop of Canterbury. *Sec.*, Rev. Wm. Charles Cluff, M.A.
- CLERGY PENSIONS INSTITUTION, 11 NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, W.C.—*Sec. and Actry*, J. Duncan, F.I.A.
- CLINICAL SOCIETY, ■ HANOVER SQUARE, W.—*Hon. Secs.*, C. J. Symonds, M.S.; Percy Kidd, M.D.
- COAL SMOKE ABATEMENT SOC., 59 CHANCERY LANE, W.C.—*Pres.*, Sir William Richmond, K.C.B., B.A. *Hon. Sec.*, Owen B. Thomas.
- COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY, 9 SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET ST.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon Hurst, D.D.
- COLONIAL INSTITUTE, ROYAL, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE.—*President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. *Sec.*, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G. *Lib.*, J. R. Boosc. *Chief Clerk*, W. Chamberlain. (4,200 Fellows.) F.R.G.I.
- COMMERCE, ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—*President*, Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Ed. W. Fithian, ■ Gt. College St., S.W.
- COMMERCE, LONDON CHAMBER OF (INCORPORATED), 10 EASTCHEAP.—*Pres.*, Albert G. Sandeman. *Sec.*, Kenric B. Murray.
- COMMISSIONAIRES, CORPS OF (1859). Headquarters, Exchange Court, 419 Strand. Discharged soldiers and sailors of good character can be obtained for almost any sort of employment.—*Founder and Commanding Officer*, Sir E. Walter, K.C.B. *Sec.*, Major F. E. Walter.
- COMMONS AND FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION SOC., 1 GREAT COLLEGE ST., S.W.—*Sec.*, W. Chubb.
- CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AID AND HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, MEMORIAL HALL, FARRINGDON STREET.—*Treasurer*, Gerard N. Ford (Manchester). *Sec.*, J. Edward Flower, M.A.
- CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL OFFICE, ST. STEPHEN'S CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER.—*Principal Agent*, R. W. E. Middleton. *Secs.*, Hon. FitzRoy Stewart; E. Solbé.
- CORPORATION OF SONS OF THE CLERGY, 2 BLOOMSBURY PL., W.C.—*Regis.*, Sir Paget Bowman, Bt.
- CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, 324 REGENT ST., W.—*Pres.*, Sir Hy. Thompson, Bt., F.R.C.S. *Hon. Sec.*, J. C. Swinburne Hanham, J.P.
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF, 105 JERMYN STREET, S.W.—*Pres.*, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G. *Sec.*, J. Colam.
- CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF (INCORPORATED), CENTRAL OFFICE, 7 HARPUY STREET, W.C.—*Director*, Rev. Benjamin Waugh.
- CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND, ■ DEAN'S YARD, S.W.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. R. Humble.

- CYRMEODOBION, THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF, 64 Chancery Lane.—*Sec.*, E. Vincent Evans.
- DEACONESSES' INSTITUTION (Evangelical Protestant), Tottenham *Director*, Edwin A. White. *Lady Supt.*, Miss E. M. Fox.
- DEAF AND DUMB, ASSOCIATION FOR THE ORAL INSTRUCTION OF THE, 11 Fitzroy Square (School for Children and Training College for Teachers of the Deaf on the German or pure oral system).—*Director*, William Van Praagh.
- DEAF AND DUMB, ASYLUM FOR. Old Kent Road and Margate. For the Support and Education of Children of the Poor. *Office*, 93 Cannon Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, Frederic H. Madden.
- DEAF AND DUMB FEMALES, British Asylum for, Lower Clapton. *Office*, 5 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—*Sec.*, W. T. Hillyer.
- DEAF AND DUMB, ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF, 411 Oxford Street, W.—*Sec.*, Thomas Cole.
- DEEP SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO, Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, F. H. Wood.
- DIOCESAN CONFERENCES, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF, National Society's House, Westminster, S. W.—*Hon. Secs.*, Lord Cranworth; Archdeacon Emery; S. Leighton, M.P.; *Lay Sec.*, G. H. F. Nye.
- DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY (METROPOLITAN), 10 Freegrave Road, Holloway; 15 Buckingham St., Strand.—*Chairman*, G. Melville Dale. *Secretary*, T. R. Price.
- DISCHARGED PRISONERS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF, 32 Charing Cross, S. W.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. H. B. Buchanan.
- DRAWING SOCIETY, ROYAL, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, S. W.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. R. Ablett.
- DUBLIN SOCIETY, ROYAL, Leinster House, Kildare Street.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Ardilaun. *Hon. Secs.*, His Hon. Judge Kane, Dr. J. Joly, M.A., F.R.S. *Registrar*, Richard J. Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S.
- EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION, 21 New Bridge St., E.C.—*Sec.*, Jas. A. Stacey; *Asst. Sec.*, Albert Larking.
- EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION, 3 Victoria Street, S. W.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Arathoon.
- EAST LONDON CHURCH FUND, 70 Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C.—*Joint Presidents*, The Bishops of Stepney and Islington. *Sec.*, Rev. G. N. Walsh, M.A.
- EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND, 37 Gt. Russell Street, W. C.—*Sec.*, Emily Paterson.
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 28 Victoria Street, S. W.—*Pres.*, Prof. John Perry, F.R.S.; *Sec.*, W. G. McMillan, F.I.C.
- ENGINEERS, SOCIETY OF (1854), 17 Victoria St., S. W.—*Sec.*, Perry F. Nursey.
- ENGLISH CHURCH UNION, 35 Wellington Street, Strand.—*Pres.*, Viscount Halifax. *Sec.*, Col. John B. Hardy. *Organising Secs.*, Rev. T. O. Marshall; H. W. Hill. 32 Bishops, 4,200 Clergy, and 34,890 Lay Communicants. Total, 39,090.
- ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.—*Pres.*, G. H. Verrall. *Hon. Secs.*, C. J. Gahan, M.A.; H. Rowland-Brown, M.A. *Hon. Lib.*, G. C. Champion, F.Z.S.; *Res. Lib.*, W. R. Hall.
- EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOC., 11 Chandos Street, W.—*Pres.*, Patrick Manson, M.D. C.M.G. *Hon. Secs.*, H. T. Bulstrode, M.D.; J. W. Washbourn, M.D.
- EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, 7 Adam Street, Strand.—*Treas.*, John Paton. *Sec.*, E. J. Field.
- FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, ROYAL, Beddington, Surrey. *Office*, 32 Essex St., Strand.—*Pres.*, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. *Chairman*, Sir John B. Monckton, F.S.A. *Sec.*, Brough Maltby.
- FEMALE ORPHANS, HOME FOR, WHO HAVE LOST BOTH PARENTS, Grove Road, St. John's Wood.—*Hon. Sec.*, Maj. G. Deane. *Matron*, Miss Laver.
- FIELD LANE REFUGES AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, Vine Street, Clerkenwell.—*Sec.*, Peregrine Platt.
- FIRE BRIGADES UNION, NATIONAL.—*Pres.*, Duke of Marlborough. *Chairman*, Lt.-Col. Seabroke, Rugby. *Hon. Sec.*, H. S. Folker, F.A.I., Guildford.
- FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—*Sec.*, F. A. Milne, 11 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W. C. Meets at 22 Albemarle Street, W.
- FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guilford Street. Inquiries to be made between 10 and 4 at the Secretary's office; Saturdays, between 10 and 1. *Sec.*, W. S. Wittle, M.A.
- FREEMASONS, United Grand Lodge, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street.—*Grand Sec.*, Edward Letchworth, F.S.A. *Assist. Gd. Sec.*, W. Lake.
- FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION, 17 King William Street, Strand.—*Sec.*, Rev. H. Jona.
- FROEBEL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 4 Bloomsbury Square, W. C.—*Sec.*, Miss Noble.
- FROEBEL UNION, NATIONAL, 4 Bloomsbury Square, W. C.—*Sec.*, Miss Maclean.
- GAS ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (Incorporated), 11 Victoria St., S. W.—*Sec.*, Thos. Cole, A.M.I.C.E.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 1 Savile Row, W.—*Pres.*, Sir Clements R. Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S. *Hon. Secretaries*, Major L. Darwin, R.E.; J. F. Hughes. *Foreign Secretary*, Sir John Kirk, K.C.B. *Sec.*, J. Scott Keltie, LL.D. *Curator of Maps*, E. A. Reeves, F.R.A.S. *Librarian*, H. R. Mill, D.S.O., LL.D. *Chief Clerk*, S. J. Evis. F.R.G.S.
- GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, J. J. H. Teall, M.A., F.R.S. *Secs.*, R. S. Herries, M.A.; W. W. Watts, M.A. *Foreign Sec.*, Sir J. Evans, F.R.S. *Treas.*, W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. *Assist. Sec. and Lib.*, L. L. Belinfante, M.Sc. F.G.S.
- GORDON BOYS' HOME, West End. Woking. *Office*, 5 York Street, S. W.—*Treas.*, Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, G.C.V.O., V.C. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. G. A. Beaty-Pownall.
- GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE, 19 Delahay St., Westminster.—*Sec.*, Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A. *Assist. Secs.*, W. F. Kemp, M.A.; Rev. Ernest Sketchley, M.A. Income, 1900, £136,846; missionaries, 787.
- GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 32 Backville Street, W.—*Sec.*, Chas. W. Klugh.
- GUILD OF CHURCH MUSICIANS, 42, Berners Street, W.—*Warden*, J. H. Lewis, MUS.D., D.C.L.
- HAKLUIT SOCIETY.—*Agent*, B. Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, W. *Hon. Sec.*, W. Foster, Clifden House, Earham Grove, Forest Gate.
- HAMPTON'S MISSION FOR THE BLIND, Webber Row, Waterloo Rd., S.E. *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A.
- HARLEIAN SOCIETY, 140 Wardour Street, W.—*Sec.*, J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.
- HARVIAN SOCIETY, Stafford Rooms, Titchborne Street, W.—*Hon. Secs.*, Raymond Johnson, F.R.C.S.; Hubert C. Phillips, M.R.C.S.
- HEAD MASTERS' CONFERENCE.—*Chairman of Committee*, Rev. H. W. Moss, Shrewsbury; *Sec.*, A. R. S. Hallidie, 1 New Sq., Lincoln's Inn, W. C.
- HEAD MASTERS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF.—*Assistant Sec.*, H. Bendall, 37 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C.

- HEAD MISTRESSES ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED).—*Sec.*, Miss Louisa Brough, 25 Craven St., W.C.
- HEALTH SOCIETY, NATIONAL, 53 BERNERS ST., W.—*Sec.*, Miss Lankester.
- HELLENIC STUDIES SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF, 22 ALBEMARLE STREET.—*Pres.*, Prof. R. C. Jebb, M.P. *Hon. Sec.*, George A. Macmillan.
- HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY, for editing Rare Liturgical Texts.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. H. A. Wilson, M.A., Magdalen College, Oxford.
- HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 115 ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.—*Pres.*, A. W. Ward. *Sec.*, H. Hall, F.S.A. *Lib.*, T. Mason, LL.D. F.R.Hist.S.
- HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C., and Highbury Hill House, N.—*Principal*, Rev. D. J. Thomas, M.A. *Hon. Sec.*, Thomas Robertson.
- HOME MISSIONS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND; ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY, Albany Buildings, 39 Victoria St. S.W.—*Sec.*, Rev. F. Petit, M.A.
- HOME READING UNION, NATIONAL, SURREY HO., Victoria Embankment, W.C.—*Sec.*, Miss Mondy.
- HOMES OF HOPE, 4-6 Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—*Treas.*, Alfred Hoare. *Sec.*, William Hornbrook.
- HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS, Farningham and Swanley. *Offices*, 70 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.—*Sec.*, W. Robson.
- HOMES FOR WORKING BOYS IN LONDON, 12 Buckingham St., Strand.—*Sec.*, William Denham.
- HOMES FOR WORKING GIRLS IN LONDON, 3 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Founder and Director*, John Shrimpton.
- HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, Chiswick Gardens. Open every day. *Offices*, 117 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Pres.*, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bt. *Sec.*, Rev. W. Wilks, M.A. *Treas.*, Philip Crowley, F.L.S. *Head Clerk*, Frank Reader. F.R.H.S.
- HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND, 54 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bunn.
- HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND (METROPOLITAN), Mansion House and 18 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—*Pres.*, The Lord Mayor. *Sec.*, H. N. Custance.
- HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION, 28 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sydney Phillips, B.A.
- HOWARD ASSOCIATION, for the Promotion of the best Methods of Treatment and Prevention of Crime, Pauperism, &c., 5 Bishopsgate Street Without.—*Sec.*, William Tallack.
- HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF LONDON.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. S. Faber, 90 Regent's Pk. Road, N.W.
- HUMANE SOCIETY, ROYAL, ■ Trafalgar Square, W.C.—*Sec.*, Maj. F. A. C. Cloughton.
- HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE, 53 Chancery Lane, W.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Henry S. Salt.
- HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, THE LONDON INSTITUTION, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*President*, Dundas Grant, M.D. *Secs.*, J. H. Targett, M.S.; Glover Lyon, M.D.
- IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE U. K., COLONIES, AND INDIA, South Kensington, S.W.—*Pres.*, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. *Hon. Sec. and Director*, Sir F. Abel, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S. *Director of Scientific Dept.*, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, F.R.S. *Assist. Sec.*, Lt. G. R. Malby, R.N., ret.
- IMPERIAL SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, 20 Lowndes Square, S.W.—*Chairman of Committee*, Geoffrey Drage.
- INCORPORATED FREE AND OPEN CHURCH ASSOCIATION, Church House, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. C. Dobbie, J.P.
- INDIGENT BLIND, SCHOOL FOR (1799), St. George's Circus, Southwark.—*Treas.*, Col. B. T. Bosanquet, J.P. *Resid. Chaplain & Sec.*, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A.
- INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY, ■ Red Lion Square, W.C.—*Sec.*, T. A. Wallis.
- INEBRIATE REFORMATORY COMMITTEE, 32 Charing Cross, S.W.—*Sec.*, A. J. S. Maddison.
- INEBRIETY, SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.—*Pres.*, W. Wynn Westcott, M.D. *Hon. Sec.*, E. T. Aydon Smith.
- INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Wanstead. *Office*, 63 Ludgate Hill, E.C.—*Sec.*, A. Harding Green.
- INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOC., 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.—*Sec.* (vacant).
- IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS, 11 Buckingham Street, W.C.—*Secs.*, Rev. N. F. Duncan, M.A.; William Pasley.
- IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND, 17 North Audley Street, W.—*Sec.*, General W. M. Lees.
- IRISH LITERARY SOCIETY, ■ Adelphi Terrace, W.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Hon. W. Gibson.
- IRISH SOCIETY, 32 Sackville Street, W.—*Sec. and Treas.*, Rev. Thomas Keane.
- IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Pres.*, Sir William C. Roberts-Austen, K.C.B. *Sec.*, Bennett H. Brough.
- IRON TRADE ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 165 Strand, W.C.—*Pres.*, Sir J. J. Jenkins. *Sec.*, J. S. Jeans.
- JAPAN SOCIETY, 20 Hanover Square, W.—*Hon. Secs.*, C. Holme; Y. Yamashita. *Asst. Sec.*, A. E. Brice.
- JENNER INSTITUTION OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Chelsea Gardens, Grosvenor Road, S.W.—*Sec.*, Allan Macfayden, M.D.
- JOURNALISTS, INSTITUTE OF, 78 Fleet Street.—*Sec.*, Herbert Cornish.
- JUNIOR ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria St., S.W. *Pres.*, Sir Lowthian Bell, Bt., F.R.S. *Sec.*, Walter T. Dunn.
- KYBE SOCIETY, 49 Manchester Street, W.—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss L. James; C. W. Empon.
- LABOUR PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, 7 Victoria St., S.W.—*Sec.*, Frederick Millar.
- LABOURING CLASSES, SOCIETY (INCORPORATED 1850) FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE, 4 Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart Street, W.C.—*Sec.*, Alfred Humphreys.
- LAND NATIONALISATION SOC., 433 West Strand, W.C.—*Sec.*, Joseph Hyder.
- LAW ASSOCIATION (1817), 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—*President*, Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G., Q.C. *Sec.*, E. E. Barton.
- LIBERAL CENTRAL ASSOCIATION, 41 Parliament Street, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Robert A. Hudson.
- LIBERAL FEDERATION, NATIONAL, 42 Parliament St., S.W.—*Sec.*, Robert A. Hudson.
- LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE PATRONAGE, SOCIETY FOR, 2 Serjeants' Inn.—*Chairman*, J. Carvell Williams. *Secs.*, J. Fisher; S. Robjohns.
- LIBERTY AND PROPERTY DEFENCE LEAGUE, 7 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Sec. and Parliamentary Agent*, Frederick Millar.
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 20 Hanover Square, W.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. *Hon. Sec.*, F. Pacy.
- LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM, Asylum Road, Old Kent Road, S.E.—*Sec.*, A. L. Annett. *Offices*, 17 New Bridge Street, E.C.
- LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL, Kennington Lane, S.E.—*Sec.*, Edward Grimwood, 127 Fleet Street, E.C.
- LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION, ROYAL NATIONAL, 14 John Street, Adelphi.—*Sec.*, Charles Dibdin, F.R.G.S.
- LIFE FROM FIRE, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF, 20 New Bridge Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, George Cooke.

- LIFE SAVING SOCIETY, ■ Bayley Street, Bedford Square, W.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Wm. Henry.
- LINNEAN SOCIETY, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, Prof. Sydney Howard Vines, M.A., F.R.S. *Secs.*, B. D. Jackson; G. B. Howes. *Assist. Sec.*, J. E. Harting. *Lib.*, A. W. Kappel.
- LITERARY FUND, ROYAL, 7 Adelphi Terrace.—*Pres.*, Earl of Crewe. *Sec.*, Llewelyn Roberts, B.A.
- LITERATURE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 20 Hanover Sq., W.—*President*, Earl Halsbury. *Treas.*, E. W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A. *Sec. and Lib.*, Percy W. Ames, F.S.A. F.R.S.L.
- LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING, ■ White Lion Court, Cornhill.—*Chairman*, Sir John Glover. *Sec.*, A. G. Dryhurst. Publication Office of *Lloyd's Register Book, Yacht Register, &c.*
- LLOYD'S, Royal Exchange.—*Secretary*, Col. H. Hozier, C.B.
- LONDON CITY MISSION, 3, Bridewell Pl., E.C.—*Secs.*, Rev. B. Dawson, B.A.; Rev. T.S. Hutchinson, M.A.
- LONDON DIOCESAN COUNCIL, for Preventive Rescue and Penitentiary Work, Church House, S.W.—*Sec.*, Rev. George Brett, M.A.
- LONDON FEMALE GUARDIAN SOC., Training Home, 19, High St., Stoke Newington; Probational Home, 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green.—*Secretary*, W. Edwin Page.
- LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, 200 Euston Road, N.W.—*Sec.*, William J. Taylor.
- LONDON INSTITUTION, Finsbury Circ., E.C.—*Principal Librarian & Secretary*, R. W. Frazer, LL.B.
- LONDON LIBRARY, St. James's Sq., S.W.—*Secretary and Librarian*, C. T. Hagberg Wright, LL.D.
- LONDON MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, ■ Albemarle Street, W.—*Pres.*, Lord Kelvin, F.R.S. *Secs.*, R. Tucker, M.A.; A. E. H. Love, F.R.S.
- LONDON MENICHIU SOCIETY, 9 Red Lion Square, W.C.—*Sec.*, Eric A. Buchanan.
- LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 14 Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C.—*Treas.*, Albert Spicer. *Foreign Secs.*, Revs. R. Wardlaw Thompson, M.A.; Geo. Cousins. *Home Sec.*, Rev. A. N. Johnson.
- LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, Watford. *Office*, 21 Great St. Helen's, E.C.—*Sec.*, H. C. Armiger.
- LONDON SOCIETY FOR EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING, Charterhouse, E.C.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. *Sec.*, C. W. Kimmins, D.Sc. *Assist. Sec.*, P. M. Wallace, M.A.
- LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS (1809), 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—*Sec.*, Rev. W. T. Gidney, M.A.
- LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ AND TRAINING THEM IN INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS, Upper Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage.—*Sec.*, Capt. G. G. Webber, R.N.
- LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY, ■ Bedford Street, W.C.—*Sec.*, Rev. Frederic Peake, LL.D.
- MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, Streatham, S.W.—A home for penitent females, who are maintained entirely gratis; application may be sent to the Head Matron, or to the Warden, Rev. W. Watkins.
- MARINE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF, 58 Romford Road, Stratford (Centres at Cardiff and Southampton).—*Pres.*, Col. J. M. Denny, M.P. *Hon. Sec.*, J. Adamson, Stopford Road, Upton Manor, E.
- MARINE SOCIETY FOR THE EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND INSTRUCTION OF DESTITUTE BOYS FOR THE ROYAL NAVY AND MERCHANT SERVICE, Clark's Place, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. (Training Ship, *Warspite*).—*President*, Earl of Romney. *Sec.*, Lieut. H. T. A. Bosanquet, R.N.
- MARK MASTER MASONS, GRAND LODGE OF, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.—*Grand Sec.*, C. F. Matier.
- MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL, ■ Freemasons' Hall, W.C.—*Sec.*, James Terry.
- MASONIC DEGREES, GRAND COUNCIL OF ALLIED, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.—*Grand Sec.*, C. F. Matier.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, ROYAL (Instituted 1798), Wood Green, N.—*Sec.*, J. Morrison MacLeod, 6 Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ROYAL (Instituted 1788), St. John's Hill, Battersea Rise, S.W.—*Offices*, 5 Freemasons' Hall, W.C. *Sec.*, F. R. W. Hedges.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.—*Pres.*, Sir W. H. White, K.C.B. *Sec.*, E. Worthington, B.Sc. M.I.Mech.E.
- MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 20 Hanover Square, W.—*Pres.*, Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S. *Hon. Secs.*, T. Barlow, M.D.; A. Pearce Gould, M.S. *Lib.*, J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A.
- MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION, GENERAL COUNCIL OF, 299 Oxford Street.—*Pres.*, Sir William Turner, M.B., F.R.S. *Regist.*, Henry E. Allen, LL.B.
- MEDICAL MEN (WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF), SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.—*Sec.*, J. B. Blackett.
- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SOCIETY (INCORPORATED) OF, 197 High Holborn, W.C.—*Pres.*, J. C. McVail, M.D. *Hon. Secs.*, F. J. Allan, M.D.; Henry Kenwood, M.B.
- MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square.—*Pres.*, A. F. Voelcker, M.D. *Hon. Secs.*, J. H. Morgan, F.R.C.S.; F. C. Wallis, F.R.C.S. *Reg. and Res. Lib.*, W. R. Hall.
- MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, Sharnbrook. *Offices*, 1 Fen Court, Fenchurch St., E.C. *Pres.*, H.R.H. Duke of York. *Treas.*, E. S. Norris. *Sec.*, F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S.
- MERCY, LEAGUE OF.—*Pres.*, H.B.H. Prince of Wales. *Hon. Secs.*, Lord Wolverton; Dr. W. J. Collins; J. Harrison.
- METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 70 Victoria Street, Westminster.—*Pres.*, C. Theodore Williams, M.D. *Secs.*, F. C. Bayard, LL.M.; E. Mawley, F.R.H.S. *For. Sec.*, E. H. Scott, F.R.S. *Assist. Sec.*, Wm. Marriott. F.R.Met.Soc.
- METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 7 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, James Stanbridge.
- METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION, 70 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—*Sec.*, Capt. W. Simpson.
- METROPOLITAN FEDERATION OF EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCHES, 26 Memorial Hall, E.C.—*Sec.*, Joseph Fletcher.
- METROPOLITAN VISITING AND RELIEF ASSOC., 46a Pall Mall, S.W. *Sec.*, Grant Marston.
- MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 20 Hanover Sq., W.—*Pres.*, Wm. Carruthers, F.R.S. *Secs.*, Rev. W. H. Dallinger, F.R.S.; R. G. Hebb, M.A., M.D. *Lib. and Assist. Sec.*, F. A. Parsons. F.R.M.S.
- MORDEN COLLEGE FOR DECAYED MERCHANTS, Blackheath.—*Treas.*, H. E. Fivers. *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry Lansdell, D.D. *Lib.*, H. L. Hall.
- MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF, 11 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Sec.*, Thomas Cole, A.M.I.C.E.
- MUSICAL ASSOCIATION, 24 Hart St., W.C.
- MUSICIANS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF, 19 Berners St., W. *Sec.*, Edward Chadfield.
- MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL SOCIETY OF,

- 12 Lisle Street, W.—*Treas.*, W. H. Cummings, M.B.D. *Sec.*, Stanley Lucas, 12 Grafton St., W.
- NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.—*President*, Marquess of Bristol. *Sec.*, Henry C. Latreille.
- NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND, Merrion Square, DUBLIN.—*Director*, Sir Walter Armstrong; *Regist.*, W. G. Strickland.
- NATIONAL REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN AND CHEICHESTER TRAINING SHOPS, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.—*Pres.*, Earl of Jersey; *Sec.*, H. Bristow Wallien.
- NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, 12 Pall Mall East, S.W.—*Pres.*, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, k.g.—*Treas.*, Lord Kinnaid. *Sec.*, Col C. R. Crosse; *Assist. Do.*, Capt. M. C. Matthews.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR (British Red Cross Society), 5 York Bldgs., Adelphi. *Sec.*, James G. Vokes.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.—*Treas.*, Very Rev. Dean Gregory. *Sec.*, Rev. Canon Brownrigg, M.A. *Organis. Secs.*, Rev. F. J. Chandler; Rev. C. H. Spurrell. *Dépt Supt.*, G. Roberts. *Dépt Accountant*, F. C. Badrick.
- NATIONAL TRUST (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty), 1 Great College St., S.W.—*Sec.*, Hugh Blakiston, B.A.
- NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY, 32 Sackville Street, W.—*Sec.*, Samuel Rayson.
- NAVAL ARCHITECTS, INSTITUTION OF, 1 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.—*Sec.*, George Holmes.
- NAVAL FUND, ROYAL (1893), 1 Craig's Court, S.W. For the relief of Widows, Orphans, &c., of Seamen and Marines dying in the service of the Crown.—*Sec.*, J. F. Phillips.
- NAVY LEAGUE, 13, Victoria St., S.W.—*Pres.*, Earl of Drogheda. *Chairman of Executive Committee*, H. Seymour Trower. *Secretary*, Commr. W. Caius Crutchley, R.N.R.
- NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND, 11 Garrick St., W.C.—*Pres.*, Lord Glenesk. *Treas.*, Sir John A. Willox, M.P. *Sec.*, W. Thornton Sharp, B.A.
- NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.—*Sec.*, W. J. Jones.
- NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, 22 Albemarle St., W.—*Pres.*, Sir John Evans, K.C.B. *Treasurer*, Alfred E. Copp. *Hon. Secs.*, H. A. Grueber, F.S.A.; E. J. Rapson, M.A. *For. Sec.*, G. F. Hill, M.A. *Librarian*, O. Codrington, M.D.
- NURSES, ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR, 28 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.—*President*, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. *Sec.*, Louis H. M. Dick.
- OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 20 Hanover Square, W.—*Hon. Secs.*, H. R. Spencer, M.D.; M.D.; Amand Routh, M.D.
- OIL PAINTERS, SOCIETY OF, Piccadilly.—*Pres.*, Frank Walton, R.I. *Vice-Pres.*, S. Melton Fisher. *Treas.*, T. B. Kennington. *Sec.*, W. T. Blackmore.
- OPIUM TRADE, SOCIETY FOR SUPPRESSION OF THE, Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Joseph G. Alexander, LL.B. *Sec.*, Rev. George A. Wilson.
- ORCHESTRAL ASSOCIATION, 39 Gerard Street, W.—*Sec.*, F. Orcheron.
- ORDINATION CANDIDATES' EXHIBITION FUND, Albany Buildings, 39 Victoria St., Westminster.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Paul Petit, M.A.
- ORGANISTS, GUILD OF (Incorporated), 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Fred. B. Townend, Brentwood, Essex. *Warden*, P. Rideout, M.S.D.
- ORPHAN HOME, NATIONAL, for Fatherless Girls, Ham Common, Richmond.—*Office*, 12 Pall Mall, S.W. *Sec.*, E. Evans Cronk.
- ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL (1758), Haverstock Hill; Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey Rise; and Convalescent Home, Harold Rd., Margate. *Offices*, 73 Cheap-side.—*Sec.*, Alexander Grant.
- OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS EXAMINATION BOARD, *Offices*, Caius College, Cambridge, and 74 High Street, Oxford.—*Secs.*, E. J. Gross, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge; P. E. Matheson, M.A., New College, Oxford.
- PAINTER - ETCHERS AND ENGRAVERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W.—*Sec.*, Cloudesley Breerton, M.A.
- PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, Piccadilly.—*Pres.*, E. J. Gregory, B.A. *Vice-Pres.*, E. M. Wimperis. *Treas.*, Yeend King. *Sec.*, W. T. Blackmore.
- PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 5A Pall Mall East.—*Sec.*, Percy Edsall.
- PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND, 38 Conduit Street, W.—*Sec.*, George Armstrong.
- PARENTS' NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION, 26 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Sec.*, Miss F. Blogg.
- PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Inst. Galleries, Piccadilly. *Acta Sec.*, Edgar Blackmore.
- PATENT AGENTS, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF, 19 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.—*Secretary and Registrar*, H. Howgrave Graham.
- PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 20 Hanover Sq., W.—*Hon. Secs.*, H. D. Rolleston, M.D.; C. A. Ballance, M.S.
- PATRIOTIC FUND, ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE (1854), 53 Charing Cross. For the administration of Funds for the benefit of Widows, Children, and other dependents of deceased Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.—*Secretary*, Col. J. S. Young.
- PEABODY DONATION FUND, 64 Queen Street, Cheap-side, E.C.—*Sec.*, J. Crouch.
- PEACE SOCIETY, 47 New Broad Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, W. Evans Darby, LL.D.
- PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 17 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.—*Pres.*, G. T. W. Newsholme. *Sec. and Registrar*, Richard Bremridge.
- PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Francesco Berger, 6 York Street, Portman Square, W.
- PHONOGRAPHIC SOCIETY (Incorporated), Eccleston House, 100 Mattison Road, Haringay, N.—*Pres.*, Alfred Pitman. *Sec.*, H. W. Harris.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, 66 Russell Sq., W.C.—*Pres.*, Thomas R. Dallmeier, F.R.A.S. *Assist. Sec.*, A. W. W. Bartlett, F.R.P.S.
- PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BRITISH (Incorporated), 63 Chancery Lane, W.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. R. Warren.
- PHYSICAL RECREATION SOCIETY, NATIONAL, *Office*, Exeter Hall, Strand.—*Hon. Sec.*, Eugene Sully.
- PHYSICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House, W.—*Pres.*, Prof. O. J. Lodge, F.R.S. *Hon. Secs.*, H. M. Elder, M.A.; W. Watson, B.Sc.
- PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLL. OF, Pall Mall East.—*President*, W. S. Church, M.D. *Treas.*, Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D. *Registrar*, E. Living, M.D. *Bedell & Act. Sec.*, Wm. Fleming.
- PHYSICIANS, IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF.—*Pres.*, Sir C. J. Nixon, M.D. *Vice Pres.*, Joseph Redmond, M.D. *Regist.*, James Craig, M.D.
- POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION (1855), 38 Tavistock Place, W.C.—*Sec.*, M. B. Phillips.
- POST OFFICE ORPHAN HOMES INSTITUTION, for Children of Deceased Sorters, Postmen, &c.

- Chief Offices, General Post Office, and 123 Copt-hall House, Copt-hall Avenue, E.C.—*Hon. Treas.*, W. Howson. *Sec.*, J. Avery.
- POULTRY ORGANISATION SOCIETY, NATIONAL, 12 Hanover Sq., W. *Sec.*, Edward Browne.
- PRIMROSE LEAGUE, 64 Victoria Street, Westminster.—*Chancellor*, Earl Howe. *Vice-Chanc.*, G. Lane Fox. *Treas.*, Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Bt., M.P.
- PRINCE OF WALES'S HOSPITAL FUND, *Offices*, Bank of England, E.C. *Hon. Secs.*, Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., M.P.; J. G. Craggs, F.O.A.
- PRINCESS LOUISE HOME FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS. *Office*, 32 Sackville St., W.—*Sec.*, Regina Drake.
- PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20 High Holborn. Almshouses at Wood Green.—*Sec.*, Joseph Mortimer.
- PROTESTANT ALLIANCE, 430 Strand, W.C.—*Sec.*, S. W. Brett (Editor of the "Official Organ").
- PROTESTANT LEAGUE, NATIONAL, 14 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.—*Registrar*, H. Miller.
- PUBLIC HEALTH, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, 19 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.—*Pres.*, Prof. Wm. R. Smith, M.D. *Chairman of Council*, Sir James R. Andrew Clark, Bart. *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. W. A. Bond.
- PURE LITERATURE SOCIETY, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.—*Sec.*, Richard Turner.
- RAGGED SCHOOL UNION AND SHAFESBURY SOCIETY.—HOLIDAY HOMES FUND.—POOR CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—BAREFOOT MISSION.—CRIPPLE CHILDREN'S MISSION. RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION, 32 John St., W.C.—*Sec.*, John Kirk.
- RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (supported by voluntary contributions), for the Relief of disabled Railway Officers and Servants, their Orphans, Widows, and Children, when left in distressed circumstances, 133 Seymour Street, Euston Square, N.W.; Railway Orphanage, Derby. Income, 1899-1900, £61,768.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Mills, M.A.
- RAINE'S SCHOOLS, Cannon Street Road, St. George-in-the-East.—*Chairman*, J. Ashbridge Telfer. *Headmaster*, R. S. Taylor.
- RECREATIVE EVENING SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION, 37 Norfolk St., Strand.—*Hon. Secs.*, Rev. Dr. Paton; R. A. Yerburgh, M.P.
- RED CROSS SOCIETY (see NATIONAL SOC. FOR AID TO SICK AND WOUNDED).
- REEDHAM ORPHANAGE, Purley, Surrey. *Office*, 99 Cannon St., E.C.—*Treas.*, H. C. O. Bonsor. *Sec.*, J. Rowland Edwards.
- REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION, 32 Charing Cross.—*Sec.*, Arthur J. S. Maddison.
- RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 56 Paternoster Row.—*Treasurer*, Edward Rawlings. *Hon. Secs.*, Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D.; Rev. T. Monro Gibson, D.D. *Secs.*, Rev. Preby. L. B. White, D.D.; Rev. R. Lovett, M.A. *Cashier*, G. T. Betts. *Lay Sec. and Gen. Manager*, James Bowden. *Publisher*, Richard Bradshaw.
- RESERVE SOLDIERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF, 12 Buckingham St., Strand, W.C. Office hours 10 to 4.—To assist men of good character in obtaining employment after leaving the Colours.—*Chairman*, Lt-Gen. F. Green-Wilkinson. *Sec.*, Col. A. M. Handley.
- RÖNTGEN SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. H. Low, M.D., 12 Sinclair Gdns., W. Kensington.
- ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION, Belvedere, Kent. *Office*, 58 Fenchurch St., E.C.—*Sec.*, J. Bailey Walker.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street.—*Pres.*, Duke of Northumberland, K.G. *Treas.*, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S. *Hon. Sec.*, Sir William Crookes, F.R.S. *Asst. Sec. & Libr.*, H. Young.
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 18 Adam Street, Strand. *Sec.*, Richard H. Clark, R.N.
- ROYAL NAVAL SCRIPTURE READER'S SOCIETY, 112 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.—*Sec.*, Col. M. H. Farquharson, R.M.L.I.
- ROYAL SOCIETY, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, Lord Lister. *Treasurer*, Alfred B. Kempe, M.A. *Secs.*, Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., M.P.; Arthur Wm. Rücker, D.O.L. *For. Sec.*, T. E. Thorpe, C.B. *Assist. Sec. and Lib.*, Robert Harrison. *Clerk*, T. James. F.E.S.
- SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL AND HOME, 96 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W. *Sec.*, H. G. Holland.
- SAILORS' SOCIETY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, SAILORS' INSTITUTE, Shadwell, E.—*Treasurer*, Ald. Sir J. C. Dimsdale. *Sec.*, Rev. E. W. Matthews.
- ST. ANDREW'S WATERBURY CHURCH MISSION FOR SAILORS, Fishermen and Emigrants, 65 Fenchurch Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, W. F. Caborne.
- ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY SCHOOLS, ROYAL ASYLUM OF, Redhill, Surrey. *Office*, 58 Gracechurch St.—*Sec.*, R. H. Evans.
- ST. GEORGE, SOCIETY OF, 241 Shaftesbury Avenue, Bloomsbury. *Hon. Sec.*, Howard Kuff.
- ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOC., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. *Ch. Sec.*, Col. Sir H. C. Perrott, Bt.
- ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Grand Priory of the Order in England, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. *Secretary*, Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart.
- ST. PATRICK, BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF, 61 Stamford St., Blackfriars Road, S.E.—*Pres.*, Rt Hon Lord Justice Henn-Collins. *Sec.*, A. F. R. Daniel.
- SALVATION ARMY, International Headquarters:—101 Queen Victoria St.—"*General*," Wm Booth.
- SANITARY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF, 63 & 64 Chancery Lane, W.C. *Sec.*, J. Kemsley.
- SANITARY INSTITUTE, with which is incorporated the Parkes Museum, Margaret Street, W.—*Sec.*, E. White Wallis, F.S.S.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, SOCIETY OF, 7 Adelphi Terrace.—*Chairman*, Rev. R. Lee. *Treas.*, Rev. Dr. Baker. *Sec.*, Llewelyn Roberts, B.A.
- SCHOOL S., BRITISH AND FOREIGN, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.—*Sec.*, A. Bourne, B.A.
- SCOTTISH HOSPITAL, ROYAL (for the relief of Scottish poor), 7 Crane Court, Fleet Street.—*President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. *Treas.*, the Earl of Rosebery, K.G. *Sec.*, T. R. Moncrieff.
- SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL PROVIDENT FUND FOR (Incorporated by Royal Charter), Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.—*Chairman*, Marquess of Ormonde, K.P. *Sec.*, Edward Cunliffe-Owen.
- SEAMEN, THE MISSIONS TO, 11 Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.—*Oratorical Sec.*, Rev. E. B. Backhouse. *Lay do.*, Comdr W. Dawson, R.N.
- SHIPMASTERS' SOCIETY, 60 Fenchurch St., E.C.—*Sec.*, Capt. A. G. Froud, Lieut. R.N.B.
- SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOC., 26 Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.—*Sec.*, G. E. Maude.
- SION COLLEGE, Victoria Embankment, E.C.—*Librarian*, Rev. W. H. Milman, M.A. *Treas.*, Rev. G. H. Perry, M.A.
- SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE DES PROFESSEURS DE FRANÇAIS EN ANGLETERRE, for promoting Study of the French Language and Literature, 329 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.—FOR GOVERNESSES, "Maison Nationale," 93 St. George's Sq., S.W. *Hon. Sec.*, A. P. Huguenet.

- SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, 5 Robert St., Adelphi, W.C. *Sec.*, Lieut. C. R. Low (late I. N.).
- SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FAMILIES' ASSOCIATION, and "The Serpent," and "Edgar." Funds, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.—*Chairman & Treas.*, Col. James Gildea, O.B. *Sec.*, Capt. G. E. Wickham Legg.
- SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 9 Clifford's Inn, E.C. *Sec.*, J. T. Scott.
- SONS OF THE CLERGY, SOCIETY OF THE FESTIVAL OF THE, ■ Bloomsbury Place.—*Treas.*, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart.
- SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, ■ Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street.—*Secs.*, Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, M.A.; Capt. E. Poulden, B.N.
- STATIONERS' HALL, Stationers' Hall Court, for copyright registry.—*Registr.*, Chas. E. Rivington, F.S.A.
- STATISTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 9 Adelphi Terrace, —*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, F.R.S. *Hon. Secs.*, Noel A. Humphreys; J. A. Baines. *Foreign Sec.*, Maj. P. G. Craigie. *Asst. Sec.*, B. W. Ginsburg, LL.D. *Lib.*, J. A. P. Mackenzie. F.S.S.
- STOCK EXCHANGE, Throgmorton Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, Edward Satterthwaite.
- SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, Essex Street, Strand.—*Pres.*, Rev. H. Enfield Dowson, B.A. *Treas.*, W. Blake Odgers, Q.O. *Hon. Sec.*, Ion Pritchard. *Manager*, B. C. Hare.
- SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—*Benevolent Department*, 56 Old Bailey.—*General Sec.*, Rev. Carey Bonner.
- SUNDAY SOCIETY, TO OPEN MUSEUMS ON SUNDAYS, AND REPEAL LORD'S DAY ACT, 7 Pall Mall, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A.
- SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, 40 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—*Pres.*, Sir W. MacCormac, Bart., K.C.V.O. *Vice-Pres.*, J. Langton; J. Morris. *Sec.*, Edw. Trimmer, M.A. *Assist. Sec.*, S. Cowell, B.A. *Conserv. of Museum*, Prof. Chas. Stewart, F.R.S. *Lib.*, Victor G. Plarr, M.A.
- SURGEONS IN IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF.—*Pres.*, T. Myles. *Vice-Pres.*, L. Hepenstal Ormsby. *Sec. to Council*, J. Barton. *Curator of Museum*, A. H. White. *Registrar*, G. F. Blake.
- SURGICAL AID SOCIETY, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street.—*Secretary*, Richard C. Tresidder.
- SURGICAL APPLIANCE SOCIETY (PROVIDENT), 12 Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*Sec.*, J. Slater Spence.
- SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.—*Sec.*, J. C. Rogers.
- TEACHERS' GUILD OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 74 Gower St., W.C.—*Chairman*, the Rev. Canon the Hon. E. Lyttelton, M.A. *General Secretary*, Herbert B. Garrod, M.A.
- TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF, 71 Russell Square, W.C.—*President*, Marshall Jackson. *Sec.*, J. H. Yoxall, M.P. *Assist. Sec.*, C. James.
- TECHNICAL AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF, 10 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S. *Sec.*, Frederick Oldman.
- TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, NATIONAL, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C.—*Secretary*, John Turner Rae.
- THAMES CHURCH MISSION, 31 New Bridge St., E.C.—*Treas.*, Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., M.P. *Sec.*, F. Penfold, B.N.
- THEATRICAL FUND, ROYAL GENERAL, 8 Catherine Street, Strand.—*Sec.*, C. J. Davies.
- TOYBEE TRUST.—*Trustees*, The Council of the Universities Settlements Association. *Chairman*, Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Toybee Hall, E.
- TRAVELLERS' AID SOCIETY (for Girls and Women), 3 Baker St., W.—*Sec.*, Miss Jessie Gordon.
- TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY, 25 New Oxford St., W.C.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. W. Bullinger, D.D.
- UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, Essex Hall, Essex St., W.—*Sec.*, Rev. W. C. Bowls.
- UNITED KINGDOM RAILWAY OFFICERS' AND SERVANTS' ASSOC., 21 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. *Sec.*, Alfred James.
- UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Banqueting House, Whitehall, S.W.—*Sec. & Curator*, Lieut. Col. R. Holden, F.S.A. *Editor & Libr.*, Capt. Hubert J. G. Garbett, B.N.
- UNIVERSITIES MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA, ■ & 10 Dartmouth Street, S.W.—*Sec.*, Rev. Duncan Travers. *Lay Sec.*, C. J. Viner.
- VETERINARY SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.—*Pres.*, A. C. Cope, M.B.C.V.S. *Sec.*, A. W. Hill.
- VICTORIA INSTITUTE, 8 Adelphi Terrace.—*Pres.*, Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart., F.R.S. *Hon. Sec.*, Prof. Edward Hull, F.R.S.
- VOLUNTEERS, INSTITUTE OF COMMANDING OFFICERS OF, 31 Bedford St., Strand.—*Hon. Sec.*, Col. S. G. Bird.
- WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of.—*Sec.*, William Crabtree, The Crescent, Retford, Notts.
- WELSH GIRLS' SCHOOL "OF THE MOST HONOURABLE AND LOYAL SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS," Ashford, Middlesex.—*Treas.*, Lord Llangattock. *Head Mistress*, Miss A. Hildred Jones. *Sec.*, Rev. Canon Brownrigg.
- WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE, AND PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, ■ Castle St., 25 City Road, and 25 Paternoster Row.—*Princ.*, Rev. C. H. Kelly.
- WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 17 Bishopsgate St. Within.—*Treas.*, Williamson Lamplough; Rev. Jas. H. Rigg, D.D. *Secs.*, Rev. F. W. Macdonald; Rev. W. Perkins; Rev. M. Hartley; Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A. *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. E. E. Jenkins, LL.D. (Income, 1899, £133,690.)
- WIDOWS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED (applying within the first month of widowhood), 32 Sackville Street, W.—*Sec.*, Samuel Rayson.
- WILLIAMS'S (DR.) THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY, Gordon Sq., W.C.—*Lib.*, Rev. F. H. Jones, B.A. Open 10 to 5, Sat. 10 to 1. Closed in August.
- WOMEN AND CHILDREN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF, 36 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.—*Sec.*, Arthur L. Mellwaine.
- WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOC., 17 Tothill St., Westminster.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Stanbury.
- WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, SOCIETY FOR (Central and East of England), 23 Milbank St., S.W.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Palliser.—(Central and Western) 39 Victoria St., S.W. *Sec.*, Miss Delia E. Wilkin.
- YACHT REGISTER—LOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING, 2 White Lion Court, Cornhill.—*Chairman*, Sir John Glover. *Sec.*, A. G. Dryhurst.
- YOUNG MEN'S (CENTRAL) CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Headquarters, Exeter Hall. *Branches*, 186 Aldersgate St.; 59 Cornhill.—*Gen. Sec.*, John H. Putterill. *Financial Sec.*, Clarence Hooper.
- YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. *Head Offices*, 25 and 26 George St., Hanover Sq., W.—*Hon. Secs. for London*, Hon. E. Kinnard; Miss Morley. *Sec.*, H. Kidner.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 3 Hanover Square, W.—*Pres.*, Duke of Bedford. *Treas.*, Charles Drummond. *Sec.*, Dr. P. L. Selater, M.A., F.R.S. *Libr.*, F. H. Waterhouse. *Supt. of Gardens*, C. Bartlett.

Many of the following Hospitals admit paying In-Patients, the charges being varied in proportion to the means and the requirements of persons applying for admission. Some of the Hospitals also receive paying Out-Patients.

General Hospitals.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield.
 Ordinary cases admitted from 11 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, 1.30; ear, Tu. and F., at 2; throat, Mon. and Th., 2; women, Wed. and Sat., at 9; dental, Tu. and F., 9; orthopædic, Tu., at 1.30; skin, Tu. and F., at 9; eye, Mon. and Th., at 9, and Wed. and Sat., at 2.30; electrical, Mon., Tu., Th., and F., at 1.30; operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. Clerk, W. H. Cross. Steward, A. Watkins. Matron, Miss Stewart.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. In and out-patients daily at 12 o'clock; accidents and urgent cases at all times; ear, M.; throat, Th.; skin, F.; women, W. and Sat.; children under 12 (medical), Wed. 10; eye, daily, except Sat. 1; dental, Tu. and F., 9.30; mental, Th., 9.30; vaccination, W., 11.30; X-rays, Tu. and F., 2; whooping-cough, Sat., 9.30; electrical, Th., 2. Visiting-days: Sundays 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." Steward, Sydney Phillips, B.A. Matron, Miss Gordon. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached to the Hospital.

[The above Hospitals being endowed, receive no aid from the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.]

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand.
 Urgent cases at all times; others at 12.30 daily. Out-patients daily at 1. Sec., A. E. Reade.
GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Taking-in days, Thursdays at 10. Treasurer, H. Cosmo Bonsor, M.P. Superintendent, E. C. Perry, M.D. Clerk of Hospital, Henry Williams. Matron, Miss Esther Young.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Urgent cases at all times. Surgical out-patients, daily at 1.30. Medical: Men, Tu., Th., and Sat.; Women, M., Wed., and Fri. Children, Mon. 10.30, Wed. and Sat. 1.30; throat, Tu.; eye, Mon. and Th.; ear, Th.; skin, Mon. 10; dental, Tu. and Th. 9.30. Warden, Rev. N. Bromley, A.K.C., and Sister-Matron, Miss Katherine Monk.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily. House Gov. and Sec., G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Matron, Miss E. C. E. Lückes.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., Berners St. Urgent and ordinary cases at all times, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter. Cancer patients without letter in order of application. Resident Medical Officer, E. A. Fardon. Secretary Supt., F. Clare Melhado.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C. In-patients daily at 11 a.m.; out-patients daily, at 1.30; diseases of women, Mon. and Fri., at 1.30; dental cases, Tues. and Fri., at 9.30 a.m.; skin, Tues. and Fri., 2; eye, Mondays, Wednesdays, at 1.30; ear and throat, Mondays and Thursdays at 9. Sec., N. H. Nixon.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily at 12.30 p.m.; diseases

of women, Tu. and Sat. at 9; diseases of the eye, M. and F. at 9; throat, nose and ear, W. at 9.30; skin, Th. at 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: Sun. 2 to 4; Thur. 3.30 to 4.30. Sec., C. W. Thies.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. Open at all times for accidents. Resident Medical Officer, F. J. Marshall. Sec., C. L. Todd. Matron, Miss Smedley.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, Paddington. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, daily at 12.45; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1 p.m.; eye, Tues. and Fri. at 9; ear, M. and Th. at 9; dental, W. and Sat. at 9; skin, M. and Th. at 9; throat, Tu. and Friday at 3. Patients relieved, 1899 — In-patients, 3,363. Out-patients, 37,924 — Maternity cases attended, 1,739. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4, Wed. and Sat., 4 to 5. Sec., Thomas Ryan.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," Greenwich, for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted daily without any recommendation. BRANCH HOSP. — Roy. Victoria and Albert Docks, E., to which is attached the London School of Tropical Medicine. DISPENSARIES for out-patients, 51 East India Dock Road, E., and Gravesend. Sec., F. Michelli.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. In-patients, with Governor's letter, to apply on Tuesdays, at 12.30 o'clock. Urgent cases admitted without a letter on any day at any hour. Visiting-days: Sundays, between 2 and 3; Thursdays, 3.30 to 4.30 p.m. Sec., Sidney M. Quennell. Matron, Miss Cave.

[All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.]

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (70 beds, open to all Foreigners), 172 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton contains 32 beds. Hon. Treas., E. Lazarus. Hon. Sec., Ernest Rüffer. Sec. and Collector, G. Pondepeyre.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In-patients daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu. and Th.; females, Mon., Wed., and Fri., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and Fri., 2.30. Visiting-days: Wed., 3 to 5; Sun., 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Supt. & Sec., H. Gülich.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, Devonshire Street, W.C. Secretary, F. Hornyik.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway Road, N. In-patients every day between 12 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, 12 daily; medical, M., Tu., W., Th., and Fri.; surgical, M., Tu., Th., and F.; dental Wed.; ear and throat, Tu. and Fri.; skin, W.; eye, M. and Th. Visiting-days — Sun., 2.30 to 4; Th., 1 to 2.30. Secretary, Lewis H. G. Kerr. Matron, Miss M. Hull.

HAMPSTEAD HOSPITAL AND NURSING INSTITUTE, Parliament Hill, N.W. Free to the poor of the neighbourhood. Paying wards from 12s. to 105s. weekly. Provides trained lady nurses to private families. — Hon. Sec., R. A. Owthwaite.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL. Founded 1849. Great Ormond St., W.C. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. Pres., Earl of Wemyss and March. Treas., Earl Cawdor. Sec. Supt., G. A. Cross.

- LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL**, Hampstead Road, N.W. *Sec.*, A. W. Bodger. *Hon. Sec.*, Dawson Burns, D.D.
- METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL**, Kingsland Road, N.E. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. *Out-patients*, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30, Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., F., 9; Women, W., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 1.30; eye, M., 1.30. *Out-Patient's Provident Department*, 7.30 every evening except Sat. Visiting days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Chas. H. Byers. *Matron*, Miss I. C. Bennett.
- NORTH-WEST LONDON HOSPITAL**, Kentish Town Road. Physicians, Saturday, 9 a.m.; other days, 2 p.m. Surgeons, Wed., 10 a.m.; Th., 9 a.m.; other days, 2 p.m.; no attendance on Sunday. Urgent cases at all times. *Treas.*, George Herring. *Sec.*, Alfred Craske.
- POPULAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS**, Poplar, E. Open free at all hours. Visiting days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec. and House Gov.*, Lieut.-Col. Edward Feneran.
- TOTTENHAM HOSPITAL**. The Green, South Tottenham. *Supt. of Nurses*, Miss E. M. Fox.
- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL**, Hammersmith Road, W., 133 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times; other cases on Monday at 10.30. *Out-patients* at 10.45 and 2; dental cases at 9.30 Tu. and Fri.; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and Fri. at 2; electric, 3.15, Mon. and Th.; eyes, 2, Mon. and Th.; orthopedic, 2, Wed. Women's cases, 2, Wed. and Sat. Skin diseases, 2, Tu. and Fri. *Sec. & Supt.*, R. J. Gilbert.
- ### Special Hospitals.
- #### CANCER.
- CANCER HOSPITAL (Free)**, Brompton. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. *Out-patients* seen daily at 2 p.m., except Sundays. *Visiting days*, Th. and Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Fred. W. Howell. *Matron*, Miss A. Rogers.
- #### CHILDREN.
- ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE**, Queen Sq., W.C. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.
- BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, 79 Gloucester Street, Picnic. *Out- and in-patients* admitted on recommendation of subscribers, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 9 a.m. *Lady-Supt.*, Miss F. E. Barwell.
- CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR SICK AND INCURABLE CHILDREN**, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 4s.; a few free and half-payment cots. *Secretary*, Reginald Blunt.
- EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN**, Shadwell, E. Open daily. *Treasurer*, Charles Cheston. *Sec.*, Thomas Hayes.
- EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Southwark Bridge Road. Patients to attend at 1 p.m., Sat. at 9 a.m. Visiting days: Sundays 2 till 4. *Lady-Supt.*, Miss Alice Cross. *Sec.*, T. S. Chapman.
- HER MAJESTY'S HOSPITAL FOR SICK WAIFS**. Admission free, but only to destitute children or youths. 13 to 19 Stepney Causeway, E. *Founder and Director*, T. J. Barnardo, F.R.C.S.E. *Medical Officer*, Robert Milne, M.D., 33 Bow Road, E. *Hon. Surgeon*, Watson Cheyne, F.R.S., King's College Hospital. *Secretary*, John Odling.
- HOME AND INFIRMARY FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Lower Sydenham, S.E. *Matron*, Miss Meadows. *Hon. Sec.*, E. M. Stone, 8. R. Boag.
- HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN**, Maida Vale, W. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily. *Matron*, Mrs. Bruce. *Hon. Sec.*, H. Sewell.
- HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP OR SPIRE DISEASE**, "The Vine," Sevenoaks. Paying cases received. *Lady-Supt.*, Miss E. Jackson. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. Rose.
- HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, and Convalescent Branch, Cromwell House, Highgate (254 beds). *Matron*, Miss G. Payne. (*Highgate*), Miss Mandell Bell. *Sec.*, Adrian Hope. *Assist. do.*, J. McKay.
- NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, Hackney Road, Shoreditch, N.E. *In- and out-patients* daily at 12.30. Surgical cases, W. and Sat. 12.30; Eye, Wed. 9.30; Dental, twice a week. *Matron*, Miss Curno. *City Office*, 27 Clement's Lane. E.C. *Sec.*, T. Glenton-Keir.
- PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL**, London, W. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letter of recommendation. Convalescent Home, Harrow. *Treasurer*, George Hanbury. *Secretary*, W. H. Pearce. *Matron*, Miss E. A. Anderson.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN**, Waterloo Bridge Road. Letter of Governor required. *Secretary and Supt.*, T. S. Conisbee.
- ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL**, Margate. Admission on a Governor's recommendation, and payment of 5s. to 6s. per week. *Treas.*, M. Biddulph, 90 Charing Cross, S.W.
- VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, Queen's Road, Chelsea, and Victoria Home, Broadstairs. *Out-patients* daily at 12.30 and 9.30 a.m., on Mon., Wed., and Th. *Chairman of Committee*, Martin R. Smith. *Sec.*, H. G. Evered.
- WEST END HOSP. FOR DIS. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS, AND EPILEPSY**, 73 Welbeck St., W. *Sec.*, Alfred J. Wise.
- #### CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.
- BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION**. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Res. Med. Officer*, H. J. Felkin, M.D. *Sec.*, Wm. H. Theobald.
- CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST**, Victoria Park, E. *Out-patients* daily at 2. *Secretary*, Henry T. Dudley Ryder.
- INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT**, 26 Margaret St., W. *Secretary*, G. Padley.
- NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION** (on the separate principle), at Ventnor. *London Office*, 34 Craven Street, Strand. *Sec.*, Ernest Morgan.
- NORTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST**, Mount Vernon, Hampstead (the "Open-air" Hospital). *Out-patients*, 41 Fitzroy Square, W., daily at 1.30. *Sec.*, W. J. Morton.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST**, City Road, E.C. Open daily for admission of in- and out-patients: Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, John Harrold.
- #### DENTAL.
- DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON**, Leicester Square, W.C. Free. For extraction under gas, or stopping; a subscriber's letter is required. Open daily, 9 till 11 a.m., and 1.30 to 3 p.m. *Sec.*, J. Francis Pink.
- NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL**, Gt. Portland St., and Devonshire St., W. *Sec.*, C. Lumley Cator, M.A.
- #### FEVER.
- LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL**, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. *Secretary*, Major W. Christie.
- SMALL POX AND VACCINATION HOSPITAL**, Clare Hall, South Mimms, High Barnet. *Secretary*, C. M. Wilkins, 30 Coleman Street, E.C.

FISTULA.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road (1834). Special Private Wards for paying patients. Patients daily at 2; Tu. at 8 p.m. *Sec.*, Charles A. Harrison.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road. Males on Sat., at 2 p.m., Females on Wed., at 9.30 a.m. Operations on Tuesdays at 2.30, Thurs. at 2, open to the Profession and Students. *Matron*, Mrs. Hepper. *Sec.*, Edgar Penman.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR HEART DISEASES, 32, Soho square. *Sec.*, Capt. F. Handley.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.*, Robert G. Salmond.

FREE HOME FOR THE DYING, 29, North Side, Clapham Common. Apply to Sister-in-charge.

HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH, 20 Grove End Road, N.W. For women suffering from advanced and long-standing disease.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Putney Heath. *Offices*, 106 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. *Sec.*, F. Andrew.

ST. CYPRIAN'S HOME FOR INCURABLE YOUNG WOMEN, 31 The Grove, Hammersmith. *Lady-Sup. and Hon. Sec.*, Miss Thorman.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, W. Admission daily from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho. Admission for In-patients daily from 10 to 4; Out-patients, Males, M., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; Tu., 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, Friday, 2 to 3. *Sec.*, A. W. Cruikshank.

LUNATICS, &c.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. Visiting-days: males, 1st and 3rd Monday; females, 2nd and 4th Monday in the month. *Resid. Physicians*, Theo. Hyslop, M.D. *Assist. Med. Officers*, Maurice Craig, M.D.; W. H. B. Stoddart, M.D. *Steward*, A. H. Martin.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. *Res. Med. Sup.*, W. Rawes, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Assist. Med. Off.*, H. Pulford M.B. *Sec.*, W. H. Baird.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES, Earlswood, Redhill; office, 36 King William St., E.C. *Sec.*, H. Howard. [*Admis. to above by elec. or pay.*]

The following are for pauper lunatics from the Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties:—

COUNTY OF LONDON.

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, T. Claye Shaw, M.D., F.R.C.P. Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, J. M. Moody, L.B.C.P.

Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, Robert Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S. Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, W. J. Seward, M.B.

Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, R. R. Alexander, M.D. HEATH ASYLUM, BEXLEY, *Med Sup.*, J. E. K. Stansfield, M.B. [M.B.]

MANOR ASYLUM, HORTON, *Med. Sup.*, F. Bryan, CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, E. W. White, M.B., M.R. O.P. (*Private patients received at £1 1s. weekly.*)

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth.—*Med. Sup.*, H. Gardiner Hill, M.B. O.S.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. E. Barton, L.B.C.P.

KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, F. Pritchard Davies, M.D.

Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Endell Street, St. Giles's. Patients to apply to subscribers for recommendation. *Secretary*, A. C. Wickins

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for nurses and midwives). In-patients on Wednesdays at 10; out-patients at 12. *Secretary*, R. A. Othwaite.

EAST END MOTHERS' HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shalwell), 39; & 395 Commercial Rd., E. *Res. Lady-Supt.*, Miss Blomfield. *Sec.*, A. W. Lacey.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSP., York Road, Lambeth. Patients present subscriber's letter on any day between 11.30 and 12.30. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss Atkinson.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY, 31 Finsbury Square. *Secretary*, J. W. Long.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND BRAIN DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 208 Euston Road, N.W. *Sec.*, E. S. Lovell.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Portland Terrace, Regent's Park, near St. John's Wood Road Station. Paying patients are received and treated. *Sec.*, H. Howgrave Graham

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury. 200 beds. Country branch, East Finchley. Special wards for middle-class patients in straitened circumstances at a charge of 21s. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., and F., at 1.30. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec. & Gen. Director*, B. Burford Rawlings.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS, AND EPILEPSY, 7 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W. Special wards for children. Out-patients, M., W., and Th., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting day, Sun., 2 to 4. *Treas.*, H. A. Dowell. *Secretary*, Alfred J. Wise.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O. H., 238A Gray's Inn Road (23 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Chairman*, Col. A. Woodroffe Boyce. *Sec.*, John G. Bryant.

ROYAL EYE, OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H. St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. Out-patients daily at 2. *Sec.*, Edwin Easton.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, City Rd., E.C. Open free daily (except Bank Holiday) to the poor, from 11 to 12 a.m. Visiting-days to in-patients, M. and Th. from 3 to 4. *Sec.*, Robt. J. Bland. *Lady-Sent.*, Miss Richards

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC, King William St., Strand, W.C. Attendance daily at 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application. *Sec.*, T. Beattie-Campbell

WESTERN O. H., 155 Marylebone Road. Free to the deserving poor. *Treas.*, Sir R. Hanson, Bt. M.P. *Secretary*, H. A. Dunn.

ORTHOPÆDIC (CLUB FOOT, SPINAL AND OTHER DEFORMITIES).

- CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL**, Hatton Garden. For the absolute poor suffering from Club Foot, Contractions and Distortions of the Limbs. Paralysis, Curvatures of the Spine, or other bodily deformities, and the surgical treatment of diseased and sickly children. Cases, Females M. and Tu., and Males Th. and F. at 2. *Sec.*, Ernest Dereuth.
- NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC H.** (FOR THE DEFORMED), 234 Gt. Portland St., Regent's Park, W. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Th., and F. at 2 p.m., and Tu. at 10 A.M. *Sec.*, H. J. Tresidder.
- ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL**, 297 Oxford St., and 15, Hanover Sq., W. *Sec.*, Tate S. Mansford. *Matron*, Miss Lucy W. Wamsley.

PAY HOSPITALS.

- BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL**, Medical and Surgical Home for Children and Adults, Wandsworth Common. Accidents and emergencies free. *Res. Med. Off. and Hon. Sec.*, Cecil R. C. Lyster.
- ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL** (for Ladies of limited means), 10, Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. From 15s. to £3 3s. weekly. *Secretary*, Cyril Cobb.
- ST. THOMAS'S HOME, ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL**, Albert Embankment, S.E. Applications for admission by letter to the Steward, or personally to the Res. Med. Officer, at 12 daily.
- ST. MARYLEONE HOME** (for Incurables), 61, Weymouth St., W. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Underwood.
- HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS**, 36 Aubert Park, Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes. *Hon. Sec.*, John Hollnay.
[Many other Institutions also admit paying patients.]

SKIN.

- BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN**, 29 Euston Road, N.W. Out-patients—Tu., W., Fri., and Sat. at 2 and Mon. and Th. at 7 p.m. Female in-patients admitted. *Hon. Sec.*, Albert Wills.
- THE 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. Free and paying patients received. *Sec. G. A. Richardson.*
- LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL**, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. — Out-patients treated every week-day at 2 and 7 p.m. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*, H. Montague Duncan.
- ST. JOHN'S H. FOR DISEASES OF S.**, 49 Leicester Square, W.C. (1863). Out-patients daily, except Sunday, 2 to 4; and, except Sat. and Sun. 6 to 8 p.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.

STONE.

- St. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND URINARY DISEASES**, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 27 beds. Ward for paying patients. Out-patients M., Tu., and Th., at 2; M., W., and Sat. at 5; Women and Children, F. at 2. *Sec.*, Irwin H. Beattie.

THROAT, NOSE, 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; 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. Free to the necessitous. Daily, 1.30 to 3; Tu. and Fri. 6 to 8 p.m. Visiting days, Sun. and Th., 2 to 4. *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., 11 to 11 A.M.; W. 2.30 to 3; M. and Sat., 3 to 5 P.M.; Th. 7.30 to 8.30 P.M.; in-patients daily. *Sec.*, M. C. Puddy.

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 2.15. *Hon. Treas.*, H. E. Wright. *Sec.*, H. 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 Phillips. *Sec.*, H. Wilkin-son. *Acting Sec.*, F. W. Westley.
- HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN**, 29 Soho Square, W. Open free to out-patients Mon. and Th. 9 to 11; other days, 12 to 2. Paying patients received. *Sec.*, 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. *Secretary*, Margaret M. Bagster.
- SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL**, Marylebone Road, N.W. Out-patients' department entrance, 171 Marylebone Road. *Sec.*, W. G. King. *Matron*, Miss Butler.

DISPENSARIES.

1844. Battersea, 185 High Street.
1801. Bloomsbury, 12 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.
1850. Brixton, Water Lane.
1880. Brompton and Knightsbridge, 23 Fulham Rd.
1780. City, 46 Watling Street, Chapside.
1849. City of Lon. & E. Lon., 35 Wilson St., Finsbury.
1849. Clapham, 42, Manor Street, Clapham, S.W.
1782. Eastern, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.
1828. Farringdon, 17 Bartlett's Buildings, E.C.
1780. Finsbury, Brewer Street, Goswell Road, E.C.
1821. Islington, 303 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 Road, S.E.
1842. Royal Pimlico, 104 Buckingham Palace Rd.
1821. Royal South London, St. George's Cross.
1810. St. Pancras & Northern, 126 Euston Rd., N.W.
1777. Surrey, 11 Great Dover Street, Southwark.
1792. Tower Hamlets, White Horse St., Stepney.
1789. Western, Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.
1830. Western General, Marylebone Road, N.W.
1774. Westminster General, 11 Gerrard St., Soho.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

- Office*—Victoria Embankment, E.C.
- Clerk to the Board*, T. Duncombe Mann.
- Asst. Clerk*, J. Mallett.
- Stores Dept.*, Mermaid Court, Borough, S.E.
- Sup.*, F. Howgate.
- ASYLUMS FOR IMBECILES**—
Leavesden, near King's Langley, Herts. *Med. Sup.*, F. A. Elkins, M.D., O.M.

Caterham, Surrey. *Med. Sup.*, G. S. Elliot, M.R.C.P.
 F.R.C.S.
 Darenth, near Dartford, Kent. *Med. Sup.*, F. R.
 P. Taylor, M.D., B.S.
 Tooting Bec, S.W. (for Infirm Cases). In course
 of erection.

FEVER HOSPITALS:—

Eastern, The Grove, Homerton, N.E. *Med. Sup.*,
 E. W. Goodall, M.D., B.S.
 North-Eastern, St. Ann's Rd., Tottenham, N.
Med. Sup., H. E. Cuff, M.D., B.S.
 North-Western, Lawn Rl., Hampstead, N.W.
Med. Sup., W. Gayton, M.D., M.R.C.P.
 Western, Seagrave Rd., Fulham, S.W. *Med. Sup.*,
 R. M. Bruce, M.R.C.S.
 South-Western, Landor Rd., Stockwell, S.W.
Med. Sup., F. F. Caiger, M.D., B.S.
 South-Eastern, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E.
Med. Sup., F. M. Turner, M.D., B.S.
 Fountain, Tooting Grove, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, C.
 E. Matthews, M.D.
 Brook, Shooters Hill, Kent. *Med. Sup.*, J.
 MacCombie, M.D.
 Park, Hither Green, S.E. *Med. Sup.*, R. A. Bird-
 wood, M.D.
 Grove, Tooting Grove, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, J. E.
 Beggs, M.D.
 Northern (for Convalescing Patients), Winch-
 more Hill, N. *Med. Sup.*, F. N. Hume, M.R.C.S.
 Southern (for Convalescing Patients), Carshal-
 ton, Surrey. Will be erected shortly.

SMALL POX HOSPITALS:—

Hospital Ships, moored in the river Thames at
 Long Reach, near Dartford, Kent. *Med. Sup.*,
 T. F. Ricketts, M.D., B.S.
 Gore Farm (for Convalescing Patients), Darenth,
 near Dartford, Kent. *Med. Sup.*, F. H. Thom-
 son, M.B.
 Joyce Green, near Dartford, Kent. In course of
 erection.

LAND AMBULANCE STATIONS:—

Eastern, adj. Eastern Hospital. *Sup.*, E. Robinson.

North-Western, adj. N.-Western Hospital, *Sup.*,
 G. Hyatt.
 Western, adj. Western Hospital. *Sup.*, W. Craig.
 South-Eastern, adjoining South-Eastern Hos-
 pital. *Superintendent*, J. Carter.
 South-Western, adjoining S.-Western Hospital.
Superintendent, W. A. Cockrell.
 Brook, adj. Brook Hospital. *Sup.*, J. Blake.
 River Ambulance Service—*Sup.*, Chas. Thom-
 son, R.N., M.I.N.A.
 North Wharf, Managers' Street, Blackwall, E.
 South Wharf, Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.
 West Wharf, Townmead Rd., Fulham, S.W.

CHILDREN'S HOMES:—

Seaside:

S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. *Matron*, Miss
 E. Turton; *Medical Officer*, C. K. Bowes, M.D.
 East Cliff House, Margate, Kent. *Matron*, Miss
 E. K. Jacob; *Medical Officer*, W. G. Sutcliffe,
 F.R.C.S.
 Millfield, Rushington, near Littlehampton. Will
 be erected shortly.

Ophthalmia:

Highwood School, Brentwood, and White Oak
 School, Swanley. Will be erected shortly.

Defective Children:

Lloyd House, Lloyd St., Pentonville. *Matron*,
 Miss A. Green.

16 Elm Grove, Peckham, S.E. Will be opened
 shortly.

60, 62 and 64 Kingwood Road, Fulham; Nos. 60
 and 62 now open.

Remand Children:

[shortly.
 36, 37, 38 Camberwell Green. Will be opened
 70, 72 and 74 Pentonville Road, N.W. Will be
 opened shortly.

TRAINING SHIP:—

The "Exmouth," moored off Grays, Essex.
Capt.-Sup., W. S. Bourchier, R.N.

AMBULANCE SERVICE OF LONDON.

The "Bischoffsheim," Office, St. Mary's Hospital,
 Praed Street, W.
Hon. Sec., Thos. Ryan.

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, when a special
 donation of £10,000 was received. The total for
 the year ending Oct., 1900, stood at £51,993 4s. 6d.

The BALANCE SHEET for the year ending
 31st October, 1900, shows the following results:—

RECEIPTS.—Collections made at various places
 of worship, £33,855 18s. 11d.; collections at
 schools £26 6s. 1d.; donations (including £13 11s. for
 surgical appliances), £14,671 os. 2s.; dividend on
 £15,346, invested in 2½ Consols, per execu-
 tors to the will of the late W. A. Guesdon, and
 interest, £1,339 19s. 4d.; balance in hand, £2,076.

EXPENDITURE.—Awards to one hundred and
 thirty-two hospitals (including 30 General Hos-
 pitals, 5 Chest Diseases, 17 Children's, 6 Lying-
 In, 6 Hospitals for Women, 24 other special
 hospitals, 29 Convalescent, and 15 Cottage
 Hospitals), £43 754; eight Institutions, £699;
 fifty-four Dispensaries, £1,917; Surgical Appli-
 cances £2,506; office expenses, printing and
 stationery, advertising, postage, &c., £1,716.

SPECIAL EXPENSES.—Special Church and Chapel
 Appeals, £55.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.

THE twenty-sixth Annual Report (1899) shows
 a slight increase on its immediate predecessor, the
 receipts being £190 more than those for 1898. The
 BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 8th January,
 1900, is as follows:—RECEIPTS.—Balance brought
 forward, £205; General Collection, £19,739;
 Special Donations, £275, making a total of
 £20,219.

EXPENDITURE.—General expenses (including
 rent, salaries, printing, postage, local committees),
 £2,191; awards to Hospitals, Dispensaries, &c.,
 £14,576; grants to Distribution Committee, £1,360;
 to Surgical Appliance Committee, £1,020; Ambu-
 lance, £58; leaving a balance of £1,013.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOSPITAL FUND.

THE account of Receipts and Expenditure from
 1st January to 31st Dec., 1899, shows the total
 receipts for that period to have been £43,537;
 the total expenses amounting to £1854. The
 sums disbursed to Hospitals were as follows:—
 Grants to Hospitals, £41,000; Grants to Conva-
 lescent Homes, £1,000; total, £42,000. The
 Funds in Hand after payment of the 1899
 distribution were £176,016.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

Capital, £14,553,000. Rest, Reserve, on 10th October, 1900, £3,150,984.

The Total Dividends for the year ending 31st August, 1900, were at the rate of £10 per cent. The Price of Bank Stock, 10th October, 1900, was £333.

NOTES in circulation, 10th Oct., 1900, £30,158,385. Notes unemployed, £19,660,510.

GOLD and SILVER Coin and Bullion, Head Office and all Branches, £33,599,845.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

Governor, Samuel Steuart Gladstone (£2,000).—Deputy Governor, Augustus Prevoost (£1,500).

DIRECTORS, each £500.

Arbuthnot, Charles George.
Bonsor, Hy. 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.
Goschen, Charles Hermann.
Grenfell, Henry Riversdale.
Hambro, Everard Alexander.
Hoare, William Douro.
Hubbard, Hon. Evelyn.
Jackson, Frederick Huth.
Johnston, Reginald Eden.

Lidderdale, The Rt. Hon. Wm.
Lubbock, Edgar.
Morley, Samuel Hope.
Newman, Robert Lydston.
Revelstoke, the Rt. Hon. Lord.
Sandeman, Albert George.
Smith, Hugh Colin.
Wallace, Alexander Falconer.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Acct., Geo. F. Stutchbury.
Deputy do., H. B. Orchard.
Assistant do., T. A. Stephens.
Chief Cashier, H. G. Bowen.
Deputy do., John G. Nairne.
Assistant do., T. Askwith.
Secretary, K. Grahame.
Deputy do., C. E. Edlmann.
Assistant do., S. M. Ward.
Insp. of Branches and Principal
Branch Banks Office, E. Edey.
Prm., Dist. Off., H. W. Search.
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, Sir Arthur Nonus Birch, K.C.M.G.

Auditors, W. H. Clegg and R.
Graham.
Contr. of Stk. & Cash Offs., E.
Cheaton.
Princ. Bullion Off., N.D. Livesay.
Do. Priv. Draw. Off., G. Sanders.
Do. Public do., A. A. de Steiger.
Do. Bill Office, L. Baynes.
Do. Issue Office, J. S. Spink.
Do. Securities Office, F. G. Allan.
Do. Intellers' do., H. W. Tilly.
Princ. Div. Pay do., E. E. Gaute.

Cashier's Stores, A. Watkin.
Do. Accts. Bk. Note Off., C. Fenn.
Do. B. Sh., &c., do., F. E. Blaiklock.
Do. Consols Office, E. D. Pyne.
Do. Cal. Stocks Off., A. Bridger.
Do. Div. Office, J. H. Sheppy.
Do. India do., D. Hotson.
Do. Register do., W. J. Halsey.
Do. Power of At. do., E. J. Wheeler.
Do. Dividend Accounts do., W. P.
Saffery.
Supt. of Printing Off., W. J. Cee.
Late Court's Branch.
Agent, Sir C. W. Baynes, Bart.

Birmingham, H. A. N. Smith.
Bristol, M. A. Shee.
Hull, J. Dyce Nicol.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Leeds, R. J. West.
Liverpool, T. F. A. Agnew.
Manchester, G. G. Ross.

Newcastle, H. A. Erskins.
Falmouth, A. S. Adair.
Portsmouth, W. B. Molyneux.

BANKS AND BANKERS IN LONDON AND SUBURBS.

BANKS printed in heavier type are *incorporated*, those with * are registered at Somerset House, those with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with † are Army Agents.

- 1+ 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.
5+ American Express Co., 3, Waterloo Place, S.W.,
and 1, Love Lane, Wood St., E.C.
+ Anglo-Argentine Bank, 14 Austin Friars.
7 Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard Street.
8+ Anglo-Californian, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.
+ 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, 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, 5, Gracechurch St.
14 Bank of China & Japan, 36, Nicholas Lane.
20 Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad Street.
21+ Bank of England (see above).
19+ 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.
25 Bank of Roumania, 7, Great Winchester St.
26+ Bank of Scotland, 19, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.
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.; 19, Fleet St.,
and 171, Brompton Road, S.W.
31 Baring Brothers & Co., 8, Bishopsgate Within.
Barker (G.) & Co., in liquidation.
34+ Biggerstaff, W. and J., 18, West Smithfield;
6, Bank Buildings, Metrop. Cattle Market;
Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.
35+ Birkbeck, Southampton Builds., Holborn.
36 Blake, Boissevain & Co., 11, Cophall Court.
38 Blydenstein (B. W.) & Co., 55 & 56, 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., new Lloyds Bank Bld.
43+ Brown, Janson, and Co., new Lloyds Bank Bld.
44+ Brown (John) and Co., 25, Abchurch Lane.
45 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Ct., Lothbury,
and 123 Pall Mall, S. W.
46+ Burt (Fredk.) and Co., 80, Cornhill.
49+ Capital & Counties, 39, Threadneedle St.; 25,
Ludgate Hill; 125, Oxford St.; 195, Edgware
Road; 35, King St., W.C.; 50, Upper St., N.;
151 & 153, Newington Causeway; 35, Picca-
dilly, W.; 145, High St., Shoreditch;
38, Victoria St., Westminster; 115, Fore St.;
and 216, Commercial Rd., E.

- 52⁺Charing Cross Bank, 28, Bedford St., W.C.
 53⁺Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street.
 55⁺Cheque Bank, 93, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.; 14, Cockspur St., S.W.
 56 Chick (Alfred Y.) & Co., 52, Old Broad Street.
 57⁺Child and Co., 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar.
 58⁺City Bank (now 136, London City & Midland).
 59⁺Civil Service Bank, 10, Charing Cross Road.
 59⁺Clare & Harvey, 2, Birchin Lane, E.C.
 60⁺Clydesdale Bank, 30, Lombard Street.
 61⁺Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing Cross.
 64⁺Cohn (Maurice), and Co., 18 & 19 Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad 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.
 73⁺Cook (Thos. & Son, Ludgate Circus; 99, Gracechurch St.; 81, Cheapside; 33, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford St.; 13, Cockspur St.; Charing Cross Station, and 21, High St., Kensington-Coulon, Berthoud & Co., Basilton Ho., Moorgate
 75⁺Coutts and Co., 59, Strand. [St.
 76⁺Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.
 77⁺Crédit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard St.; and 4, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.
 78⁺Cripplegate Bank, now Union Bank, Ltd.
 81⁺Cunliffe (Roger), Sons, & Co., 22, Finch Lane.
 82⁺Delhi and London B., 123, Bishopsgate St. Wn.
 83⁺Dresdner Bank, 65, Old Broad St.
 84⁺Deutsche Bank, 4, George Yard, Lombard St.
 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.
 93 English, Scotch, & Australian, 38, Lombard St.
 94⁺Erlanger (Emile) and Co., 20, Bishopsgate Street Within
 96⁺Forbes, Forbes, & Co., 9, King Wm. St., E.C. Freehold Investmt. B. Co. of Aust., in liquidation.
 98⁺German B. of London, 34, Old Broad Street.
 99⁺Gillet 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.
 104⁺Green, Tomkinson, & Co., 32, Nicholas Lane.
 105⁺Grindlay and Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.
 106 Haarbleicher & Schumann, 144, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 108⁺Hickie, Borman and Co., 14, Waterloo Place.
 109⁺Hill and Sons, 66, West Smithfield; 2, Bank Bldgs., Metrop. Cattle Market; Bank Bldgs., Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford
 110⁺Hoare (Charles) & Co., 37, Fleet Street.
 111⁺Holt and Co., 3, Whitehall Place.
 112 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard 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 & Co., 6, Throgmorton St., E.C.
 125 Keizer (N.) & Co., 29, Threadneedle St.
 122⁺Keyser (A.) & Co., 21, Cornhill.
 123⁺King (Hen.S.) & Co., 45, Pall Mall; 65, Cornhill.
 127 Ladenburg (W.) & Co., 10, Angel Court.
 131 Lazard Brothers & Co., 40, Threadneedle St.
 132⁺Lloyds Bank, Gen. Manager, Howard Lloyd; City Office, 72, Lombard St., E.C.; Managers,
 J. P. Benwell and H. B. Francis, 16, St. James's Street, S.W.; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C.; 32, Abchurch Lane; 96, Leadenhall Street; Holborn Circus, E.C.; 44, Aldersgate St.; 33, Belgrave Road, S.W.; 35, Cambridge St., 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. Rodolph; Country Manager, R. Lemon, 21, Lombard St.; 21, Hanover Square; 6, Albert Gate; 4 & 5, Upper St., Islington; 134, Aldersgate St.; 1, Connaught St., Edgware Road; 109 & 111, New Oxford St.; 34, Borough 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, Westminster Bridge Road; Deptford Broadway; Stratford Broadway; 324 & 325, High Holborn; Amhurst Road, Hackney; 52, East India Dock Road; 18, Newtonton Butts; 173, Victoria St., S.W.; 266 & 268, Pentonville Rd.; Beckenham; Blackheath; Croydon; Greenwich; Hammersmith; Norwood; Woolwich; 369, Brixton Road; 334, Harrow Road; 74, High St., Kingsland; 100, High St., Wandsworth; High St., Putney; West End Lane, West Hampstead; Ealing; 490, Holloway Road; High Road, Chiswick; 4, High St., Wimbledon; Richmond; Finchley; 128 & 130, Balham High Rd., S.W.; 51 & 53, Barking Rd., Canning Town; 3, The Broadway, W Norwood; Ilford Broadway; Tooley St., Tower Bridge; and Forest Gate.
 86⁺London & District Bank, 16, St. Helen's Pl., E.C. London and General Bank, in liquidation.
 137⁺London and Hanseatic Bank, 38, Lombard St.
 139⁺London and Provincial Bank, General Manager, J. W. Cross, 7, Bank Buildings; 83, Commercial St.; 163, Edgware Road; Queen's Gate, South Kensington; 1, High St., Kingsland; 56, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; 383, Essex Rd., N.; Anerley; Beckenham; Belvedere; Bexley Heath; Blackheath; Canning Tn.; Carshalton; Catford; Chingford; East Greenwich; East Ham; Edmonton (Upper and Lower); Egham; Enfield; Erith; Ewell; Green Lanes; Hackney; Hampstead; Hampton Hill; Haringey; Highbury; Hither Green; Honor Oak Park; Hornsey; Ilford; Kew; Kew Gardens; Ladywell; Lea Bridge Rd.; Lee Green; Lewisham; Leytonstone; Manor Park; Mitcham; Munster Park; Muswell Hill; New Cross Gate; Newington Gn.; New Southgate; North Finchley; Peuge; Plaistow; Plumstead; Ponder's End; Richmond; St. Margaret's; Sidcup; 8, Tottenham; Southgate; Staines; Stamford Hill; Stoke Newington; Stratford; Sunningdale; Surbiton; Surbiton Hill; Sutton; Sydenham; Teddington; Thornton Heath; Tottenham (Upper and Lower); Tufnell Park; Twickenham; Waltham St. Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James' St. and Wood St.); Westcombe Pk.; West Green; West Hampstead; Wood Green; Woolwich.
 140⁺London and River Plate Bk., 7, Princes St., E.C.
 141⁺London & San Francisco B., 71, Lombard St.

142*+London ■ South-Western B., 170, Fenchurch St.; *Joint Gen. Managers*, John Williams and Robert Woodhams; Acton; Addiscombe; Anerley; Balham; Barking; Barnes; Battersea; Battersea Park; Bayswater; Belgraveia; Bermondsey; Bloomsbury; Bow; 256, Brixton Hill; 275 & 465, Brixton Rd.; 295, High Rd., Brondesbury; Bushey; Camberwell Grn.; Park St., Camden Town; Catford; Charlton; Cheapside; Chelsea; Chiswick; Clapham; Clapham Junction; Clapton; Clerkenwell; Cricklewood; Crofton Park, Brockley; Croydon; Croydon, South; Dulwich; Dulwich, East; Ealing; Ealing Dean; 183, Earl's Court Rd.; East Ham; East Molesey; Edgware; Finchley, Church End; Finchley, East; 82, Finsbury Pavement; Finsbury Park; 78, Fleet St.; Forest Gate; Forest Hill; Fulham; 56, Gt. Portland St.; Hackney; Hammer-smith; Hampstead; Hampstead, South; Hanwell; Harlesden; Harrow; 416, Harrow Rd.; Hendon; Hendon, West; Highgate; Holland Park; 403, Holloway Rd.; Hornsey; Ilford; Kennington; 230, Ken-tish Town Rd.; Kew Bridge; Kilburn; Kingston-on-Thames; Lavender Hill; Leyton; Manor Park; Merton; Mile End (236, Whitechapel Rd.); Minorities; Mort-lake; New Barnet; New Cross; New Cross Gate; New Malden; Norbiton; Norwood, South, Upper, and West; Notting Hill; Oxford St.; High St., Peckham; Poplar (187, East India Dock Rd.); Putney; 27, Regent St.; Rich-mond; St. John's Wood; Shepherd's Bush; Shoreditch; Southwark; Stanmore; Step-ney; Stockwell (256, Clapham Rd.); Strand; Streatham; Streatham Common; Stroud Green; Sutton; Sydenham; Toot-ing; Tulse Hill; Twickenham; Upton Park; Vauxhall; Walham Green; Walling-ton; Walton-on-Thames; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St.); 260, Walworth Road; Wandsworth; Wanstead; Watford; Wembley; W. Brompton; W. Kensington; Whetstone; Willesden Grn.; Wimbledon; Wimbledon Common.

London and Universal Bank, in liquidation.

144*+London and Westminster Bank, *Manager*, H. Smith; *Country Manager*, T. J. Russell; and *Secretary*, A. E. Mann; 41, Lothbury; 1, St. James's Square; 214, High Hol-born; 6, Borough High Street; 130, High St., Whitechapel; 1, Stratford 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., Belgraveia; 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; 1, Streatham High Rd., S.W.; 504, Brixton Rd., S.W.; 4, Mincing Lane, E.C.; 9, Harewood Avenue, N.W.; 3, The Market, Uxbridge Rd., W.; 8, Victoria Parade, Balham Hill, S.W.; 161, Bow Road, E.; 45, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.; 1, Bank Buildings, Herne Hill, S.E.; 98 & 100, City Road, E.C.; 1, Imperial Parade, Cricklewood; 129, New-ington Causeway, S.E.

145 London Bank of Mexico and South America, 94, Gracechurch Street.
146+London and Yorkshire Bk., Drapers' Gardens.
147 London Bank of Australia, 2, Old Broad St.
136*+London City and Midland, *Managing Director*, E. H. Holden; *Joint Gen. Managers*, D. G. H. Pollock, J. M. Madders, S. B. Murray; *Secretary*, E. J. Morris; *Head Office*, 5, Threadneedle Street; 52, Corn-hill; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill; 35 & 36, 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; 20, Bow St., Covent Garden; 29, Woodgrange Rd., Forest Gate; 21, Hill St., Richmond; North End, Croydon; 271, High Road, Balham; Beckenham; 488, Bethnal Green Rd.; Blackfriars Rd.; 98, Jamaica Rd., Bermondsey; 10, Charterhouse Build-ings, Clerkenwell; 91, Newgate St.; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; 196, Lower Road, Rother-hithe; 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 St., Deptford; Islington (Metropolitan Cattle Market); Broadway, Ealing; 129, New Bond St.; 19, Coleman St.; 70, South Audley St.; Mayfair; 110, High St., Lewisham; 327, High Road, Chiswick; Mare St., Hackney; 324, High Road, Leyton; The Parade, Loughborough Junc-tion; 19, High St., Marylebone; 157, Hackney Road, N.E.; 32, Grand Parade, Harringay; 646, High Road, Leytonstone; North End Road, Walham Green; 33, Dart-mouth Rd., Forest Hill; 22, King St., Ham-mersmith; 13, Green's End, Woolwich.

148*+ London Joint-Stock Bank, *General Man-ager*, Charles Gow, 5, Princes Street; 6, Lothbury; 69, Pall Mall; 123, Chancery Lane; 89, Charterhouse Street; 2, Craven Rd., W.; 28, Borough High St.; 94, Gt. Tower St.; 113, Wood St.; 144, Leaden-hall St.; 55, Old Broad St.; 5, Bank Bldgs., Gloucester Road; 44, Fenchurch Street; 680, Commercial Road, E.; 22, Victoria St., S.W.; 137, Buckingham Palace Rd.; 1, Sydney Pl., Onslow Sq.; 15, Wigmore St., W.; 52, Lordship Lane; 69, High St., Peck-ham; 52, Oxford St.; 75, Regent St.; 1, Woburn Place; The Broadway, Tooting; Buckhurst Hill; Cheshunt; Enfield High-way; Loughton; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross; Woodford; Muswell Hill; Lower Edmonton; Winchmore Hill; Palmer's Green.

149+London, Paris, ■ American Bank, 40, Thread-needle St.

150+London Trading Bank, 12, Coleman St., E.C.

151+Macfadyen (P.) & Co., Winchester House, E.C.

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.

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 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 166* Morris, Robert, 8, Regent Street, S.W.
 167 Natal Bank, 18, St. Swithin's Lane.
 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 Road; St. Mary's Road, Harlesden; 180, Strand; and 23, Baker Street.
 169 Nat. B. of Australasia, 123, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.
 170* National Bank of China, 61, Old Broad St.
 170 National Bank of Egypt, 92, Cannon 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.
 173 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 St., Kensington; 494, Brixton Rd., S.W.; and Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
 New English Bank of the River Plate, in liq.
 New Oriental Bank, in liquidation.
 177* Parr's Bank, Bartholomew La., 52, Threadneedle St.; 77, Lombard St.; 1, Cavendish Sq.; 88, Kensington High St.; 239, Regent Street; 9 & 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.; 164 & 166, High Street, Camden Town; 14, Sloane Sq., Chelsea; 74, High Road, Kilburn; Kingston-on-Thames, Norbiton, Cobham, and Teddington; 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; 126, High Holborn; 2, Grand Parade, Highgate, N.; 16, The Pavement, Chiswick; 11, The Pavement, Seven Kings, Ilford; 8, Station Parade, Willesden Green.

182* Prescott, Dimsdale & Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C.; 3, Regent St.; 24, London St., Paddington; & 32, Lowndes St., Belgravia.
 183* Provincial B. of Ireland, 8, Throgmorton Av.
 184 Queensland National Bank, 8, Princes St., E.C.
 185* Quin, Cope, & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C.
 186* Reeves, Whitburn, & Co., 27, Clement's Lane.
 188* Richardson and Co., 25, Suffolk Street, S.W.
 189* Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard St.
 190* Ross (Geo.) & Co., 55, Bishopsgate St. Within.
 191 Rothschild (N. M.) & Sons, St. Swithin's Lane.
 192 Royal B. of Queensland, 25, Abchurch Lane.
 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 S. African, 1 Bank Bldgs., Lothbury.
 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, 53, Old Broad Street, E.C.
 203 Standard Bk. of S. Africa, 10, Clement's Lane.
 204* Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W.
 205 Swiss Bankverein, 40, Threadneedle St., E.C.
 208* Union Bank of Australia, 71, Cornhill.
 209* Union Bank of London, Manager, E. H. Nunn; Secretary, F. V. Hornby, 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; 18, Cromwell Pl., S.W.; 76, High St., S. Norwood; 33, High St., Bromley; 8, High St., Notting Hill, W.; 111, South End, Croydon; 54, Theobald's Road; 12, College Crescent, South Hampstead; 116, Fore St.; and Finsbury Circus.
 210* Union Bank of Scotland, 62, Cornhill, E.C.
 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.
 217* Watson (Wm.) & Co., 7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
 220* Whadoast 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 Estab-lished.	CAPITAL.			SHARES.			Dividend for last complete year.
		Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Of	Paid per Share.	Price, Oct. 1899.	
African Banking Corp. ...L.	1890	£ 800,000	£ 400,000	£ 60,000	10	£ 5	£ 5	Per cent. 5
Alexanders & Co. ....L.	1891	900,000	500,000	50,000	10	10 & 5	...	...
Anglo-Argentine .....L.	1889	450,000	350,000	25,000	9	7	6½	5
Anglo-Austrian Bank .....L.	1863	2,000,000	2,000,000	358,473	k. 240	k. 240	11¾	6½
Anglo-Californian .....L.	1873	600,000	300,300	135,000	20	10	12	6
Anglo-Egyptian Bank .....L.	1864	1,200,000	400,000	215,000	15	5	8½	10
Anglo-Foreign Bkg. Co. ....L.	1872	420,000	420,000	115,000	7	7	8½	7½
Anglo-Italian .....L.	1866	50,000	50,000	13,755	5	5	6½	6
Australian Joint-Stk. Bk., L.	1853	1,566,020	1,168,041	52,000	5	7½	...	nil.
Bank of Adelaide .....L.	1865	500,000	400,000	170,000	5	5	6½	10
Bank of Africa .....L.	1879	2,250,000	750,000	463,000	18¾	1¼	10¾	12
Bank of Australasia .....L.	1835	1,600,000	1,600,000	875,000	40	40	...	8½

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. 23/99	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
Bank of British Columbia	1862	500,000	500,000	100,000	20	20	...	5
Bk. of British North America	1836	1,000,000	1,000,000	325,000	50	50	62	6
Bank of Egypt	1856	500,000	250,000	130,700	25	12½	23½	9 & 8/15
Bank of Ireland	1783	3,000,000	2,769,230	1,034,000	Stock	Stock	385	12
Bank of Liverpool	1831	8,000,000	1,000,000	612,197	100	12½	...	14
Bank of Mauritius	1894	125,550	125,550	30,000	10	10	10	6
Bank of Montreal	1817	2,465,753	2,465,753	1,438,356	\$200	\$200	\$516	10
Bank of New South Wales	1817	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,250,000	20	20	...	...
Bank of New Zealand	1861	500,000	419,519	23,474	6 13/4	3 6/3	...	...
Bank of Roumania	1865	1,000,000	300,000	158,294	20	6	5½	8½
Bank of Scotland	1695	1,875,000	1,250,000	700,000	Stock	Stock	...	12
Bank of Surapacá & L'don.	1888	1,000,000	500,000	75,000	10	5	5	6
Bank of Victoria (Austr.)	1852	2,816,760	1,477,477	100,000	10 & 10	10 & 5	10 1/2 & 2	P. S. O. 2½
Bank of Whitehaven	1837	295,590	98,530	90,000	30	10	27	11½
Barclay & Company	1895	5,952,000	2,380,800	1,000,000	20	8	...	...
Belfast Banking Co.	1827	2,000,000	400,000	400,000	125	25	126 3/5	20 & 8
Birm., Dist. & Cnties. B. Co.	1836	3,062,500	612,500	460,625	...	4	11	12 3/4 & B 1/-
Bolitho, Williams & Co.	...	1,500,000	300,000	302,500	50	10	31	13
Bradford Banking Co.	1827	1,360,000	408,000	175,000	10	3	7½	11½
Bradford Com. Jt.-Stk. B.	1833	1,300,000	325,000	125,000	100	25	...	...
Bradford District Bank	1862	860,000	344,000	202,500	10	4	8½	4/3 pr. sh.
Bradford Old Bank	1864	1,250,000	500,000	180,000	50	20	39½	9
British Bank of S. Am.	1863	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	...	10	...	...
British Linen Co. Bank	1746	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,600,000	Stock	Stock	459	18
British Mutual Bkg. Co.	1857	150,000	52,080	30,000	5	£1 10	35/-	5
Bucks & Oxon Union Bk.	1866	400,000	80,000	39,500	25	5	22	17½
Caledonian Banking Co.	1838	750,000	150,000	71,000	12½	2½	5	8
Capital & Counties Bank	1834	5,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	50	10	39½	17
Carlisle & Cumbld. Bg. Co.	1836	400,000	100,000	85,000	20	5	22	17
Chartered Bk. of India, &c.	1853	800,000	800,000	525,000	20	20	...	10
Cheque Bank	1873	217,200	83,822	5,000	5 & 1	1 & 1	...	...
Civil Service Bank	1892	42,015	21,017	400	1	10/-	10/-	4½
Clydesdale Bank The	1838	5,000,000	1,000,000	580,000	50	10	22¾	10
Colonial Bank (Chartered)	1836	2,000,000	500,000	150,000	20	6	...	6
Commer. B. of Australia	1893	4,800,000	3,222,322	nil.	6 10	5½ & 10	6	Pref. 3
Commer. B. of Scotland	1810	5,000,000	1,000,000	950,000	100	20	...	18
Commer. B. Co. of Sydney	1834	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,010,000	25	12½	29¾	10
Comptoir Nat. d'Esp. de Paris	1889	6,000,000	5,634,260	361,613	20	20 & 10	595 fr.	5½
Cornish Bank	1879	500,000	150,600	195,000	50	15 & 25	41½	12½
Craven Bank	1880	900,000	210,000	140,000	30	7	27	11
Crédit Lyonnais	1863	8,000,000	8,000,000	2,400,000	20	20	...	...
Crompton & Evans Union	1877	1,250,000	250,000	265,000	...	4	17¾	18¾
Cumberland Union B. Co.	1829	600,000	250,000	160,000	30	12½	19	8
Delhi & London Bank	1844	337,625	337,625	none	25	25	12.10/-	4
Deutsche Bank	1870	7,500,000	7,500,000	2,402,460	30 & 60	30 & 60	183¾	11
Devon & Cornwall Bg. Co.	1832	1,500,000	218,750	256,250	100	20 & 7	97½ & 40	20
Dresdner Bank	1872	6,500,000	6,500,000	1,700,000	60 & 30	60 & 30	140	9
Eng. Scot. & Australian	1852	1,078,875	539,438	...	25	12½	...	...
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.	1885	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Stock	Stock	...	...
Grant & Maddisons U.B. Co.	1888	350,000	112,000	39,000	50	16	31½	10
Guernsey Banking Co.	1827	250,000	50,000	40,000	50	10	24	25/-
Guernsey Com. Bkg. Co.	1835	80,000	28,000	44,000	100	35	120	22¾
Halifax Comml. Bkg. Co.	1836	400,000	200,000	109,000	20	10	17¾	...
Halifax & Huddersfield Un.	1836	1,200,000	300,000	95,000	40	10	17½	8
Halifax Jt.-Stk. Bkg. Co.	1829	750,000	300,000	395,000	25	10	24¾	10
Hibernian Bank	1825	2,000,000	500,000	80,000	20	5	...	5
Hongkong and Shanghai	1865	\$10000000	\$10000000	\$12000000	\$125	\$125	57	60/- pr. sh. & Bs. 10/-
Imperial Bank of Persia	1889	650,000	650,000	72,458	6 10/-	6 10/-	...	...
Imperial Ottoman Bank	1863	10,000,000	5,000,000	672,592	20	10	12	5
Internat. Bk. of London	1872	400,000	300,000	20,000	20	15	12½	4
Isle of Man Banking Co.	1865	150,000	30,000	44,000	10	2	8	15
Knabrore & Claro B. Co.	1831	213,700	42,740	45,000	25	5	20½	17½
Lancashire & Yorksh. Bk.	1872	1,200,000	600,000	390,000	20	10	33	14½
Lancaster B. Co. (1st J.S.B.)	1826	1,925,000	302,500	300,000	35	5½	34¾	27s. pr. sh.
Lincoln & Lindsey Bg. Co.	1833	400,000	140,000	227,690	200, 50	70, 17½	283, 74	18
Lloyds Bank	1865	17,800,000	2,848,000	1,800,000	50	...	31¾	18¾
Lon. B. of Mexico & S. Am.	1864	800,000	400,000	200,000	10	...	6¾	9
London and Brazilian	1862	1,500,000	750,000	600,000	20	10	...	14

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. 1899	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
London Bank of Australia, L.	1893	1,645,020	914,860	...	30	15	...	...
London & County Bkg. Co., L.	1836	8,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	80	20	104	22
London and Hanseatic B., L.	1873	800,000	400,000	125,000	20	10	12	7
London City & Midland L.	1865	12,111,420	2,523,215	2,523,225	60	12½	5½	18
London Joint-Stock Bank, L.	1836	12,000,000	1,800,000	1,200,000	100	15	...	...
London, Paris, & American B., L.	1884	500,000	400,000	185,000	20	16	25	7
London & Provincial Bk., L.	1864	1,400,000	700,000	1,055,000	■	■	6	18
London & San Francisco B., L.	1865	280,000	280,000	...	10	10	6	3½
London & Sth. Western B., L.	1862	2,000,000	800,000	660,000	50	20	73 & 74	16
London & Westminster B., L.	1834	14,000,000	2,800,000	1,600,000	100	■	62½	14½
London & Yorkshire Bk., L.	1872	983,000	260,000	150,000	9½	2½	6¼	10½
Manchester & County B., L.	1862	5,460,200	873,632	930,000	100	16	58	15
Manchstr. & Lp'Dist. B. Co., L.	1829	7,500,000	1,125,000	1,546,500	60	10	48½	6
Manx Bank	1882	75,000	25,000	11,600	6	2	2½	■
Martin's Bank (1570)	1891	1,000,000	500,000	100,000	■	10	15	7½
Mercantile Bank of India, L.	1892	1,125,000	561,500	30,000	25	12½	...	5 & 3
Mercantile Bk. of London L.	1891	46,800	42,072	3,430	10	10	...	2½
Mercantile Bk. of Lancash., L.	1890	1,000,000	239,200	70,000	20	3 & 10	5 & 17	7½
Merchant Banking Co., L.	1888	675,000	300,000	100,000	9	4	2¼	5
Met. Bk. (of Eng. & Wales), L.	1866	5,000,000	500,000	350,000	50	5	15	13½
Midland Counties Dis. Bk., L.	1889	723,000	121,500	27,907	30	■	7½	6¼
Moore & Robinson's Notts B., L.	1836	507,750	203,800	100,000	10	■	8½	10
Munster and Leinster B., L.	1885	500,000	200,000	207,500	■	2	5½	11
Natal Bank	1854	878,110	284,437	120,000	10	5 & 210/7	7½ & 3½	10 & 2½ B.
National Bank	1835	7,500,000	1,500,000	445,000	50	10	22¼	10
National B. of Australasia, L.	1890	4,000,000	1,975,196	51,977	10	7 & 10	...	nil. & ■
National Bank of Egypt, L.	1898	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	10	10	...	...
National Bank of India, L.	1863	1,000,000	500,000	330,000	25	12½	20½	8
National B. of N. Zealand, L.	1872	750,000	250,000	80,000	7½	2½	1	8
National Bk. of Scotland, L.	1825	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Stock	Stock	417	18
Nat. B. of S. African Rep., L.	1891	1,000,000	1,000,000	48,900	10	10	...	...
Nat. Prov. B. of England, L.	1833	15,000,000	3,000,000	2,225,000	75 & 60	10½ & 12	538 & 61½	21
Northamptonshire Union, L.	1836	1,000,000	360,000	316,000	30	11	29½	12
North & South Wales B., L.	1836	2,400,000	500,000	103,000	40	10	36½	15½
North Eastern Bkg. Co., L.	1872	2,000,000	397,722	140,000	20	6	17	11½
North of Scotland Bank, L.	1836	2,000,000	400,000	135,000	20	■	9¾	8¾
Northern Banking Co., L.	1824	2,500,000	500,000	300,000	50	10	26½, 13½	12 & 6
Nottingham Jnt.-Stk. B., L.	1865	1,000,000	200,000	166,000	50	10	49½	12½
Nottingham & Notts B. Co., L.	1834	1,200,000	300,000	77,500	20	5	10½	8
Pares's Leicestersh. B. Co., L.	1836	1,000,000	350,000	185,000	25	12½ & 5	36½, 14¾	12½
Parr's Bank	1865	7,317,500	1,463,300	1,463,500	100	20	93½	19 & B 1%
Prescott, Dimsd., Cave & Co., L.	1890	1,274,700	407,904	293,952	25	8	...	...
Provincial Bk. of Ireland, L.	1825	4,080,000	540,000	300,000	100, 20	12½, 10	29½	10 & B 1%
Queensland National Bk., L.	1872	800,000	412,772	12,000	5	3	...	...
Robinson S. Afr. Bkg. Co., L.	1895	3,000,000	3,000,000	28,720	4	4	...	5
Royal Bank of Ireland, L.	1836	1,500,000	300,000	200,000	50	10	...	12 & B. 1
Royal Bank of Queensland, L.	1885	630,306	385,187	43,000	9	5½	...	2½
Royal Bank of Scotland, L.	1727	2,000,000	2,000,000	811,220	Stock	Stock	234½	9
Sheffield Banking Co., L.	1831	955,500	334,425	179,722	50	17½	54	12½, 2 B.
Sheffield & Hallamshire, L.	1836	1,200,000	300,000	203,004	20	5	13½	12½
Sheff. & Roth. Jt. St. B. Co., L.	1836	1,600,000	256,000	123,684	50	8	28½	16½
Sheffield Union Bkg. Co., L.	1843	720,000	180,000	63,000	40	10	24½	10 & B. 2/6
Société Générale	1864	6,400,000	3,200,000	74,000	20	10	24	5
Stamf., Spal., & Bost. B. Co., L.	1832	883,770	294,590	126,000	30	10	23½	10
Standard Bk. of S. Africa, L.	1862	5,000,000	1,250,000	1,200,000	100	25	...	16
Stuckey's Banking Co., L.	1826	2,040,000	408,000	350,000	60	12	65	23½
Town & Cy. Bk. (Aberdn.), L.	1825	1,260,000	452,000	150,000	35	7	21	12½
Ulster Bank	1836	3,000,000	500,000	700,000	15	2½	12½	20
Union Bank of Australia, L.	1837	4,500,000	1,500,000	750,000	75	25	37¼	6½
Union Bank of London, L.	1839	11,000,000	1,705,000	850,000	100	15½	33	12
Union Bk. of Manchester, L.	1836	1,350,000	550,000	390,000	25	11	25½	24½ pr. sh.
Union Bank of Scotland, L.	1830	5,000,000	1,000,000	660,000	50	10	26½	12
Wakefield & Barns. Un. B., L.	1832	500,000	135,000	147,000	50	13½	31½	12½
West Riding Un. Bkg. Co., L.	1832	1,580,000	316,060	64,517	50	10	17¼	■
Whitehaven Jt. Sk. B. Co., L.	1829	401,000	60,150	60,150	50	½	42	24
Williams Deac. & M. & S. B., L.	1836	6,250,000	1,000,000	550,000	50	10	25½	13½
Wills & Dorset Bkg. Co., L.	1835	3,250,000	650,000	750,000	50	10	50	21
York City & County Bk., L.	1830	2,400,000	640,000	740,000	10	3 & 1	12½	18½
York Union Banking Co., L.	1833	1,260,000	262,500	203,000	60	12½	53	19
Yorkshire Banking Co., L.	1843	1,500,000	375,000	325,000	10	2½	9¾	16

LIST OF COUNTRY BANKS IN ENGLAND AND WALES,
WITH THEIR BRANCHES (EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE NOT OPEN DAILY),
AND THEIR LONDON AGENTS.

(H.O.) signifies the Head Office of ■ Joint Stock Banking Company; the Numbers refer to the London Agents in List, pages 294-97.

Aberavon, Capital & Counties	175	Ashburton, Devon & Cornwall B. Co.	30	Barrow-in-Fleetham, Bank of L'pool	100
Abercromby, National Provincial	175	Capital and Counties	49	Barry, London and Provincial	100
Aberdare, Lloyds Bank	132	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Lond. City & Mid.	136	Barry Docks, London & Provincial	100
" London and Provincial	100	" Pares's Leicestershire Bkg.	201	" Lloyds Bank	132
" Metropol. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162	" Lloyds Bank	201	" Metropol. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162
Abergavenny, Birm. Dist. & Coy. B. Co.	30	Ashford, London and County	335	" National Provincial Bank	175
" Capital and Counties	49	" Pomfret, Burra, & Co.	201	" London City & Midland	136
" Lloyds Bank	132	Ashington, Hodgkin, Barnett	132	Barton-on-Humber, York City & County Bank, Co.	132
" National Provincial	175	" North-East. Banking Co.	100	Basford, Samuel Smith	201
Abergele, North & South Wales B.	144	Ashton-in-Makerfield, Parr's Bank	177	" Nottingham Joint Stock	209
Abertillery, Capital and Counties	49	" Union Bank of Manchester	100	Basingstoke, Capital and Counties	49
" London City and Midland	136	Ashton-under-Lyne, Parr's Bank	177	" London and County	135
Aberystwyth, National Provincial	175	" Manchester & County	209	" J. & C. Simonds	223
" North and South Wales B.	144	" Manch. & Liverpool Dist. B. Co.	153	Baslow, Sheff. & Rotherham Bk. Co.	144
" London and Provincial	100	" Union Bank of Manchester	100	Bath, National Provincial	175
Abingdon, London and County	135	" Mercantile Bank of Lanc.	148	" Stuckey's Banking Co.	189
" Gillett & Co.	100	Aspatria, Bank of Whitehaven	100	" Prescott, Dimsdale	182
Ackworth, Yorkshire Banking Co.	223	" Cumberland Union Bkg. Co.	30	" Wilt and Dorset Bg. Co.	144
" Leatham Tew & Co.	30	Aslety Bridge, Williams Deacon Bk.	223	" Lloyds Bank	132
Accrington, Lanc. & Yorkshire	144	" Manchester and County	209	" Metropol. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162
" Manchester and County	209	" Union Bank of Manchester	100	" Capital & Counties	49
" Manchester, L'pool, Dist. B. Co.	153	Aston Cross, B'ham Dis. & Cties.	30	" London City & Midland	136
" Union Bank of Manchester	100	" London City & Midland	136	" Metropol. Bank	162
Acorns Green, Met. B. of Eng. & W.	162	Astwood Bank, Capital and Counties	49	Atwood Bank, Capital and Counties	49
Addeston, T. Ashby & Co.	233	" Lloyds Bank	132	" Lloyds Bank	132
Addington, Williams Deacon Bk.	223	Atherstone, London City & Midland	136	" Lloyds Bank	132
Adelphi, Lancaster Banking Co.	50	" Lloyds Bank	132	Atherton, Manchester & County	223
Aintree, Bank of Liverpool	100	" Lloyds Bank	132	" Williams Deacon Bank	223
" N. & S. Wales Bk.	144	Attborough, Barclay & Co.	30	Atteborough, Barclay & Co.	30
Aicester, Capital and Counties	49	Avonmouth, Capital and Counties	49	" Prescott & Co.	182
" Metropol. B. of Eng. & Wales	162	Axbridge, Stuckey's Banking Co.	189	" Wilt and Dorset B. Co.	144
Aidborough (Suffolk), Barclay & Co.	30	" Wilt and Dorset B. Co.	144	Azminster, Wilts and Dorset B. Co.	223
" London & Provincial	100	Azminster, Wilts and Dorset B. Co.	223	" Stuckey's Banking Co.	189
Alderley Edge, Union B. of Manch.	100	" Devon and Cornwall B. Co.	30	" Devon and Cornwall B. Co.	30
" Manchester & L'pool Dis. B. Co.	153	Aylesbury, Bucks & Oxon Union B.	144	" Cobb, Bartlett & Co.	144
Alderney, Capital and Counties	49	" Cobb, Bartlett & Co.	144	" London and County	135
Aldershot, London and County	135	" London and County	135	" Prescott & Co.	182
" Capital and Counties	49	" Prescott & Co.	182	Aylsham, Barclay & Co.	30
Aldford (Linc.), Capital and Counties	49	Aylsham, Barclay & Co.	30	Bacup, Lancashire and Yorkshire	144
" Lincoln and Lindsey	182	Bacup, Lancashire and Yorkshire	144	" Manchester and County Bank	209
" Stamford, Spald. & Bos. B. Co.	30	Baldon, Bradford Old Bank	132	Baldon, Bradford Old Bank	132
Aldwinton, Crompton & Evans' Union	100	Baldwell, Crompton & Evans' Un. B.	100	Baldwell, Crompton & Evans' Un. B.	100
" Nottingham Joint-Stock	209	" Sheffield & Rotherham B. Co.	144	" Sheffield & Rotherham B. Co.	144
Aleendale Town, Cumb. Union B. Co.	30	Bala, National Provincial Bk.	175	Bala, National Provincial Bk.	175
Almwick, Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co.	132	" North and South Wales Bk.	144	" North and South Wales Bk.	144
" Lambton & Co.	100	Baldock, Capital & Counties	49	Baldock, Capital & Counties	49
" North Eastern Banking Co.	100	Balsall Heath, Lond. City & Mid.	136	Balsall Heath, Lond. City & Mid.	136
" Barclay & Co. (Woods)	30	Bampton (Devon), Stuckey's B. Co.	189	Bampton (Devon), Stuckey's B. Co.	189
Alresford, Prescott, Dimsdale & Co.	182	" (Oxon), Metropol. Bk. of E. & W.	162	" (Oxon), Metropol. Bk. of E. & W.	162
" Capital and Counties	49	Banbury, Bucks and Oxon Union B.	144	Banbury, Bucks and Oxon Union B.	144
Alton, Carlisle & Cumb. B. Co.	132	" Cobb & Son	144	" Cobb & Son	144
" London City and Midland	136	" Gillett & Co.	100	" Gillett & Co.	100
Alton (Hants), Prescott & Co.	182	" Metropol. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162	" Metropol. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162
" Capital and Counties	49	Bangor, Metropol. B. of Eng. & Wales	162	Bangor, Metropol. B. of Eng. & Wales	162
Altrincham, Lanc. and York.	144	" National Provincial	175	" National Provincial	175
" Merc. Bank of Lancashire	148	" Lloyds Bank	132	" Lloyds Bank	132
" Parr's Bank	277	Barnwell, Fox, Fowler, & Co.	30	Barnwell, Fox, Fowler, & Co.	30
" Williams, Deacon & Co.	223	Barking, London & South Western	142	Barking, London & South Western	142
" Lloyds Bank	132	Barnmouth, North and South Wales	144	Barnmouth, North and South Wales	144
Alystoke, Capital and Counties	49	" Metropol. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162	" Metropol. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162
Amble, North-Eastern B. Co.	100	Barnard Castle, Barclay & Co.	30	Barnard Castle, Barclay & Co.	30
Ambleside, Lancaster Banking Co.	30	" North East. Bkg. Co.	100	" North East. Bkg. Co.	100
" Bank of Liverpool	100	" National Provincial	175	" National Provincial	175
" London City and Midland	136	" York City and County Bkg. Co.	132	" York City and County Bkg. Co.	132
Amersham Capital & Counties	49	Barnet, London and County	135	Barnet, London and County	135
Anlwich, National Provincial	175	" Barclay & Co.	30	" Barclay & Co.	30
" Lloyds Bank	132	Barnoldswick, Craven Bk.	182	Barnoldswick, Craven Bk.	182
Amphill, Barclay & Co.	132	" Yorkshire Banking Co.	223	" Yorkshire Banking Co.	223
Ancoats, Man. & L'pool Dis. B. Co.	153	Barnsley, York City and County	132	Barnsley, York City and County	132
Andover, Capital and Counties	49	" London & Yorkshire Bk.	146	" London & Yorkshire Bk.	146
" London and County	135	" Wakefield & Barnsley Un. Bk.	100	" Wakefield & Barnsley Un. Bk.	100
Annfield Plain, Hodgkin & Co.	132	" London, City & Midland	136	" London, City & Midland	136
" N. Eastern B. Co.	100	Barnstaple, Devon & Cornwall B. Co.	30	Barnstaple, Devon & Cornwall B. Co.	30
Appley, Carlisle & Cumb. B. Co.	132	" Fox, Fowler, & Co.	30	" Fox, Fowler, & Co.	30
" Cumberland Union Bank, Co.	30	" National Provincial Bank	175	" National Provincial Bank	175
Armsley, Yorkshire Banking Co.	223	" Wilt & Dorset B. Co.	144	" Wilt & Dorset B. Co.	144
Arundel, Capital and Counties	49	Barrow-in-Fleetham, Lancaster Bk. Co.	30	Barrow-in-Fleetham, Lancaster Bk. Co.	30
" London and County	135	" Cumberland Union Bank, Co.	30	" Cumberland Union Bank, Co.	30
Ascot, T. Ashby & Co.	223				
Ashbourne, Birm. & Count. B. Co.	30				
" Lloyds Bank	132				
" Crompton & Evans Union Bk.	100				

<i>Biggleswade</i> , Capital and Counties 49	<i>Boscombe</i> , Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 100	<i>Bristol</i> , Lond. and S.-Western Bk. 142
<i>Billericay</i> , Barclay & Co. 36	<i>Boston</i> , Capital and Counties 49	■ Prescott, Dimsdale & Co. 184
<i>Bilston</i> , Birm'mham D. & Counties B. Co. 30	■ Lincoln and Lindsey Bank 132	■ Metrop. Bank of Eng. ■ Wales 62
■ Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 62	■ National Provincial 175	■ National Provincial 175
<i>Bingley</i> , Bradford Old Bank 134	■ Stamford, Spaldg. & Bost. B. Co. 30	■ Stuckey's Banking Co. 189
■ Craven Bank 184	<i>Boston Spa (Yks.)</i> York City & Cy. 132	■ Wilts and Dorset B. Co. 144
<i>Birkdale</i> , Parr's Bank 177	<i>Botesdale</i> , Barclay & Co. 130	■ London City and Midland 136
■ Williams Deacon Bank 223	■ Bourne, Peacock, Willson & Co. 132	<i>Briton Ferry</i> , Capital & Counties 49
■ Bank of Liverpool 100	■ Stmfd., Spalding & Boston 30	■ London and Provincial 100
<i>Birkenhead</i> , North ■ S. Wales Bank 144	<i>Bournemouth</i> , Capital & Counties 49	■ Metrop. Bk. of Eng. & Wales 62
■ Parr's Bank 177	■ National Provincial 175	■ Cornwall B. Co. 130
■ Bank of Liverpool 100	■ Wilts & Dorset Bg. Co. 223 & 100	■ National Provincial 175
■ Hill & Sons 109	■ London City and Midland 136	<i>Broadstairs</i> , Lloyds Bank 132
■ Lloyds Bank 132	■ Lloyds Bank 136	<i>Broadway (Worc.)</i> Cap. ■ Onties. Bk. 100
■ Man. & L'pool Dis. B. Co. 201	<i>Rourton-on-the-Water</i> , Cap. ■ Ctries. 42	■ Bromley (Kent), London & County 335
<i>Birmingham</i> , Lloyds Bank (H.O.) 132	<i>Bowness</i> , Bank of Liverpool 100	■ Martin's Bank 136
■ Birmingham District & Counties Banking Co. (H.O.) 30	■ London City and Midland 136	■ Union Bank of London 209
■ Bank of England 21	■ Lancaster Banking Co. 130	<i>Bronsgrave</i> , Lloyds Bank 132
■ London City and Midland 136	<i>Brackley</i> , Gillett & Co. 100	■ Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 62
■ Capital and Counties 49	■ Bucks and Oxon Union Bk. 144	<i>Bromyard</i> , Berwick & Co. (Lechmere) 189
■ T. Cook & Son 73	<i>Bracknell</i> , Lloyds Bank 132	■ National Provincial 175
■ Metrop. Bank of Eng. ■ Wales 62	■ I. & C. Simonds & Co. 136	<i>Brooleys</i> , Lloyds Bank 132
■ National Provincial 175	<i>Bradford</i> , Bradfords & Co. (H.O.) 144	<i>Broughton Bridge</i> , Manch. ■ L'pool
■ Parr's Bank 177	■ Brdft. C'mn. Jt. Sk. Bg. Co. (H.O.) 100	District B. Company 201
<i>Birtley</i> , Hodgkin, Burnett & Co. 132	■ Bradford District Bank (H.O.) 120	<i>Broughton-in-Furness</i> , Cumberl'd.
<i>Bishop Auckland</i> , Barclay & Co. 30	■ Bradford Old Bank (H.O.) 131	■ Union Banking Co. 30
■ National Provincial 175	■ Beckett & Co. 100	■ Bank of Liverpool 100
■ North Eastern Bank Co. 132	■ London City and Midland 136	<i>Bruton</i> , Stuckey's Banking Co. 189
■ York City and County B. Co. 144	■ T. Cook & Son 73	<i>Brynmaur</i> , Capital and Counties 49
<i>Bishops Castle</i> , N. ■ S. Wales Bank 144	■ Craven Bank 182	<i>Buckingham</i> , Bucks and Oxon Union
■ Birmingham & Counties B. Co. 30	■ Halifax Commercial Bkg. Co. 223	Bank (H.O.) 144
<i>Bishop Stortford</i> , Foster & Co. 184	■ Halifax & Hudd. Un. B. Co. 100	■ Bartlett & Co. 144
■ Barclay & Co. 30	■ Halifax Joint Stock Bkg. Co. 146	■ London and County 135
■ London and County 135	■ London and Yorkshire Bank 146	<i>Bude</i> , Devon ■ Cornwall Bkg. Co. 30
<i>Bishop's Waltham</i> , Gunner & Co. 30	■ Yorkshire Banking Co. 223	■ Bolitho, Williams & Co. 30, 223
■ Capital & Counties 49	<i>Bradford-on-Avon</i> , Cap. ■ Counties 49	■ Dingley ■ Co. 209
<i>Bishopston</i> , Capital and Counties 49	■ Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 144	<i>Budleigh Salterton</i> , Wilts & Dorset 144
<i>Blackburn</i> , Lloyds Bank 132	<i>Brailes</i> , Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales 62	■ Sanders & Co. 30
■ Lancashire and Yorkshire 144	<i>Braintree</i> , London and County 135	■ Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co. 30
■ Manchester and County 209	■ Barclay ■ Co. 30	<i>Buith</i> , London & Provincial 100
■ Manchester & L'pool. Dist. B. Co. 153	<i>Bramley (Leeds)</i> , Lond. City & Mid. 136	■ National Provincial 175
■ Mercantile Bk. of Lancashire 148	<i>Brampton</i> , London City and Mid. 136	<i>Bulwell</i> , Samuel Smith & Co. 201
■ London City & Midland 136	■ Cumberland Union Bank 30	■ Nottingham Joint Stock 209
■ T. Cook and Son 73	<i>Brecon</i> , Birm. Dist. & Cnts. Bk. Co. 30	<i>Bunay</i> , Barclay ■ Co. 30
<i>Blackheath</i> , Birmingham & Cties. 30	■ National Provincial 175	■ London and Provincial 100
<i>Blackhill</i> , North-East. Banking Co. 100	<i>Brent (Devon)</i> , Cornish Bk. 201	<i>Burford</i> , Lloyds Bank 132
<i>Blackley</i> , Union Bank of Manchester 100	<i>Brentford</i> , London and County 135	<i>Burgess Hill</i> , Capital & Counties 49
<i>Blackpool</i> , Lancaster Banking Co. 30	■ Barclay & Co. 30	■ Barclay & Co. 30
■ Manchester and County 209	<i>Brentwood</i> , London and County 135	<i>Burley-in-Warfield</i> , Bradford Old B. 132
■ London City and Midland 136	■ Barclay ■ Co. 30	<i>Burnham (Som.)</i> , Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 189
■ Lancs. and Yorks. Bank 144	<i>Bridgend</i> , London and Provincial 100	■ Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 144
■ Manch. & L'pool Dist. B. Co. 153	■ National Provincial 175	■ Burnley, Craven Bank 182
■ Williams Deacon Bank 223	■ Metrop. Bank of Eng. ■ Wales 62	■ Lancs. and Yorkshire Bk. 144
<i>Blaenau-Ffestiniog</i> , Met. B. of E. & W. 62	<i>Bridgnorth</i> , Lloyds Bank 132	■ Manchester and County Bk. 209
■ North and South Wales Bank 144	■ Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 62	■ Union Bank of Manchester 100
<i>Blaenavon</i> , Met. B. of Eng. & Wales 162	■ Eytton, Burton & Co. 189	■ Merc. Bank of Lanc. 148
<i>Blanford</i> , National Provincial 175	<i>Bridgwater</i> , Fox, Fowler & Co. 30	■ London City and Midland 136
■ Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 100	■ Stuckey's Banking Co. 189	■ T. Cook & Son 73
<i>Blaydon-on-Tyne</i> , Lambton & Co. 30	■ Wilts & Dorset B. Co. 144	<i>Burslem</i> , Manch. & Liv. Dis. B. Co. 153
■ Hodgkin, Barnett ■ Co. 132	■ Devon ■ Cornwall Bkg. Co. 130	■ Birm. and Counties Bkg. Co. 30
<i>Bloxwich</i> , Met. B. of Eng. ■ Wales 164	<i>Bridlington</i> , York Union Bkg. Co. 132	■ Lloyds Bank 132
<i>Blundellsand</i> , Bank of L'pool 100	■ York City and County Bkg. Co. 130	<i>Burton-on-Trent</i> , Lloyds Bank 132
■ Parr's Bank 177	<i>Bridlington Quay</i> , York Union Bk. Co. 100	■ National Provincial 175
■ Lambton ■ Co. 30	■ York City & County Bkg. Co. 132	■ London City and Midland 136
■ Barclay & Co. (Woods) 30	■ Barclay ■ Co. 30	■ Parr's Bank 177
■ York. City & County 132	<i>Bridport</i> , Wilts & Dorset Bg. Co. 144 & 223	<i>Burwash</i> , Barclay & Co. 30
<i>Bodmin</i> , Bolitho, Williams, & Co. 30, 223	■ Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co. 30	<i>Bury (Lanc.)</i> , Lancashire ■ York B. 144
■ Capital and Counties Bank 49	<i>Brierfield</i> , Union Bank of Manch. 100	■ Manch. & L'pool Dist. B. Co. 153
■ Devon and Cornwall B. Co. 30	<i>Brierley Hill</i> , Met. B. of Eng. & W. 162	■ Union Bank of Manchester 100
<i>Bognor</i> , London and County 135	■ London City and Midland 136	■ Williams Deacon Bk. 223
■ Barclay & Co. 30	<i>Briq</i> , Smith, Ellison & Co. 201	<i>Bury St. Edmunds</i> , Nat. Provincial 175
<i>Bolton</i> , Manchester & County 209	■ Lincoln and Lindsey Bank 182	■ Barclay & Co. 30
■ Manchester & L'pool. Dis. B. Co. 153	<i>Briqhouse</i> , Halifax Comm. Bkg. Co. 222	■ Capital and Counties 49
■ T. Cook & Son 73	■ Halifax & Hudd. Un. B. Co. 100	<i>Bushey</i> , London & South Western 142
■ Merc. Bk. of Lancashire 148	■ Halifax Joint-Stock Bkg. Co. 146	<i>Buxton</i> , Crompton & Evans Un. B. 100
■ Parr's Bank 177	■ London and Yorkshire Bank 146	■ Manchester and County Bank 209
■ London City and Midland 136	<i>Brighton</i> , Capital and Counties 45	■ Sheffield and Rotherham 30, 144
■ Union Bank of Manchester 100	■ Barclay & Co. 30	■ Merc. Bank of Lanc. 148
■ Williams Deacon Bank 223	■ T. Cook & Son 73	<i>Byker</i> , North-Eastern Bank Co. 100
<i>Boothston</i> , Un. Bk. Manchester 100	■ London and County 135	■ Lambton & Co. 30
<i>Boote (Cumb.)</i> , Bank of Liverpool 100	■ London and South-Western 142	■ Hodgkin, Barnett & Co. 132
<i>Boote (Lanc.)</i> , Bank of Liverpool 100	■ London City and Midland 136	■ Barclay & Co. 30
■ Parr's Bank 177	■ Lloyds Bank 136	<i>Cadishhead</i> , Lancashire & Yorksh. 144
■ N. & S. Wales Bank 144	■ National Provincial 175	<i>Cadoxton</i> , London & Provincial 100
■ London City & Midland 136	<i>Brinscall</i> in Withnell, Williams	■ Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales 62
■ Lancashire & Yorkshire 144	Deacon & Co. 223	<i>Caepphilly</i> , London and Provincial 100
<i>Boroughbridge</i> , York Cy. & Cy. Bk. Co. 132	<i>Bristol</i> , Bank of England 21	■ Capital & Counties 49
■ Knaresbro' ■ Clara B. Co. 132	■ Capital and Counties 45	■ Lloyds Bank 132
<i>Boscombe</i> , Capital and Counties 49	■ T. Cook & Son 73	<i>Caistor</i> , Smith, Ellison & Co. 201
	■ Lloyds Bank 132	<i>Callington</i> , Bolitho, Williams 30, 100
	■ London and Provincial 100	■ Capital and Counties Bk. 209

Callington, Dingley & Co. 206	Chesterfield, Sheffield Union B. Co. 182	Corsham, Wilts and Dorset B. Co. 144
Cornish Bank 201	London City and Midland 136	Corwen, North & South Wales Bk. 244
Calne, Wilts and Dorset Bank 49	Sheffield & Hall-amsire 100	Cosham, Capital and Counties 49
Capital and Counties 49	Chester-le-Street, Lambton & Co. 30	Grant & Maddison 100
Calstock, Dingley & Co. 209	North-Eastern Bank 100	Coventry, Birm. & Counties Bk. Co. 30
Camberley, London & Prov. 100	Hodgkin, Barnett & Co. 132	London City and Midland 136
Camborne, Bolitho, Williams 39, 223	Chichester, Capital and Counties 49	Lloyds Bank 132
Cornish Bank 201	London and County 135	Midland Counties Dist. 143
Devon & Cornwall Banking Co. 30	Barclay & Co. 30	Cowbridge, London and Provincial 100
Cambridge, Barclay & Co. 30	Chappenharn, Capital and Counties 49	National Provincial 175
Foster & Co. 182	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 144	Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales. 162
London and County 235	Prescott, Jimsdale and Co. 182	Cowes, Capital and Counties 49
Capital & Counties 49	Chipping Campden, Metrop. Bk. of	London and County 135
Camelford, Dingley & Co. 209	England and Wales 152	Cradley Heath, Birm. & Counties B. Co. 30
Bolitho, Williams, & Co. 39, 223	Chipping Norton, Gillett & Co. 100	Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales. 162
Capital and Counties B. 49	Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales. 162	Cranbrook, London and County 135
Campden, Capital and Counties 49	Chipping Ongar, Barclay & Co. 30	Crawley, London and County 135
Cannock, Lloyds Bank 132	Chipping Sodbury, Nat. Provincial 175	Crawshawbooth, Manch. & County. 209
Canterbury, Hammond & Co. 100	Chislehurst, Martin's Bank 154	Creditor, Devon & Cornwall B. Co. 30
London and County 135	Chorley, Lancaster Banking Co. 30	Fox, Fowler, & Co. 30
Lloyds Bank 132	London City & Midland 136	National Provincial 175
Metropolitan Bank 162	Williams Deacon Bank 223	Crewe, Birm. and Counties Bkg. Co. 100
Cardiff, Lloyds Bank 132	Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Wms. Deac. B. 223	Manch. & L'pool. Dist. B. Co. 353
London and Provincial 100	Manchester & County 109	Parr's Bank 177
Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales. 162	Manch. & L'pool. Dist. B. Co. 353	Crewe, Stuckey's Banking Co. 189
National Provincial 175	Merc. Bk. of Lanc. 148	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 144
Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 144	Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Williams	Crickhowell, National Provincial 175
London City and Midland 136	Deacon Bank 223	Cricklade, Capital and Counties 49
Capital & Counties 49	Christchurch, Wilts & Dorset Bg. Co. 144	Lloyds Bank 132
Cardigan, Lloyds Bank 132	Capital and Counties 49	Cromer, Barclay & Co. 30
National Provincial 175	Church, Manch. & L'pool. Dis. B. Co. 453	Lacons, Youell, & Kemp 100
Metrop. Bk. of Eng. & Wales 162	Union Bank of Manchester 100	Crook, North Eastern Banking Co. 100
Carlisle, Carl. & Cumb. B. Co. (H. O.) 193	Cindersford, Capital & Counties Bk. 49	Crowborough, London & County 135
Cumb. Union Bkg. Co. (H. O.) 193	Lloyds Bank 132	Crumlin, London & Provincial 100
London City & Midland 136	Wilts and Dorset 144	Cruxton, Devon & Cornwall B. Co. 30
Clydesdale Bank 132	Glacron-on-Sea, Barclay & Co. 30	Stuckey's Banking Co. 189
Carmarthen, Lloyds Bank 132	London and County 135	Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria. Union 30
London and Provincial 100	Clare, Barclay & Co. 30	Lancaster Banking Co. 30
National Provincial 175	Capital & Counties 49	Bank of Liverpool 100
Carlisle, Met. B. of Eng. & Wales 162	Clayton-le-Moors, Manchester and	Darlaston, Lloyds Bank 132
N. & S. Wales Bank 142	Liverpool District. 153	Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales. 162
Lloyds Bank 132	Cleator Moor, Bank of Whitehaven 100	Darby Dale, Smeil & Rotterdam 144
Carrforth, Lancaster B. Co. 30	Whitehaven Joint Stock 148	Darvinton, Barclay & Co. 30
Bank of Liverpool 100	Cleckheaton, York Banking Co. 223	National Provincial 175
Carshalton, London and Provincial 100	West Riding Union Bkg. Co. 144	York City and County Bkg. Co. 132
London & South Western 142	London City and Midland 136	North Eastern Bank Co. 100
Castle Cary, Stuckey's Banking Co. 189	Clevedon, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 144	Laryford, London and County 135
Castleford, London City and Mid. 136	Stuckey's Banking Co. 189	Martin's Bank 154
Leatham, Tew, & Co. 30	Clifton Prescott, Dims. Cave & Co. 182	Wareworth, Harris, Bulteel, & Co. 189
Yorkshire Banking Co. 223	Lloyds Bank 132	Lloyds Bank 132
Castleton, London City and Mid. 136	National Provincial 175	National Provincial 175
Manch. & L'pool. Dist. 153	Capital & Counties Bank 49	Darwin, Lloyds Bank 132
Castleton, Farr's Bank 177	Stuckey's Banking Co. 189	Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank 144
Isle of Man Banking Co. 144	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 144	Manchester and County Bk. 223
Manx Bank 175	London City & Midland 136	Manch. & Liverpool Dist. B. Co. 153
Catherham Valley, Lloyds Bank 175	Clitheroe, Craven Bank 189	Waverley, Northants Union Bank 223
Chard, Stuckey's Banking Co. 189	Manchester & County 100	Capital and Counties Bank 49
Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 144	London City & Midland 136	Dawlish, Capital and Counties 49
Charlbury, Metrop. B. of Eng. & W. 162	Coalville, London City & Midland. 136	Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co. 30
Chatham, London and County 135	Lloyds Bank 132	Deaf, National Provincial 175
London and Provincial 100	Cockermouth, London City & Mid. 136	Lloyds Bank 132
Capital & Counties 49	Carlisle and Cumberland B. Co. 193	Leppack, Williams Deacons & Co. 223
Chatters, Barclay & Co. 30	Cumberland Union Bkg. Co. 30	Delade, Boltho, Williams & Co. 39, 223
Cheadle (Staff.), Birm. & Counties B. 100	Coppeshall, Barclay & Co. 30	Delph, Manchester and County 209
Manchester & Liverpool. Dist. 153	Colchester, London and County 135	Denbigh, National Provincial 175
Cheetham, Lancashire & Yorkshire 144	Barclay & Co. 30	North and South Wales Bank 144
Chesterford, London and County 135	Parr's Bank 177	Denton, Manchester and County 209
Barclay & Co. 30	Capital & Counties 49	Manchester & Liverpool. Dist. 153
Cheitenham, Capital and Counties. 49	Coatesford, Capital and Counties 49	Derby, Crompton & Evans' Union
Lloyds Bank 132	Coleshill, London City and Mid. 136	Bank (H. O.) 100
National Provincial 175	Lloyds Bank 132	London City & Midland 136
Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 144	Colne (Lanc.), Craven Bank 182	Samuel Smith & Co. 201
London City & Midland 136	Manchester and County Bk. 209	Parr's Bank 177
Chepstow, London and Provincial. 100	Union B. of Manchester 100	Birm. and Counties Bk. Co. 30
Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales. 162	Colwyn Bay, Met. B. of Eng. & W. 162	Lloyds Bank 132
London City and Midland 136	National Provincial 175	Midland Counties District 148
Chertsey, London and County 135	North & South Wales B. 244	Desborough, Capital & Counties 49
T. Ashby & Co. 223	Colyton, Wilts and Dorset 132	Devizes, Capital and Counties 49
Chesham, Prescott & Co. 182	Conde Down, Prescott D. & Co. 182	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 144
Bucks. & Oxon Un. Bank 144	Congleton, Manch. & L'pool. Dist. 153	Devonport, Boltho, Williams 39, 223
Chester, National Provincial 175	Parr's Bank 177	Capital and Counties 49
North and South Wales Bank 144	Coniston, Bank of Liverpool 100	Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co. 30
Parr's Bank 177	Consett, Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 132	Harris, Bulteel, & Co. 189
Lloyds Bank 132	North-Eastern Banking Co. 100	National Provincial 175
Bank of Liverpool 100	Lambton & Co. 30	Devsbur, London City & Mid. 135
Chesterfield, Crompton & Evans Un. 100	Conway, Met. B. of Eng. & Wales 162	Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank 144
Sheffield Banking Co. 201	Nat. onal Provincial 175	London and Yorkshire Bank 146
	Corbridge, North Eastern Bk. Co. 100	West Riding Union Bkg. Co. 144
	Cornbrook Lanes. & Co. S. B. 144	Lidsbury, Union B. of Manchester 100
	Corsham, Capital and Counties 148	Mercantile B. of Lanc. 148
		Liss, Barclay & Co. 130

<i>Halesworth, Lacons, Youell, & Kemp</i> 100	<i>Hendon, Lond. and S. West.</i> 142	<i>Hoyland Nether, Wakefield & Barnsley</i> 100
London & Provincial. 100	<i>Henley-in-Arden, Met. B. of E. & W.</i> 162	<i>Hyde, Lanc. & Liverpool</i> 100
<i>Halifax, Halifax Joint-Stock Banking Co. (H.O.)</i> 148	<i>Henley-on-Thames, J. & C. Simonds</i> 233	<i>Hucknall Torkard, Nottingm. Joint Stock</i> 209
Halifax Commercial Banking Co. (H.O.) 223	Hertford, Birm. & Count. Bk. Co. 30	<i>Huddersfield, West Riding Union Co. (H.O.)</i> 144
Halifax & Huddersfield Union Banking Co. (H.O.) 106	Lloyds Bank 49	Halifax & Huddersfield U.B. Co. 100
London and Yorkshire Bank 146	National Provincial 375	Halifax Joint-Stock Bkg. Co. 148
Lancashire and Yorkshire 144	<i>Herne Bay, London & County</i> 335	London City and Midland 136
Mercantile of Lancashire 148	Parrs Bank 377	Yorkshire Banking Co. 223
Yorkshire Banking Co. 223	<i>Hertford, London & County</i> 135	London and Yorkshire 146
<i>Halstead, London and County</i> 135	Barclay & Co. 70	Hull, Bank of England 21
Barclay & Co. 30	Heswall, Lloyds Bank 332	Barclay & Co. 30
<i>Halfway, London City & Mid.</i> 136	<i>Hetton-le-Hole, North-Eastern B. Co.</i> 100	London City and Midland 136
Cumberland Union Bank. Co. 30	Barclay & Co. 30	London and Yorkshire Bank 146
North Eastern Banking Co. 100	<i>Hexham, Cumberland Un. Bkg. Co.</i> 30	National Provincial 175
<i>Hampton, T. Ashby & Co.</i> 223	Lambton Co. 30	Samuel Smith Bros. & Co. 201
<i>Hampden, Lloyds Bank</i> 132	North-Eastern Bank 100	York City and County B. Co. 132
London City & Midland 136	Hoddekin, Barnett & Co. 100	York Union Banking Co. 100
<i>Hanley, Birm. Dis. & County B. Co.</i> 30	London City and Midland 136	Yorkshire Banking Co. 223
Lloyds Bank 132	<i>Heywood, Lanc. & Yorkshire Bank</i> 144	T. Cook & Son 73
Manch. & Liverpl. Dist. B. Co. 153	Manchester & Liverpool Dist. 153	Halifax Com. Bkg. Co. 223
National Provincial 175	Union Bank of Manchester 103	<i>Hulme, Williams Deacon Bank</i> 223
<i>Hansell, London & South Western</i> 145	<i>High Wycombe, London & County</i> 135	Union Bank of Manchester 100
Harborne, Lloyds Bank 30	Capital and Counties 49	Manch. & Liverpl. Dist. Bkg. Co. 153
Harleston, Barclay & Co. 30	J. & C. Simonds & Co. 223	Lancashire & Yorkshire 144
London and Provincial 101	<i>Highbury, Stuckey's Banking Co.</i> 189	<i>Hungerford, Capital & Counties Bk.</i> 49
Harpenden, Marten, Part & Co. 201	Wilts 189	London and County 135
Harrington, Cumberld. Un. B. Co. 30	<i>Higher Broughton, Williams Deacon</i> 233	Hunsley, Beckett & Co. 223
Whitehaven Joint-Stock B. Co. 145	Sheffield & Rotherham 44, 100	York Bank Co. 223
<i>Harrogate, Knaresbrough & Claro Banking Co. (H.O.)</i> 132	<i>Higher Openshaw, Williams Deacon</i> 200	London City & Midland 136
Bradford Old Bank 132	<i>Hillsborough York City and County</i> 132	<i>Hunstanton, Barclay & Co.</i> 30
York City and County B. Co. 132	Sheffield Union Banking Co. 182	London & Prov. 100
Yorkshire Banking Co. 223	<i>Hill Top, B'ham Dis. & Counties</i> 30	<i>Huntingdon, London and County</i> 135
Beckett & Co. 100	<i>Hinckley Lond. City & Midland</i> 136	Barclay & Co. 135
Bradford District Bank 101	Parcs Leicestersh. Bkg. Co. 201	<i>Hyde, Manch. & Liverpl. Dis. Bkg. Co.</i> 153
<i>Harrow, London and County</i> 132	<i>Hindley, Parr's Bank</i> 177	London City & Midland 136
London & South Western 142	Williams Deacon B. 223	Lancashire & Yorkshire 144
<i>Hartlepool, Barclay & Co.</i> 30	<i>Hinchin, London and County</i> 135	<i>Hyde's Cross, Parr's Bank</i> 177
National Provincial 175	Barclay & Co. 30	<i>Hythe, London and County</i> 135
York City & County 132	<i>Hockley, B'ham Dis. & Counties</i> 30	<i>Ide, Bradford Old Bank</i> 132
<i>Harwich, Bacon, Cobbold & Co. 88, 100</i>	<i>Hoddesdon, Barclay & Co.</i> 30	London and Yorkshire Bank 146
<i>Hastings, Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank</i> 145	London & County 135	<i>Ilford, London and County</i> 135
Lloyds Bank 132	<i>Hobbeach, Barclay & Co.</i> 30	London and Provincial 100
Capital and Counties 49	Stamfdr., Spaldg. & Bost. Bkg. Co. 30	London & S. Western 142
London and County 132	<i>Hollinwood, Manchester & Cnty. B.</i> 209	<i>Ifracombe, Devon & Cornwall B. Co.</i> 30
London City & Midland 136	London City & Midland 136	Fox, Fowler & Co. 30
Parr's Bank 132	<i>Holmes Chapel, Union Bank of Manch.</i> 100	National Provincial 175
<i>Hatherleigh, Dingley, Pearce, & Co. 132</i>	<i>Holmbrith, Lon. City & Midland</i> 136	<i>Ilkeston, Nottingham Joint-Stock</i> 200
<i>Hathershaw, London City & Mid.</i> 132	West Riding Union 144	Midland Cities District 148
Havant, Capital and Counties 49	<i>Holmrook, Bank of Whitehaven</i> 100	Samuel Smith & Co. 201
<i>Haverfordwest, Lloyds Bank</i> 132	<i>Holsworthy, Devon and Cornwall</i> 30	Crompton & Evans' Union 100
London and Provincial 101	Dingley & Co. 205	<i>Ilkley, Bradford Old Bank</i> 132
National Provincial 175	Fox, Fowler & Co. 132	Craven Bank 182
Metrop. B. of Eng. and Wales 16	<i>Holl, Barclay & Co.</i> 30	York City & County 132
<i>Haverhill, London & County</i> 132	<i>Holys, Lacons, Youell, & Kemp</i> 100	<i>Ilminster, Stuckey's Banking Co.</i> 189
Capital & Counties 49	North and South Western Provincial 175	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 144
<i>Haves, York City and County</i> 132	<i>Holyhead, National Provincial</i> 175	Barclay & Co. 30
<i>Hawthurst, London and County</i> 132	North and South Wales Bank 144	National Provincial 175
<i>Hawkehead, Bank of Liverpool</i> 100	<i>Holywell, National Provincial</i> 175	Capital & Counties 49
<i>Hay, National Provincial</i> 175	London, London & S. Western Bk. 142	Parr's Bank 177
Birm. and Counties Bank 30	National Provincial 175	<i>Heaven's-0'-th-Hought, U.E.M. Chester</i> 132
Hayfield, Manch. & County 201	Devon & Cornwall B. Co. 30	<i>Heronbridge, Lloyds Bank</i> 132
Hayle, Bolitho, Williams, & Co. 30, 22	<i>Horbury, Wakefield & Barnsley Un.</i> 100	<i>Harrow, Hodgkin, Barnett & Co.</i> 132
<i>Haywards Heath, Cap. & Cnties. B.</i> 4	<i>Horley, Capital & Counties</i> 45	North-Eastern Banking Co. 100
Barclay & Co. 30	Lloyds Bank 132	Barclay & Co. (Woods) 30
<i>Headingley, York City & County</i> 132	<i>Horncastle, Capital and Counties</i> 45	Jersey, Capital and Counties 49
<i>Heanor, Notm. Joint-Stock Bank</i> 20	Lincoln & Lindsey Bk. 182	London City and Midland 136
Crompton & Evans' Un. 10	Stamfdr., Spaldg. & Boston B. Co. 30	Commercial B. (Robin Brns.) 177
<i>Heaton Chapel, Lanc. & Yorkshire</i> 140	<i>Horsforth, York City & County</i> 132	<i>Keighley, Bradford District Bank</i> 22
<i>Heaton Mersey, Merc. Bk. of Lanc.</i> 140	<i>Horsham, Capital & Counties</i> 45	Bradford Old Bank 132
<i>Hebburn, North-Eastern Bkg. Co.</i> 10	London and County 135	Craven Bank 182
<i>Hebden Bridge, Halifax Jt. -St. B. Co.</i> 14	<i>Horwich, Manchester and County</i> 201	London City & Midland 136
Lancs. and Yorks. Bank 14	Union Bank of Manchester 100	London & Yorkshire Bank 146
Manch. & Liverpool Dist. 135	Williams Deacon Bank 222	Yorkshire Banking Co. 223
<i>Heckmondwike, Lond. City and Mid.</i> 132	<i>Houghton-le-Spring, N.-East B. Co.</i> 30	<i>Kemp Town, Capital & Counties</i> 49
Yorkshire Banking Co. 222	Barclay & Co. (Woods) 30	<i>Kendal, Lancaster Banking Co.</i> 30
West Riding Union Bkg. Co. 14	<i>Hounslow, London and County</i> 132	Bank of Liverpool 100
<i>Heckmondwike, Lloyds Bank</i> 132	Barclay & Co. 30	London City & Midland 136
Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales 16	<i>Hove, Barclay & Co.</i> 30	<i>Kenilworth, Lond. City & Midland</i> 136
<i>Heckley, London & Yorkshire Bk.</i> 141	Capital and Counties 49	Lloyds Bank 132
Sheffield Banking Co. 20	London and County 132	<i>Restwick, Cumberland Un. Bkg. Co.</i> 30
Sheffield Union Bank Co. 18	Nat. Provincial 175	Carlisle & Cumb'land B. Co. 193
<i>Beimeteley, York Union Banking Co.</i> 10	Lloyds Bk. 132	Bank of Liverpool 100
<i>Beiston, Bolitho, Williams, & Co.</i> 30, 22	<i>Howden, York City & County B. Co.</i> 132	<i>Kettering, Capital and Counties B.</i> 49
Cornish Bank 20	Yorkshire Banking Co. 222	London City & Midland 136
<i>Beisel Hempstead, Bucks & Oxon. U.</i> 14	<i>Howlale, North and South Wales B.</i> 14	Northamptonshire U. B. 223
Cobb, Bartlett & Co. 14	Bank of Liverpool 100	Stamford, Spaldg. & Bost. B. Co. 30
<i>Bemsworth, Leatham, Tew & Co.</i> 3	Parr's Bank 177	Nottingham Joint Stock 209
	<i>Hoyland Nether, Lon. & York</i> 144	<i>Keynham, Prescott & Co.</i> 182

Küdderminster, Bir. & Cttes. B. Co. 30	Leicester, Lond. City & Midland ..136	Llanrwst, North & S. Wales Bank 144
" Lloyds Bank ..132	" National Provincial ..175	" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales ..162
" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales ..162	" Northamptonshire Union B. ..223	Llodon, Barclay & Co. ....30
Kidsgrove, Birmingham & Counties 30	" Midland Cttes & District ..148	Loftus, National Provincial ..175
Kimberley, Nottingham Joint Stk. 209	" Lloyds Bank ..132	" North-Eastern Bank ..100
Kingdon, Lloyds Bank ..132	Stanford, Spald. & Bost. B. Co. 30	Long Eaton, Notrm. Joint-Stock Bk. 209
" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales ..162	T. Cook & Son ..73	" Samuel Smith & Co. ....201
King Cross, Halifax Com. B. Co. 223	Leigh, Parr's Bank ..177	" Parr's Bank ..177
King's Heath, London City & Mid. 131	" Manch. & Liverpool Dist. B. Co. 153	Long Sutton, National Provincial ..175
" Bham D. & Counties ..30	" Union Bank of Manchester ..200	" Barclay & Co. ....30
King's Norton, Lloyds Bank ..132	" Manchester and County ..200	Longsight, Parr's Bank ..177
King'sbridge, Lloyds Bank ..132	" Williams Deacon Bank ..223	Longton, Bir. & Counties Bk. Co. 30
" Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co. 30	Leigh-on-Sea, London & Provincial 100	" Lloyds Bank ..132
" Wilts and Dorset Bk. Co. 144	Leighton Buzzard, London & County 135	" Man. & L'pool. Dist. Bk. Co. 153
Kingston (Plsmth.), Grant & M. B. Co. 100	" Barclay & Co. ....30	Longtoun, Carlisle & Cumbld. B. Co. 193
Kingston (Surrey), London & County 135	Leominster, Lloyds Bank ..132	Looe, Bolitho, Williams, & Co. 30, 223
" London and South West. ern ..142	" National Provincial ..175	" Capital and Counties Bank ..49
" Parr's Bank ..177	" Birmingham Dist. & Counties B. 30	" Cornish Bank ..201
Kingwood (Glos.), Stuckey's B. Co. 189	Levenshulme, Man. & L. Dis. B. Co. 135	Lothwithiel, Bolitho, Wilms., & Co. 30, 223
" Lloyds Bank ..132	Leucahire & Yorkshire ..144	" Cornish Bank ..201
Kington, Bir. & Counties B. Co. 30	Leves London and County ..135	" Loughborough, Pares's Leicestersh. B. 201
" Davies, Banks, & Co. ....186	" Barclay & Co. ....30	" Midland Counties Dist. B. ..148
Kirby Moorside, York Union B. Co. 100	Leysburn, York City & County B. Co. 132	" Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co. 144
Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Midland Cttes	" Barclay & Co. ....30	" London City and Midland ..136
District Bank ..148	Lichfield, Lloyds Bank ..132	Louth, Lincoln & Lindsey Bank ..182
" Nottingham and Notts B. Co. 144	" National Provincial ..175	" Capital and Counties ..79
Kirkby Lonsdale, Lancaster Bkg. Co. 30	" London City & Midland ..136	" Stamford, Spaldg. & Boston B. Co. 30
" Bank of Liverpool ..100	Linacre, Bank of Liverpool ..100	Low Fell, North East B. Co. ....100
" London City & Midland ..136	Lincoln, Lincol. & Lindsey B. Co. (H. O.) 182	Lowestoft, National Provincial ..175
Kirkby Stephen, Bank of Liverpool 100	" Capital and Counties ..49	" Barclay & Co. ....30
" London City & Midland ..136	" Smith, Ellison, & Co. ....201	" Lacons, Youell, & Kemp ..100
Kirkley, Natl. Prov. Bk ..175	" Stamford, Spaldg. & Boston B. Co. 30	" London & Provincial ..100
Kirkoswald, Cumberland Union ..30	" Peacock, Willson & Co. ....132	Ludlow, Bir. & Counties Bk. 30
Kirkstall, London City & Midland 136	" National Provincial ..175	" Eytou Burton & Co. ....189
Knarsborough, Bradford Old Bank 132	Liscard (Oresh.), N. & S. Wales B. 144	" Lloyds Bank ..132
" Knarsborough & Claro. B. Co. 132	Liskeard, Bolitho, Williams, & Co. 30, 223	Luton, London and County ..135
Knighton, North & S. Wales Bank 144	" Capital and Counties Bank ..49	" Barclay & Co. ....30
" Bir. & Counties B. Co. ....30	" Cornish Bank ..201	" Capital and Counties ..49
Knot Mill, Parr's Bank ..177	" Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co. 30	Lutterworth, Pares's Leicestersh. B. Co. 201
Knottingley (West Riding Bank),	Litchurch, Parr's Bank ..177	" Midland Counties Dist. ..148
Leatham, Tew & Co. ....30	Littleborough, Union Bk. of Manch. 100	" Lydney, Capital & Counties Bk. ....49
" Yorkshire Banking Co. ....223	" Manch. & L'pool Dist. B. Co. 153	Lye, London City & Midland ..136
Knowle, London City & Midland ..136	" Lancashire & Yorkshire ..144	" Metrop. Bk. of Eng. & Wales ..162
Knutsford, Parr's Bank ..177	Littlehampton, Capital & Counties 45	Lynne Regis, Wilts and Dorset ..223
" Union Bank of Manchester ..100	" London & County ..135	Lynnington, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 144
Knutsford, London City & Mid. 136	Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool (H. O.) 100	" Capital & Counties ..49
Knutsford, Yorkshire Banking Co. 223	" Lloyds Bank ..132	Lynn, Lanc. & Yorks. Bank ..144
Knutsford, National Provincial ..175	" North & South Wales B. (H. O.) 144	" Parr's Bank ..177
" David Jones & Co. ....189	" Bank of England ..148	" Lynn (King's), Barclay & Co. ....30
" London & Provincial ..100	" Philip Barnett & Nephew ..148	" Lacons, Youell, & Kemp ..100
Lancaster, Lancaster B. Co. (H. O.) 30	" Biggerstaff, W. & L. ....34	" London and Provincial ..100
" London City & Midland ..136	" L. Benas & Son ..73	Lynnton, Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co. 30
" Bank of Liverpool ..100	" Comptoir D'Escompte ..73	" Fox, Fowler, & Co. ....30
Landport, Capital & Counties ..49	" T. Cook & Son ..73	Lytham, Lancaster Banking Co. 30
" Grant & Maddison's Union ..100	" Forbes, Forbes & Co. ....96	" Manchester and County B. ..209
" National Provincial ..175	" Hill & Son ..100, 109	" London City & Midland ..136
" London & Provincial ..100	" J. E. Kneshaw & Co. ....142	" Williams Deacon Bank ..223
Lanport, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. (H. O.) 189	" Lancashire & Yorkshire ..144	Mablethorpe, Stamf., Spald. & Boston 30
Lansdown, Wilts and Dorset ..100	" Leyland & Bullins ..189	" Lincoln and Lindsey B. Co. ..182
Launceston, Bolitho, Williams 30, 223	" London City and Midland ..136	Macclesfield, Lancashire & Yorks. ..144
" Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co. 30	" Manch. & Liverpl. Dist. Bkg. Co. 201	" Manch. & Liverpl. Dist. Bg. Co. 153
" Dingley & Co. ....209	" National Provincial ..175	" Parr's Bank ..177
" Fox, Fowler, & Co. ....132	" Parr's Bank ..177	Mackyleth, National Provincial ..175
Laxey, Isle of Man Bg. Co. ....144	" W. Watson & Co. ....217	" London and Provincial ..100
Leadgate, N. Eastern Bg. Co. ....100	" Edward W. Yates & Co. ..196, 205	Maestry, Metropolitan Bank ..162
Leamington, London City & Mid. 136	" American Express Co. ....5	Maiden Newton, Wilts & Dorset ..223
" Lloyds Bank ..132	Llanberis, Met. B. of Eng. & Wales 162	Maidenhead, London and County ..135
" Metrop. Bk. of Eng. & Wales ..162	" Llandario, David Jones & Co. ....189	" Lloyds Bank ..132
" Midland Counties Dist. ..148	" Capital and Counties ..49	" Metrop. of Eng. & Wales ..162
Leatherhead, Capital & Counties ..49	" London & Provincial ..100	Maidstone, London and County ..135
Lechlade, Capital & Counties Bank 49	Llandavery, David Jones & Co. ....189	" Wigan & Co. (Kentish Bank). 201
Leck, Manch. & L'pool. Dist. B. Co. 153	" National Provincial ..175	" Lloyds Bank ..132
" Parr's Bank ..177	" London & Provincial ..100	Maldon, London and County ..135
" Merc. Bk. of Lanc. ....148	Llandrindod, London & Provincial 100	" Barclay & Co. ....30
Lees, Manch. & L'pool. Dist. B. Co. 153	" Davies, Banks & Co. ....189	Malmesbury, Capital and Counties 49
" Union Bank of Manchester ..100	Llandudno, Met. B. of Eng. & Wales 162	" Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. ....144
Leicester, Pares's Leicester B. C. (H. O.) 201	" National Provincial ..175	Malmesbury Park, Wilts & Dorset ..100
	" Lloyds Bk. ....132	Malton, Beckett & Co. ....100
	Llandyffyl (Cardigan), Lloyds Bk. 132	" York City and County B. Co. ..132
	" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales ..162	" York Union Banking Co. ....100
	Llanelli, Lloyds Bank ..132	" London and Yorkshire Bank ..146
	" London and Provincial Bank 100	Malvern, Berwick & Co. (Lechmere) 189
	" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales ..162	" Lloyds Bank ..132
	" Capital and Counties ..49	Malvern Link, Lloyds Bank ..132
	Llanfair Caereinion, N. & S. Wales 144	" Berwick & Co. (Lechmere) ..199
	" Llanfyllin, North & South Wales B. 144	Malvern Wells, Berwick & Co. ..199
	Llanfenni, National Provincial ..175	" (Lechmere) ..199
	" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales ..162	Manchester, Un. B. of Manch. (H. O.) 100
	Llanfyllen, North & S. Wales Bank 144	" Lancashire & Yorks. (H. O.) ..144
	" Richards & Co. ....17	" Williams Deacon & Manch. ..223
	Llanidoloes, North & S. Wales Bank 144	" Salford Bank (H. O.) ..223
	" London and Provincial ..100	" Manchester & County (H. O.) ..209

<i>Manchester, Manch. & L'pool. Dist.</i>	<i>Minehead, Stuckey's Banking Co.</i>	<i>Newcastle (Staff.), Lloyds Bank</i>
<i>Banking Co. (H.O.)</i>	<i>" Fox, Fowler & Co.</i>	<i>" Manchester and Liverpool Dis.</i>
<i>" Mercantile B. of Lancs. (H.O.)</i>	<i>" Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" National Provincial</i>
<i>" Bank of England</i>	<i>" Mirfield, London City and Mid.</i>	<i>Newcastle Emlyn, National Prov.</i>
<i>" Comptoir D'Escompte</i>	<i>" London & Yorkshire Bk.</i>	<i>" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales</i>
<i>" Coryton's Exchange Bank</i>	<i>" West Riding Union Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne, North-Eastern</i>
<i>" Lloyds Bank</i>	<i>" Modbury, Devon and Cornwall</i>	<i>Banking Co. (H.O.)</i>
<i>" Lomas, Jackson, & Co.</i>	<i>Banking Co.</i>	<i>" Bank of England</i>
<i>" London City & Midland</i>	<i>" Mold, North and South Wales Bk.</i>	<i>" Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co.</i>
<i>" National Provincial</i>	<i>" National Provincial</i>	<i>" T. Cook & Son</i>
<i>" Parr's Bank</i>	<i>" Monkwearmouth, Barclay & Co.</i>	<i>" Lambton & Co.</i>
<i>" John Stuart & Co.</i>	<i>" North Eastern Banking Co.</i>	<i>" National Provincial</i>
<i>" T. Cook & Son</i>	<i>" Monmouth, Capital and Counties</i>	<i>" Barclay & Co. (Woods)</i>
<i>Manningham, Craven Bank</i>	<i>" National Provincial</i>	<i>" York City and County B. Co.</i>
<i>Manningtree, Barclay & Co.</i>	<i>" Lloyds Bank</i>	<i>" London City & Midland</i>
<i>Mansted, Nortm. & Notts B. Co.</i>	<i>" Montgomery, North & South Wales</i>	<i>Newent, Capital and Counties</i>
<i>" Nottingham Joint Stock</i>	<i>" Montpelier, Lloyds Bank</i>	<i>Newhaven, London and County</i>
<i>" Samuel Smith & Co.</i>	<i>" National Provincial</i>	<i>" Barclay & Co.</i>
<i>" Crompton & Evans' Un. Bk.</i>	<i>" Morecambe, Lancaster Bankg. Co.</i>	<i>" Newlyn, Bolitho, Wms. & Co.</i>
<i>Marazion, Bol. the Williams & Co.</i>	<i>" London City & Midland</i>	<i>Newmarket, Foster & Co.</i>
<i>" Devon & Cornwall Bank</i>	<i>" Bank of Liverpool</i>	<i>" Hammond & Co.</i>
<i>March, Barclay & Co.</i>	<i>" Morston, Humberston, Dingley,</i>	<i>" Lacons, Youell & Kemp</i>
<i>" National Provincial</i>	<i>Pearse & Co.</i>	<i>Newnam, Capital and Counties</i>
<i>Margate, Lloyds Bank</i>	<i>" Morston-in-Marsh, Capital & Cos.</i>	<i>" Lloyds Bank</i>
<i>" London & County Banking Co.</i>	<i>" Metrop. B. of Eng. and Wales</i>	<i>Newport (I. of W.), Cap. and Cities</i>
<i>" London City & Midland</i>	<i>" Morley, London and Yorkshire Bk.</i>	<i>" London and County Bkg. Co.</i>
<i>" Parr's Bank</i>	<i>" London City and Midland</i>	<i>" National Provincial</i>
<i>Market Drayton, Manch. & L'pool.</i>	<i>" Yorkshire Banking Co.</i>	<i>" (Mon.) Birmingham Dist. & Cities</i>
<i>" Birm. & Counties Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" Morphet, Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co.</i>	<i>" Lloyds Bank</i>
<i>" Market Harborough, Lon. City & Mid.</i>	<i>" Lambton & Co.</i>	<i>" London City and Midland</i>
<i>" Stamford, Spald. & Bost. B. Co.</i>	<i>" North-Eastern Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" London & Provincial</i>
<i>Market Rasen, Lincoln & Lindsey B.</i>	<i>" Barclay & Co. (Woods)</i>	<i>" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales</i>
<i>" Smith Ellison & Co.</i>	<i>" Morrison, Capital and Counties</i>	<i>" National Provincial</i>
<i>Market Weighton, York Un. B. Co.</i>	<i>" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales</i>	<i>" (Pem.) Lloyds Bank</i>
<i>Marlboro', Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" Liverpool, Lloyds Bank</i>	<i>" (Salop.) Lloyds Bank</i>
<i>" Capital and Counties</i>	<i>" Moss Side, Williams Deacon Bk.</i>	<i>" National Provincial</i>
<i>Marlock, Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" Manchester & County</i>	<i>Newport Pagnell, Barclay & Co.</i>
<i>" Stuckey's Banking Co.</i>	<i>" London City & Midland</i>	<i>" Newton Abbott, Capital & Counties</i>
<i>Maryport, Cumberland Un. Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" Manch & L'pool D. Bk.</i>	<i>" Devon & Cornwall B. Co.</i>
<i>" London City & Midland</i>	<i>" Mossley, Manch. & L'pool Dist. B. Co.</i>	<i>" Harris, Bulteel, & Co.</i>
<i>" Whitehaven Joint-Stock</i>	<i>" Manchester and County</i>	<i>" Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co.</i>
<i>Masham, Knareshoro' & Claro B. Co.</i>	<i>" Mossley Hill, Bank of Liverpool</i>	<i>Newton Heath, Williams Deacon Bk.</i>
<i>" York City and County</i>	<i>" Liverpool Union Bk.</i>	<i>" Parr's Bank</i>
<i>" Barclay & Co.</i>	<i>" Mountain Ash, Lloyds Bank</i>	<i>Newton, National Provincial</i>
<i>Matlock Bath, Crompton and E. Un.</i>	<i>" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales</i>	<i>" North and South Wales Bk.</i>
<i>" Parr's Bank</i>	<i>" Much Wenlock, Met. B. of E. & Wales</i>	<i>" B'ham District & Counties</i>
<i>Matlock Bridge, Sheff. & Rothm.</i>	<i>" Mutley, Harris, Bulteel & Co.</i>	<i>Norbriton, London & S. Western</i>
<i>" Parr's Bank</i>	<i>" Devon and Cornwall B. Co.</i>	<i>" Parr's Bank</i>
<i>" Crompton & Evans' Un. Bank</i>	<i>" Nailsworth, Capital and Counties</i>	<i>" Norden, Union B. of Manchester</i>
<i>Meads, London & County</i>	<i>" Wilts and Dorset</i>	<i>" Norwinton, Leatham, Tew & Co.</i>
<i>Melbourne (Derby), Parr's Bank</i>	<i>" Nantwich, Manch. & L'pool Dist.</i>	<i>" North Evington, Stamford, Spalding</i>
<i>Melksham, Capital and Counties</i>	<i>" Birm. and Counties Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" North Ormsley, North Eastern Bk.</i>
<i>" Wilts and Dorset Banking Co.</i>	<i>" Downes & Co.</i>	<i>" North Shields, Hodgkin, Barnett,</i>
<i>Mellon Mowbray, Ludn. City & Mid.</i>	<i>" Parr's Bank</i>	<i>Co.</i>
<i>" Stamford, Spaldg., & Bost. B. Co.</i>	<i>" Narberth, National Provincial</i>	<i>" Lambton & Co.</i>
<i>Menai Bridge, National Provincial</i>	<i>" London and Provincial</i>	<i>" National Provincial</i>
<i>Mere, Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" Neath, Capital and Counties</i>	<i>" Barclay & Co.</i>
<i>Merthyr Tydfil, Lloyds Bank</i>	<i>" London and Provincial</i>	<i>" York City and County</i>
<i>" London and Provincial</i>	<i>" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales</i>	<i>" North Walsham, Barclay & Co.</i>
<i>" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales</i>	<i>" Neadham Market, Barclay & Co.</i>	<i>" Lacons, Youell, & Kemp</i>
<i>Mewageley, Bolitho, Wilms. & Co.</i>	<i>" Nelson, Craven Bank</i>	<i>" London and Provincial</i>
<i>" Cornish Bank</i>	<i>" Lancashire & Yorks. Bank</i>	<i>" Northalerton, Barclay & Co.</i>
<i>Mexborough, Sheffield Banking Co.</i>	<i>" Manchester and County Bank</i>	<i>" York City & County Bkg. Co.</i>
<i>" York City & County B. Co.</i>	<i>" Union Bank of Manchester</i>	<i>" Yorkshire Banking Co.</i>
<i>Middleborough, Barclay & Co.</i>	<i>" Neston, North and S. Wales</i>	<i>Northampton, Northamptonshire</i>
<i>" National Provincial</i>	<i>" Netherfield, Lloyds Bank</i>	<i>" Union Bank (H.O.)</i>
<i>" North-Eastern Banking Co.</i>	<i>" Northerton, Lloyds Bank</i>	<i>" London City & Mid.</i>
<i>" York City and County Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" Nevin, Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales</i>	<i>" Capital and Counties</i>
<i>" Yorkshire Banking Co.</i>	<i>" New Barnet, Barclay & Co.</i>	<i>" Lloyds Bank</i>
<i>Middleton, Manchester & County</i>	<i>" London & South Western</i>	<i>" Stamford, Spaldg., & Bost. B. Co.</i>
<i>" Union Bank of Manchester</i>	<i>" New Brighton, Nth & Sth. Wales B.</i>	<i>" Northenden, Mere of Lanc.</i>
<i>" Williams Deacon Bk.</i>	<i>" Bank of Liverpool</i>	<i>" Northfleet, London and Provincial</i>
<i>Middlewich, Union Bank of Manch.</i>	<i>" New Brompton, London & Provincial</i>	<i>" Northwich, Parr's Bank</i>
<i>" Midland, London and County</i>	<i>" London & County</i>	<i>" Manchester and County</i>
<i>Midsomer Norton, Stuckey's B. Co.</i>	<i>" New Ferry, N. & S. Wales B.</i>	<i>" Union Bank of Manchester</i>
<i>Milborne Port, Stuckey's Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" Parr's Bank</i>	<i>" Norton (Yorks), Beckett & Co.</i>
<i>Mildenhall, Barclay & Co.</i>	<i>" New Malden, London & S. Western</i>	<i>" Norwich Barclay & Co.</i>
<i>" Capital and Counties</i>	<i>" New Mills, Manch. & County Bk.</i>	<i>" Lacons, Youell, & Kemp</i>
<i>Milford Haven, London and Prov.</i>	<i>" New Quay Bolitho, Williams & Co.</i>	<i>" London and Provincial</i>
<i>" Metropolitan Bank</i>	<i>" Cornish Bank</i>	<i>" National Provincial</i>
<i>Milham, Cumberland Un. Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" Stamford, Spald., & Bost. B. Co.</i>
<i>" Lancaster Banking Co.</i>	<i>" New Swindon, Wilts & Dorset B. Co.</i>	<i>" Notingham, Moore & Robinson's</i>
<i>" Bank of Liverpool</i>	<i>" Capital and Counties</i>	<i>" Nottingham, Notts B. Co. (H.O.)</i>
<i>Milner, Manch. & L'pool. Dist.</i>	<i>" Lloyds Bank</i>	<i>" Nottingham & Notts B. Co. (H.O.)</i>
<i>" London City & Midland</i>	<i>" Newark-on-Trent, Saml. Smith & Co.</i>	<i>" Midland Otter Dist. Bk. (H.O.)</i>
<i>Milnsbridge, Halifax Jt.-Stk. B. Co.</i>	<i>" Peacock, Willson, & Co.</i>	<i>" Lloyds Bank</i>
<i>" Halifax & Hudd. Un. Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" Nottingham and Notts Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" Capital & Counties</i>
<i>" London City and Midland</i>	<i>" Stamford, Spalding & Bo ton</i>	<i>" Samuel Smith & Co.</i>
<i>" West Riding Union Bkg. Co.</i>	<i>" Newbiggin-by-Sea, North-Eastern B.</i>	<i>" T. Cook & Son</i>
<i>" York Banking Co.</i>	<i>" Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co.</i>	<i>" London City & Midland</i>
<i>Milverton, Stuckey's Banking Co.</i>	<i>" Newbury, Capital and Counties</i>	<i>" Nuneaton, Birmingham & Cities. B. Co.</i>
	<i>" London & County Banking Co.</i>	

Wineaton, London City & Midland	36	Pentre, Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	62	Radcliffe Lancs. & Yorks. Bank	144
Wakenates, Birmingham D. & Cties.	30	Pen-y-bont, Davies, Banks, & Co.	189	Manch. & Liverpool Dis. B. Co.	153
Lloyds Bank	332	Pen-y-groes, North & South Wales Bank	244	Union Bank of Manchester	100
Oakham, Stamford, Spaldg., & Bos. B. Co.	30	Pensance, Bolitho, Williams, Foster, Coode, Grylls & Co. Consolidated Bank (H. O.)	39, 223	Parr's Bank	177
Oakham, Capital and Counties	49	Capital and Counties	49	Radstock, Stuckey's Banking Co.	189
Okehampton, National Provincial	175	Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	Ramsbottom, Lancs. & Yorks. Dis. B. Co.	144
Dingley, Pearse, & Co.	136	Cornish Bank	201	Manchester & Lpool. Dist. B. Co.	153
Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	Pershore, Lloyds Bank	132	Ramsey (Hunts), Barclay & Co.	30
Oldbury, Lloyds Bank	132	Capital and Counties	49	Ramsey (I. of M.), Parr's Bank	177
Birmingham & Counties Bk.	30	Petersborough, National Provincial	175	Manx Bank	175
Oldham, Manch. & Lpool. Dist. B. Co.	153	London, City and Midland	30	Isle of Man Banking Co.	144
Manchester and County Bank	209	Stamford, Spaldg. & Boston B. Co.	39	Lloyds Bank	132
London City & Midland	136	Midland Counties Dist.	148	Ramsgate, Hammond & Co.	100
Union Bank of Manchester	100	England and Co.	30	National Provincial	175
T. Cook & Son	73	Petersfield, London and County	135	Ramsay, Stamford & Boston	30
Mercantile B. of Lancs.	148	Capital and Counties	49	Rawlenshall, Lancs. & Yorks. Bank	144
Openshaw, Williams Deacon Bank	223	Petersfield, London and County	135	Manchester and County Bank	209
Manch. & Lpool. Dist. Bk.	153	Capital and Counties	49	Reading, Capital and Counties	49
Ordsall (Salford), Manch. & Lpl.	153	Petworth, London and County	135	J. & C. Simonds & Co.	227
Ormskirk, Manchester & Liverpool Dist. B. Co.	153	Pickering, York Union Banking Co.	100	London and County	135
Parr's Bank	177	Beckett & Co.	100	Lloyds Bank	132
London City & Midland	136	Pinner, Barclay & Co.	30	Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162
Williams Deacon Bank	223	Plymouth, Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co. (H. O.)	30	Redcar, National Provincial	175
Oramston-by-Deby, Crompton & Evans Union	100	Bank of England	21	York City and County	132
Ossett, London City and Midland	136	Bolitho, Williams & Co.	39, 223	Reddish, Union Bk. of Manchester	100
Wakefield & Barns. Un. Bank	80	Capital & Counties Bank	49	Redditch, Capital and Counties	49
Osvaldbythorpe, Manch. & Cty. Bank	209	Cornish Bank	201	Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162
Oswestry, Lloyds Bank	132	Harris, Bulteel & Co. (Naval Bk.)	189	Lloyds Bank	132
North and South Wales Bank	144	National Provincial	175	Redhill, Capital and Counties	49
Parr's Bank (The Old Bank)	177	Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co.	144	London and County	135
Olney, Yorkshire Banking Co.	223	Focklington, York Union Bkg. Co.	100	Barclay and Co.	30
Bradford Old Bank	132	Beckett & Co.	100	Redland, Capital and Counties	49
Craven Bank	182	Pokesdon, Wilts and Dorset	100	Wilts and Dorset	144
Devon and Cornwall B. Co.	30	Pontefract, Leatham, Tew. & Co.	30	Stuckey's Banking Co.	189
Northamptonshire Un. Bank	223	London City and Midland	136	National Provincial	175
Oxford, London and County	136	Yorkshire Banking Co.	223	Redruth, Bolitho, Williams, & Co.	39, 223
Gillett & Co.	100	Pontypool, Lloyds Bank	132	Cornish Bank	201
Wootton & Co.	144	London and Provincial	100	Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30
Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162	Pontypridd, London and Provincial	100	Raigate, London and County	135
Oxon & Berks Bank	175	Capital & Counties	49	Capital and Counties	49
Lloyds Bank	132	Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162	Ratford, Beckett & Co.	100
Barclay and Co.	30	London City and Midland	136	Nottingham & Notts Bk. Co.	144
Capital and Counties	49	Lloyds Bank	132	Sheffield Union Banking Co.	182
Oatland, Lloyds Bank	132	Pool, National Provincial	175	Midland Counties Dist. Bank	148
Padiham, Craven Bank	182	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co.	100	Shayder, Davies, Banks, & Co.	189
Manchester and County Bank	209	Devon and Cornwall B. Co.	30	North & South Wales Bank	144
Padstow, Bolitho, Williams, & Co.	39, 223	Portlock, Stuckey's Banking Co.	189	Thyl, London and Provincial	100
Cornish Bank	201	Port Erin, Manx Bank	175	North and South Wales B.	144
Painpoint, Devon & Cornwall B. Co.	30	Port Isaac, Bolitho, Wms. & Co.	39, 223	Parr's Bank	177
Harris, Bulteel, & Co.	189	Port St. Mary (I. of M.), Parr's Bk.	177	Richmond (Surrey), Lon & County	135
Lloyds Bank	132	Isle of Man Banking Co.	144	London City & Midland	136
Wilts and Dorset	144	Port Talbot, Met. Bk. of Eng. & W.	162	London & Provincial	100
Pungbourne, Metro. Bk. of E. & W.	162	London & Provincial	100	Lloyds Bank	132
Purkleson, Wilts & Dorset B. Co.	100	Lloyd's Bank	132	Portlithon, Bolitho, Williams & Co.	39, 223
Puteley Bridge, Yorkshire Bkg. Co.	223	Portsmouth, Capital and Counties	49	Portland, Capital and Counties	49
Bradford Old Bank	132	Portsmouth, National Provincial	175	Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co.	144
Knaresboro' & Claro Bkg. Co.	132	Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162	Portmadoc, National Provincial	175
Patrick, Parr's Bank	177	North & S. Wales Bk.	144	Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162
Manchester and County Bank	209	Portsea, Grant & Maddison's Union	100	North and S. Wales Bk.	144
Williams Deacon Bank	223	Capital and Counties	49	Portsea, Grant & Maddison's Union	100
Manx Bank	175	For Portsmouth, Nat. Prov. B.	175	Capital and Counties	49
Pearce & Co.	136	London and Provincial	100	For Portsmouth, Nat. Prov. B.	175
Isle of Man Bkg. Co.	144	Portsmouth, Lloyds Bank	132	London and Provincial	100
Manx Bank	175	Portsmouth, Grant & Maddison's Union Bank (H. O.)	100	Portsmouth, Lloyds Bank	132
Pel Causeway, Lancs. & Yorks. Bk.	144	Capital and Counties	49	Capital and Counties	49
Femberton, Williams, Deacon & Co.	223	Bank of England	21	Bank of England	21
Femberton, London and Provincial	100	Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co.	144	Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co.	144
Fembroke Dock, London & Provincial	100	Preston, Parr's Bank	177	Preston, Parr's Bank	177
National Provincial	175	Prestige, Lloyds Bank	132	Birmingham Dis. & Cties. B. Co.	30
Fenarth, London and Provincial	100	Preston, Lancaster Banking Co.	30	Manchester and County Bank	209
Lloyds Bank	132	Manchester and County Bank	209	London City & Midland	136
Fenton, Cornish Bank	201	London City & Midland	136	Williams Deacon Bank	223
Fendebury, Union B. Manchester	100	Lancs. & Yorks. Bank	144	Lancs. & Yorks. Bank	144
Fendleton, Lanc. & Yorkshire Bank	144	(Sussex), Barclay & Co.	30	(Sussex), Barclay & Co.	30
Parr's Bank	177	London & County	135	London & County	135
Williams Deacon Bank	223	Prestwich, Union B. of Manchester	100	Prestwich, Union B. of Manchester	100
Manch. and County	209	Prudhoe, North-Eastern B. Co.	100	Prudhoe, North-Eastern B. Co.	100
Penge, London & Provincial	100	London, City and Midland	136	London, City and Midland	136
London & County	135	Pudsey, London and Yorkshire Bk.	144	Yorkshire Banking Co.	223
Penistone, Sheffield Union Bkg. Co.	182	London, City and Midland	136	London, City and Midland	136
London & Yorkshire	149	West Riding Un.	144	West Riding Un.	144
Pewit, Cumberland Un. Bkg. Co.	30	Pullheli, National Provincial	175	North and South Wales Bank	144
Carlisle & Cumberland Bkg. Co.	193	North and South Wales Bank	144	Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162
Whitehaven Joint Stock B. Co.	148	Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162	Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162
Bank of Liverpool	100	Queensbury, London & Yorkshire	146	Queensbury, London & Yorkshire	146
Penryn, Bolitho, Williams & Co.	39, 223				
Cornish Bank	201				
Capital & Counties	49				
Pentre, London and Provincial	100				

Rothbury, North-Eastern Bkg. Co. 100	Sawbridge, Barclay & Co. 30	Skipton, London City and Midland 136
Rotherham, Sheffield & Rother. 30, 144	Seamundham, Barclay & Co. 30	Yorkshire Banking Co. 223
Sheffield Banking Co. 201	Searboro', London & Yorkshire Bk. 146	Sleathwaite, Halifax Joint Stock 148
Sheffield Union Banking Co. 182	Barclay & Co. 30	Seaford, Lincoln & Lindsey Bank 182
York City & County B. Co. 132	York City and County B. Co. 132	Peacock, Wilson, & Co. 132
Sheffield and Hallamshire 100	York Union Banking Co. 100	Stamford, Spald. & Bost. B. Co. 30
Royston, Barclay & Co. 30	Beckett & Co. 30	Smith, Ellison & Co. 201
Foster & Co. 182	Scilly Islands, Bolitho, Wms. & Co. 30, 223	Slough, London and County 135
Royston, London City and Mid. 136	Capital and Counties 49	Barclay and Co. 30
Union Bank of Manchester 100	Cornish Bank 201	Metropolitan Bank 162
Ruabon, N. & S. Wales Bank 144	Seatonhorpe Smith, Ellison, & Co. 201	Smallbridge, Lanc. and York 144
Rugby, Lloyds Bank 172	Seacombe, North & S. Wales Bank 144	Small Heath, Lloyds Bank 132
National Provincial 175	Parr's Bank 177	London City & Midland 136
Northamp. Union Bank 223	Bank of Liverpool 100	Smethwick, Birm. & Counties B. Co. 30
Rugeley, Lloyds Bank 132	Seaford, Barclay & Co. 30	Lloyds Bank 132
National Provincial 175	Seaforth, Parr's Bank 177	London City & Midland 136
Runcorn, Parr's Bank 177	London City & Midland 136	Snaith, Leatham, Tew & Co. 30
Williams Deacon Bank 223	Seaham Harbour, Barclay & Co. 30	Solihull, Lloyds Bank 132
Rushden, Capital and Counties Bk. 49	North-Eastern Banking Co. 100	Somerton, Stuckey's Banking Co. 189
Northamptonshire Union Bk. 223	York City and County 132	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 144
Rusholme, Williams Deacon Bank 223	Sea Houses N. Eastern B. Co. 148	South Bank, Barclay & Co. B. Co. 30
Ruthin, London and Provincial 100	Seascale, Whitehaven Jt. St. B. Co. 148	York City and County B. Co. 132
North and South Wales Bank 144	Seaton, Wilts & Dorset B. Co. 144	South Cave, Yorkshire Bank Co. 223
Ryde (I. of W.), Capital & Counties 49	Sedburgh, Bank of Liverpool 100	South Molton, Devon & Cornwall 30
National Provincial 175	London City and Midland 136	Fox, Fowler, & Co. 30
Rye, Lloyds Bank 132	Leicester Banking Co. 30	National Provincial 175
London and County 135	Sedgefield, North-Eastern B. Co. 100	South Petherton, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 189
Saffron Walden, London & County 135	Sedgley, Birm. D. and C'ties. 30	South Shields, Hodgkin, Barnett & Co. 132
Barclay & Co. 30	Selly, York City and County B. Co. 132	National Provincial 175
St. Agnes, Cornish Bank 201	Yorkshire Banking Co. 223	Barclay & Co. (Woods) 30
Bolitho, Williams & Co. 30, 223	York Union Banking Co. 100	North Eastern Bank 100
St. Albans, London & County 132	Selly Oak, Lloyds Bank 132	York City and County Bank 132
Marten, Park & Co. 201	Birmingham Dist. & Counties 30	South Wigston, London City & Mid. 136
St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lancstr. Bkg. Co. 30	Selly, Craven Bank 182	Southall, Barclay & Co. 30
London City & Midland 136	Yorkshire Banking Co. 223	Southam, London City & Midland 136
Lancs. and Yorks. Bank 144	Sevenshaws, London & County 135	Lloyds Bank 132
Manchester and County 209	Lloyds Bank 132	Southampton, Capital and Counties 49
St. Austell, Coope, Shilson, & Co. 189	Shafesbury, National Provincial 175	Grant & Maddison's Union 132
Bolitho, Williams & Co. 30, 223	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 100	National Provincial 175
Cornish Bank 201	Shanklin, Capital and Counties 49	Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 144
Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co. 30	Sharpness Docks, Capital & Counties 49	London City & Midland 136
St. Blaize, Cornish Bank 201	Shaw, London City and Midland 136	T. Cook & Son 73
St. Clears, London and Provincial 100	Union Bk. of Manchester 100	American Express Co. 5
St. Columb, Bolitho, Wilms. & Co. 30, 223	Sheerness, London and County 135	Docks, Grant & M. Union 100
Cornish Bank 201	Sheffield, Sheffield Bngk. Co. (H. O.) 201	Wilts & D. B. Co. 144
St. David's, Lloyds Bank 132	Sheffield & Hallamsh. B. (H. O.) 100	Capital & Counties 49
St. George's (Bristol), Lloyds Bank 132	Sheffield & Rotherham Joint-Stock Banking Co. (H. O.) 30, 144	National Provincial 175
St. Helens, Parr's Bank 177	Sheffield Union Bkg. Co. (H. O.) 182	Southborough, Lloyds Bank 132
London City & Midland 136	Birm'ghm & Counties Bkg. Co. 30	London & County 135
Williams Deacon Bank 223	London City and Midland 136	Capital and Counties 49
Manchester and County 209	London and Yorkshire Bank 146	Barclay & Co. 30
St. Ives (Corn.), Bolitho, Wms. & Co. 30, 223	York City and County B. Co. 132	London and Provincial 100
Cornish Bank 201	T. Cook & Son 73	Southminster, Barclay & Co. 30
Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co. 30	National Provincial 175	Southport, Manch. & L'pool Dist. 153
St. Ives (Hunts), Foster & Co. 182	Shepton Mals, Wilts and Dorset 144	Mercurio of Lancs. 223
Barclay & Co. 30	Stuckey's Banking Co. 189	Parr's Bank 132
St. John's Chapel, Barclay & Co. 30	Sherrborne, National Provincial 175	London City & Midland 136
St. Just, Bolitho, Williams, & Co. 30, 223	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 144	Williams Deacon Bank 223
Cornish Bank 201	Shieldfield, N. Eastern B. Co. 100	Union Bank of Manchester 100
St. Leonard's, London and County 132	Shirnal, Lloyds Bank 132	Lancs. & Yorkshire Bank 144
Lloyds Bank 132	Shildon, York City & County 132	Manchester & County 209
Capital and Counties Bank 49	Barclay & Co. 30	Southsea, Capital and Counties 49
Parr's Bank 177	Shirehampton, Capital and Counties 49	Grant & Maddison Union Bk. 100
St. Mary Church, Dev. & Corn. B. Co. 30	Shirley, Capital and Counties 49	National Provincial 175
Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 144	Shoreham, Capital and Counties 49	Wilts and Dorset 144
St. Neots, Barclay & Co. 30	Barclay & Co. 30	Southwell, Nottingham. & Nts. Bkg. Co. 144
St. Sampson's (Guernsey), Guernsey Banking Co. 135	Shotley Bridge, Hodgkin, B. & Co. 132	Samuel Smith & Co. 201
St. Thomas, Devon and Cornwall B. Co. 30	North-Eastern Banking Co. 100	Southwick, N. Eastern B. Co. 100
Sate (Cheshire), Parr's Bank 177	Shrewsbury, National Provincial 175	Southwood, Barclay & Co. 30
Lloyd's Bank 132	Birm. and Counties B. Co. 30	Lacons, Youell, & Kemp 100
Merc. of Lanc. 148	Eyton, Burton, & Co. 189	Soverby Bridge, Halifax Jt. Sk. B. Co. 148
Manchester & County 209	Lloyds Bank 132	Halifax & Hudd. Un. B. Co. 100
Salford, Manches. & L'pool Dist. Bnk. 153	London & Provincial 100	Lancashire and Yorkshire 144
Union Bank of Manchester 100	Saidcup, Martin's Bank 154	Spalding, Capital and Counties 49
Parr's Bank 177	London and Cornwall Bk. Co. 30	National Provincial 175
Williams Deacon Bank 223	London and S.-Western 142	Stamford, Spalding, & Boston 30
Salisbury, Wilts & Drst. Bk. Co. (H. O.) 144	Silloth, London City and Midland 136	Spennymoor, Nat. Prov. 175
National Provincial 175	Cumberland Union Bkg. Co. 30	Barclay & Co. 30
Capital and Counties 49	Silsden, Craven Bank 182	North-Eastern Bank 100
Harris, Bulteel & Co. 189	Sittingbourne, London and County 135	Spilay, Capital and Counties 49
Bolitho, Williams & Co. 30, 223	Martin's Bank 154	Lincoln and Lindsey Bank 182
Devon and Cornwall B. Co. 30	Skegness, Capital and Counties 49	Stamf. Spldng. & Bostn. B. Co. 30
Saltburn, York City & County B. Co. 132	Stamford, & paid, & Bos. B. Co. 30	Stacksteads, Lancashire & Yorkshire Banks 144
Sattley, Metrop. B. of Eng. & W. 162	Skipton, Craven Bank (H. O.) 182	Stafford, Birm. & Counties Bngk. Co. 30
Sandbach, Manch. & L'pool D. B. Co. 153		Lloyds Bank 132
Parr's Bank 177		Manch. & L'pool Dist. Bkg. Co. 153
Sandgate Shcncl. (Op.), Lloyds Bk. 132		Staines, Thomas Ashby & Co. 223
Sandwaere, Crompton & Evans Un. 111		London and Provincial 100
Sandwun, Capital and Counties 49		Stalybridge, Manch. and County Bnk. 209
Sandwich, London & County 135		Manch. & L'pool Dist. Bkg. Co. 153
		Merc. B. of Lancashire 148

Stamford, Stamford, Spalding & Boston Banking Co. (H.O.)	30	Swindon, Capital and Counties	49	Tyldesley, Union B. of Manchester	177
Capital & Counties Bank	49	" Lloyds Bank	132	" Park's Bank	177
Stanley, Hodgkin, Barnett & Co.	132	" Wilts and Dorset Bk. Co.	144	" Manchester and County	209
North-Eastern Banking Co.	100	Swinton, Lanc. & York B.	144	Tynemouth, Hodgkin, B., & Co.	132
Stannore. L. and S. West	142	" Sheffield Bkg. Co.	201	Uckfield, Barclay & Co.	30
Stammingley. Bradford Old Bank	132	" Williams Deacon Bank	223	Ulverston, Lancaster Banking Co.	300
" London City & Midland	136	Tadcaster, Bradford Old Bank	132	" Bank of Liverpool	100
Stamsted, Barclay & Co.	30	" Yorkshire Banking Co.	233	" London City & Midland	136
Stapleford, Nottingham Intl. Sk.	209	Tamworth, National Provincial	175	" Cumberland Un. B. Co.	30
Staple Hill, Lloyds Bank	132	" Lloyds Bank	132	Upper Brighton (Chesh.), Parr's Bk.	177
Stevenson, Barclay & Co.	30	" London City and Midland	136	Uppermill, Manch. & County Bk.	209
Steyning, Capital and Counties	49	Taunton, Stuckey's Banking Co.	189	Uppingham, Stamford, Spald., & Bost.	30
" Barclay & Co.	30	" Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	" London, City and Midland	136
Stirchley, Lloyds Bank	132	" Fox, Fowler, & Co.	70	Upton-on-Severn, Cap. & Counties	49
Stockport, Manchestr. & L'pool Dist.	153	" Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co.	144	" Lechmere & Co. (Berwick)	189
" Manchester and County	209	Tavistock, Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	Urmston, Williams Deacon	223
" Mercantile of Lancashire	148	" Dingley & Co.	209	Usk, London & Provincial Bk.	100
" Williams Deacon Bank	223	" Fox, Fowler, & Co.	132	" Capital & Counties	30
" Union Bank of Manchester	100	Teddington, London & Provincial	100	" Ulltozer, Birm. & Counties B. Co.	30
Stockton-on-Tees, Barclay & Co.	30	" Parr's Bank	177	" Lloyds Bank	132
" National Provincial	175	Teignmouth, National Provincial	175	" Crompton and Evans Union	100
" North Eastern Banking Co.	100	" Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	Uxbridge, London & County	135
" York City & County Bkg. Co.	132	" Capital and Counties	49	" Barclay & Co.	30
Stoke-upon-Trent, Manch. & L'pool	153	Tenbury, Berwick & Co. (Lechmere)	189	Ventnor, Capital & Counties	30
" Birmingham Dist. & Counties	30	" Lloyds Bank	132	" National Provincial	175
" National Provincial	175	Tenby, London and Provincial	100	Wadebridge, Bolitho, Williams & Co.	223
Stokes Croft, Stuckey's Banking Co.	189	" National Provincial	175	" Cornish Bank	201
" Lloyds Bank	132	Tenterden, London and County	135	" Capital and Counties	49
" National Provincial	175	" Lloyds Bank	132	Wainfleet, Capital and Counties	175
Sokeley, National Provincial	175	Tellur, Lloyds Bank	132	Wakefield, Wakefield and Barnsley	100
" York City and County Bk. Co.	132	Teuquesbury, Capital & Counties	49	" Union Bank (H.O.)	100
Stons (Staff.), National Provincial	175	" Lechmere & Co. (Berwick)	189	" Leatham, Tew, & Co.	30
" Manch. & Liv. Dis. Bkg. Co.	153	Thame, Bucks and Oxon Union B.	144	" London City & Midland	136
Stonehouse (Devon), Cornish Bank	201	" Cobb, Bartlett, & Co.	144	" York City & County Bkg. Co.	132
" Devon & Cornwall Bank. Co.	30	Thesford, Barclay & Co.	30	Walken, Manchester & County	209
" Harris, Bulteel, & Co.	189	" Capital and Counties	49	" Williams Deacon Bank	223
Stony Stratford, Bartlett & Co.	144	Thirsk, Yorkshire Banking Co.	223	Walkley, York City and County	132
" Bucks and Oxon Union Bank	144	" York Union Banking Co.	100	Wallasey, N. & S. Wales	144
Stourbridge, Lon. City & Mid. Bk.	136	" York City & County Bkg. Co.	132	Wallisford, Hedges, Wells, & Co.	144
" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162	Thornaby-on-Tees, Nat. Provin. B.	175	London & County	135
Stourport, Met. B. of Eng. & Wales	162	" Barclay & Co. Dimalata & Co.	144	Wallington, London & Sth. West.	142
Stourmarket, Barclay & Co.	30	Thornton, Prescott, Bradford Old B.	132	Wallsend, Hodgkin, Barnett & Co.	132
" Capital and Counties	30	Thornton Heath, Lond. & Prov.	100	" York City and County	136
Stow-on-the-Wold, Capital & Co.	49	Thrapston, Northamptonsh. Un. B.	223	Walsall, London City & Midland	132
Strangeways, Williams Deacon Bk.	223	" Stamford, Spaldg., & Bost. B. Co.	209	" Lloyds Bank	132
" Union Bank of Manchester	100	Tideswell, Manchester & County B.	209	" Metrop. Bk. of Eng. & Wales	132
Stratford-on-Avon, Lloyds Bank	132	Tintagel Bolitho, Williams & Co.	223	" Birm. Dist. Canties. Bkg. Co.	30
" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162	Tipton, Birm. & Counties Bkg. Co.	30	" T. Cook & Son	73
Stratton, Bolitho, Williams & Co.	223	" Metropolitan Bank	162	Walton (L'pool), Bk. of Liverpool	100
" Dingley & Co.	209	Tiverton, National Provincial	175	" North & South Wales	144
Street, Wilts & Dorset Bank. Co.	144	" Stuckey's Banking Co.	189	Walton-on-Thames, T. Ashby & Co.	223
Stretford, Williams Deacon Bank	223	" Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	" London & S. Western	142
" Manchester & Liverpool	153	" Fox, Fowler & Co.	30	Wanstead, L. & S. West.	142
Strood, Capital and Counties	49	Todmorden, Man. & Liv. Dis. Bkg. Co.	153	Wantage, London & County	135
" London and Provincial	100	" Lancashire & Yorksh. Bank	144	Ware, London & County	135
Stroud, Capital and Counties	49	" Halifax Joint Stock Bank	148	" Barclay & Co.	30
" Lloyds Bank	132	Tollesbury, Barclay & Co.	30	Wareham, National Provincial	175
" Wilts and Dorset	144	Tonbridge, Lloyds Bank	132	" Wilts and Dorset	223
Sturminster, Wilts and Dorset	223	" London & County	135	Warkworth, North Eastern Bk. Co.	100
Sudbury, Barclay & Co.	30	Torquay, Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	Warminster, Capital & Counties	49
" Capital and Counties	49	" Lloyds Bank	132	" Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co.	144
Sunbury, Thomas Ashby & Co.	223	" National Provincial	175	" Parr's Bank	177
Sunderland, Barclay & Co.	30	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co.	144	" Union Bank of Manchester	100
" Lambton & Co.	30	Torre, Lloyd's Bank	132	" National Provincial	175
" National Provincial	175	Torrington, National Provincial	175	Warwick, Lond. City & Midland	136
" North Eastern Banking Co.	100	" Fox, Fowler, & Co.	30	" Lloyds Bank	132
" Barclay & Co. (Woods)	30	" Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	" Metrop. Bk. of Eng. & Wales	162
" York City & County Bkg. Co.	132	Totnes, National Provincial	175	Watchet, Stuckey's Banking Co.	189
" London City and Midland	136	" Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	Waterfoot, Lanc. & Yorksh. Bk.	144
" T. Cook & Son	73	" Harris, Bulteel, & Co.	189	" Manchester & County	209
Surbiton, London & County	135	Totterdown, Lloyds Bank	132	" Union Bank of Liverpool	100
" London and Provincial	100	Toucester, Northants Union Bk.	223	" Bank of Liverpool	100
Sutton (Surrey), London and Prov.	100	Toulcap, Barclay & Co.	30	" Lond. City & Mid.	136
" London & S. Western	142	" North Eastern B.	100	Watford, London & County	135
Sutton-in-Ashfield, N. & Notts B. Co.	144	Towyn, National Provincial	175	" London & South Western	142
" S. Smith & Co.	201	Tredegar, London & Provincial	100	" Bucks & Oxon Union Bank	144
" Crompton & Evans' Un. Bk.	100	" Metrop. Bank of Eng. & Wales	162	Waltham-on-Dearne, York City & County	132
Sutton-on-Sea, Capital and Counties	49	Tring, Prescott & Co.	182	Watton (Norfolk), Barclay & Co.	30
" Stamford, Spalding and Boston	30	Troubridge, Capital & Counties	49	Waverley, Bank of Liverpool	100
Sutton Bridge (Lanc.), Barclay & Co.	30	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co.	144	Wendstone, Bucks and Oxon	144
Sutton Coldfield, Lloyds Bank	132	Truro, Cornish Bank (H.O.)	201	Wendesbury, Lond. City & Midland	136
" London City & Midland	136	" Bolitho, Williams & Co.	223	" Lloyds Bank	132
Swadincote, London, City and Mid.	136	" Devon & Cornwall Bkg. Co.	30	" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162
" Lloyds Bank	132	Tunbridge Wells, London & County	135	Wellington, London City & Mid.	136
Swaffham, Barclay & Co.	30	" Lloyds Bank	132	" Northamptonsh. Un. B.	223
Swanage, Wilts and Dorset	223	" Barclay & Co.	30	" Capital & Counties B.	49
Swansea, Capital and Counties	49	Tunstall, Manch. & Liv. Dist. B. Co.	153	Wellington (Salop), Bir. Dis. & Cos. Bk.	30
" Lloyds Bank	132	" National Provincial	175	" Lloyds Bank	132
" London and Provincial	100	" Bham Dis. and Counties	30	" (Som.), Stuckey's B. Co.	189
" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales	162	Twickenham, London & Provincial	100	" Fox, Fowler, & Co.	30
" London City and Midland	136	" London & South Western	142		

Wells (Norfolk), Barclay & Co. 30	Whitstable, Hammond & Co. 100	Wolverhampton, T. Cook & Son. 73
" London & Provincial. 100	Whitlessa, Barclay & Co. 100	Wombwell, London & Yorks. 146
" (Somerset), Stuckey's B. Co. 189	Whitworth, Manch. & L'pool Dist. 153	" Wakefield & Barnsley Union 90
" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 144	" Union Bank of Manchester. 100	Woodbridge, Bacon, Cobbold & Co. 88, 100
Welsophol, N. & S. Wales Bank. 144	Widnes, Parr's Bank. 177	" Barclay & Co. 30
" Lloyds Bank. 132	" Mercantile B. of Lanc. 148	Woodley, Un. Bank of Manchester 100
Wem, National Provincial. 175	Wigan, Parr's Bank. 177	Woodstock, Gillett & Co. 100
" Birm. & Counties Bkg. Co. 30	" Manch. & L'pool Dist. B. Co. 253	Wooler, British Linen Co. 40
Wemyss, L. & S. West. 142	" Manch. & County Bk. 225	" North-Eastern Bank. 100
Wendover, Bucks & Oxon Un. 144	" Williams Deacon Bk. 225	Woolton, Bank of Liverpool. 100
Weobley, Capital & Counties. 49	Wigton, Bank of Whitehaven. 100	Woolwich, Capital and Counties. 49
" Lloyds Bank. 132	" Carlisle & Cumberland B. Co. 103	" London & Provincial. 100
Werneth, Manch. & Liv. Dist. B. Co. 753	" Cumberland Union Bk. Co. 32	" London & County. 135
West Bromwich, Birm. & Counties 30	Willenhall, Lloyds Bank. 132	Wootton-Basset, Capital and Cties. 49
" Lloyds Bank. 132	" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales. 162	" Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 144
" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales. 162	Willington, North Eastern Bkg. Co. 100	Worcester, Berwick & Co. (Lechmere) 189
West Cornforth, N. East Bk. Co. 100	Williton, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 186	" Lloyds Bank. 132
West Hartlepool, N.-Eastn. Bk. Co. 100	Wilmstow, Union B. of Manch. 100	" Met. Bk. of Eng. & Wales. 162
" Barclay & Co. 30	" Manch. and L'pool Dist. B. Co. 201	" National Provincial. 175
" National Provincial Bank. 175	Wisden, Bradford Old Bank. 132	Workington, Bank of Whitehaven 100
" York City & County Bkg. Co. 132	Wimborne, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 100	" London City & Midland. 136
West Kirby, N. & S. Wales B. Co. 144	" National Provincial. 175	" Clydesdale Bank. 150
" Bank of Liverpool. 100	Wincanton, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 189	" Cumberland Union Bkg. Co. 30
West Mersea, Barclay & Co. 30	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 100	Workseop, Beckett & Co. 100
Westbourne Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 100	Winchcomb, Capital & Counties. 49	" York City and County. 132
" National Provincial. 175	" Lloyds Bank. 132	" Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co. 144
Westbury, (Wilts) Wilts & Dorset. 144	Winchester, London & County. 135	" Mid. C'ties District Bank. 148
" Capital & Counties. 49	" Capital & Counties. 49	" Shetfield Banking Co. 201
Westbury-on-Trym, Prescott & Co. 182	" Prescott, Limsdale, & Co. 182	Worle, Capital and Counties. 49
Westcliffe-on-Sea, Lon. and Prov. 100	Windermere, Lancaster Bkng. Co. 30	Worthing, Capital and Counties. 49
Westham, London & County. 135	" Bank of Liverpool. 100	" London and County. 135
Westgate-on-Sea, Lloyds Bank. 132	Windsor, London & County. 135	" Lloyds Bank. 132
Westhoughton, Manch. & County. 209	" Nevile Reid & Co. 233	Wotton-un.-Edge, Lloyds Bank. 132
" Parr's Bank. 177	" Barclay & Co. 30	" National Provincial. 175
Weston-super-Mare, Stuckey's B. Co. 186	Winsford, Union Bk. of Manch. 100	Wrentham, Barclay & Co. 30
" Capital & Counties. 49	" Parr's Bank. 177	Wrexham, National Provincial. 175
" Fox, Fowler, & Co. 49	Winstow, Bartlett & Co. 144	" North & South Wales Bank. 144
" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 144	Winton, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 100	" Parr's Bank. 177
Wetherby, Yorkshire Banking Co. 223	Wirksworth, Moore & Robinson's B. 201	" Bank of Liverpool. 100
" Lunaresbro' & Glaro Bkg. Co. 132	" Crompton & Evans' Union Bk. 100	" Lloyds Bank. 132
Weybridge, London & County. 135	Wistow, Barclay & Co. 30	Wymondham, Barclay & Co. 30
" London and Provincial. 100	" Lucas, Youell & Co. 100	" London and Provincial. 100
Weymouth, Capital & Counties. 49	" National Provincial. 175	" London & Provincial. 100
" Stuckey's Banking Co. 186	Wytham, Barclay & Co. 30	" National Provincial. 175
" Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 144, 223	Wythington, Manch. & County B. 209	" (I. of W.), Wilts and Dorset. 144
" Devon & Cornwall B. Co. 30	Wylly Grove, Man. & L. Dis. B. Co. 153	Yeaton, Bradford Old Bank. 182
Whaley Bridge, Manch. & County. 209	" Manchester & County. 209	Yeovil, Stuckey's Banking Co. 186
Whitstone, L. & S. West. 142	Witney (Oxon), Gillett & Co. 30	" Capital and Counties. 49
Whitby, National Provincial. 175	" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales. 162	" Devon and Cornwall B. Co. 30
" York City & County Bkg. Co. 132	Wiveliscombe, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 186	" Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 144
" York Union Banking Co. 100	Woking, Thomas Ashby & Co. 143	York, York City & County Banking
Whitchurch (Salop), Nat. Provincial 175	" Capital & Counties. 49	" Co. (H.O.) 132
" Birm. & Counties Bk. Co. 30	Wokingham, J. & C. Simonds & Co. 223	" York Union Bkg. Co. (H.O.) 100
" Lloyds Bank. 132	Wolsingham, Barclay & Co. 30	" Beckett & Co. 100
Whitfield, Lanc. & Yorks. Bank. 144	" North East Banking Co. 100	" National Provincial. 175
Whitehaven, Whitehaven Joint	Wolverhampton, Birm. & Cties. B. Co. 30	" Yorkshire Banking Co. 136
" Stock Banking Co. (H.O.) 148	" Lloyds Bank. 132	" London and Yorkshire. 146
" B. of Whitehaven (H.O.) 100	" National Provincial. 175	York Town (Surrey), J. & C. Simonds 223
" Cumberland Union Bkg. Co. 30	" London City & Midland. 135	Yatalyera, Metropolitan Bank of
" Clydesdale Bank. 60	" Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales 162	" England and Wales. 162
Whitley, Barclay & Co. 30		
" York City and County. 132		

BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES IN SCOTLAND.

<p>of Scotland.—Head Office, Edinburgh, Bank-st. (9 branches). London Branch, 21 Bishopsgate-st. Within. E.C. Branches: Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Airdrie, Annan, Arbroath, Ardershan, Auchterarder, Auchtermuchty, Ayr, Barrhead, Beauly, Bellshill, Blackford, Blairgowrie, Buchlyvie, Calder, Campbeltown, Carnoustie, Castle-Douglas, Coatbridge, Coldstream, Corstorphine, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Dumfreck, Denny, Dingwall, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dunblane, Dundee (2 branches), Dunfermline, Dunkeld, Duns, Dysart, Elgin, Eskbank (Dalk. 4th), Falkirk, Forfar, Fort William, Fraserburgh, Galashiels Gatehouse, Glasgow (21 branches), Govan, Grange-mouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Innerleithen, Inverness, Jedburgh, Kelso, Killin, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcubright, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Lanlath, Lasswade, Lauder, Leith (4 branches), Lockerbie, Lossiemouth, Milngavie, Moffat, Montrose, Motherwell, New Cumnock,</p>	<p>Oban, Paisley, Partick, Peebles, Perth (2 branches), Pitlochry, Port Glasgow, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Saltcoats, Slamannan, Stirling, Stonehaven, Strathaven, Tain, Thurso, Uddingston, West Linton, Wick.</p> <p>Royal Bank of Scotland.—Head office, in Edinburgh, 36, St. Andrew-st. (9 branches). London Branch, 23, Bishopsgate street Within. Branches: Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Aylth, Arbroath, Ardershan, Ayr, Ayton, Bathgate, Biggar, Blairgowrie, Borrowstounness, Bowmore (Islay), Brechin, Broughty-Ferry, Buchhaven, Campbeltown, Campsie, Catrine, Coatbridge, Cumbernauld, Cumnock, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalmellington, Dounie, Drymen, Dumfries, Dundee (5 branches), Dunfermline, Duns, Ecclefechan, Elgin, Eyemouth, Fairlie, Falkirk, Forfar, Forres, Galashiels, Galvan, Glamis, Glasgow (21 branches), Govan, Grangemouth (2 branches), Granton (near Edinburgh), Grantown, Greenlaw, Greenock, Haddington,</p>	<p>Hamilton, Hawick, Inverness, Irvine, Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kelty, Kilmalcolm, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Lanark, Largs, Larkhall, Leith (4 branches), Lesmahagow, Leven, Lochce, Lockerbie, Markinch, Maryhill, Maybole, Meigle, Melrose, Monifeith, Montrose, Munloch, Musselburgh, Nairn, Newhaven (Edinb.), Newmilns, Newtown St. Boswells, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Perth (2 branches), Port Ellen (Islay), Port Glasgow, Portobello, Prestonpans, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Saltcoats, Sanquhar, Shetleston, Stewarton, Stirling, Strathaven, Taynult, Tiznabruach, Tranent, Wishaw.</p> <p>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, Coatbridge, Coldstream, Crieff,</p>
--	---	--

Cupar (Fife), Dalry (Ayrshire), Dumbar-ton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee (3 branches) Dunfermline, Dunoon, Duns, Elgin, Falkirk, Falkland, Forfar, Forres, Fort William, Galashiels, Galston, Girvan, Glasgow (25 district branches), Golspie, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Helmsdale, Inverness, Irvine, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kingussie, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Kirriemuir, Lanark, Langholm, Largs, Leith, Lesmahagow, Leven, Linnithgow, Loanhead, Melrose, Moffat, Montrose, Motherwell, Nairn, Newcastleton, Newton-Stewart, North Berwick, Paisley, Peebles, Perth, Port William, Renfrew, San-dhar, Selkirk, Stirling, Stornoway, Stranraer, Train, Thornhill, Thurso, Troon, Uddington, 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, Balmacara (Lochalsh), Banff, Beaulie, Beith, Berwick-on-Tweed, Biggar, Blairgowrie, Bonhill, Bonnybridge, Buckhaven, Burntisland, Callerton, Cambuslang, Campbeltown, Carn-wath, Castletown (Caitness), Chirn-side, Coatbridge, Colinsburgh, Comrie, Craik, Crieff, Cromarty, Cupar, Dal-beattie, Dalkeith, Douglas (Lanark-shire), Dumbar-ton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Dunfermline, Earlstown, Elgin, Eyemouth, Falkirk, Forfar, Galashiels, Girvan, Glasgow (and 13 branches), Grahamston, Grangemouth, Greenock (2 branches), Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Invergor-don, Inverness, Jed-burgh, Juniper Green, Kelso, Kil-marnock, Kilwinning, Kirkcaldy (2 branches), Kirkcubright, Kirk-intilloch, Kirkwall, Kyle (Lochalsh), Lanark, Leith (2 branches), Lenzie, Lerwick, Leven, Linnithgow, Lochboisdale (South Uist), Lockerbie, Lybster, Markinch, Mauchline, Maybole, Melrose, Methil, Montrose, Motherwell, Musselburgh, Newburgh (Fife-shire), Newton-Stewart, Oban, Paisley (2 branches), Partick, Path-head (Kirkcaldy), Peebles, Perth, Peterhead, Pitlochrie, Pollokshaws, Rutherglen, St. Andrews, Selkirk, Shotts, Stirling, Stranraer, Strom-ness, Tain, Thurso, Turriff, West Calder, West Kilbride, Whitburn, Wick, Wishaw.

National Bank of Scotland, Limited.—Edinburgh, 42, St. An-drew-sq. (10 branches); London Office: 37, Nicholas lane. Branches: Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Anstruther, Arbroath, Ayr, Banff, Barrhead, Bathgate, Berwick-on-Tweed, Biggar, Brechin, Burntisland, Carlisle, Castle-Douglas, Cellardyke, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Coupar-Angus, Cowdenbeath, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dingwall, Dumfries, Dun-dee, Dunfermline, East Linton, Elie,

Falkirk, Fauldhouse, Forfar, Forres, Fort William, Galashiels, Girvan, Glasgow (and 15 branches), Glen-luce, Gourick, Govan, Grantown, Greenock, Hawick, Inveraray, Inver-ness, Kelso, Islay, Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kilsno, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirk-caldy, Pathhead (Kirkcaldy), Kirkcub-right, Kirkintilloch, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Langholm, Largs, Leith, Leven, Lochmaben, Lochwinnoch, Montrose, Motherwell, Musselburgh, Nairn, Newton-Stewart, Oban, Paisley, Par-tick, Perth, Pittenweh, Portobello, Portree, Rutherglen, Selkirk, Stir-ling, Stornoway, Stranraer, Stromness, Thurso, Ullapool, Whithorn, Wigtown, Wishaw.

Union Bank of Scotland, Limited.—Head Offices: in Glasgow, 101, Ingram st. (15 branches); in Edinburgh, George-st. (10 branches); London Office: 62, Cornhill. Branches: Aberdeen (4 branches), Aberfeldy, Aberlour, Alloa, Alva, Ardrishaig, Ardrossan, Auchter-arder, Auchtermuchty, Ayr, Ballater, Banchory, Banff, Barrhead, Barrhill, Bathgate, Beith, Blair-Athole, Blair-gowie, Bo'ness, Braemar, Brechin, Bridge of Allan, Buckie, Campbeltown, Castle-Douglas, Clydebank, Coat-bridge, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Cullen, Dalbeattie, Dalry (Galloway), Darvel, Dune, Dumbar-ton, Dumfries, Dun-blane, Dundee, Dunkeld, Dunning, Durno, Edzell, Elgin, Ellon, Errol, Fochabers, Forfar, Fraserburgh, Gal-ston, Gatehouse, Girvan, Gourick, Govan, Greenock, Hamilton, Helms-burgh, Huntly, Inveraray, Inverness, Inverurie, Irvine, Johnstone, Keith, Killin, Kilmarnock, Kincardine, Kirk-caldy, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Lasy-bank, Largs, Larkhall, Leith, Ler-wick, Leslie, Lochgelly, Lochgilphead, Macduff, Maybole, Mearns, Millport, Moffat, Moniaive, New Aberdour, New Pitsligo, Paisley, do. Will-meadow, Partick, Perth, Peterhead, Pitlochrie, Port-Glasgow, Portsoy, Renfrew, Rosehearty, St. Margaret's Hope (Orkney), Scalloway (Shetland), Shetletton, Stewarton, Stirling, Stonehouse, Strachur (Lochfyne), Stranraer, Strathaven, Stromness, Tarbert, Tarland, Thornhill, Tili-cultry, Tollcross, Troon, Turriff, Wick.

Clydesdale Bank, Limited.—Head Office, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow (17 branches). London Office: 30, Lombard-street, E.C. Branches: Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, An-struther, Auchinloch, Ardrishaig, Ard-rochan, Auchinleck, Ayr, Bailleston, Beith, Bellshill, Blantyre, Borrow-stounness, Bothwell, Brechin, Bridge of Weir, Camelon, Campbeltown, Carlisle, Castle Douglas, Coatbridge, Crieff, Cumnock, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalry, Darvel, Denny, Dollar, Dumbar-ton, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfer-mine, Dunlop, Dunoon, Eaglesham, East Kilbride, Edinburgh (6 branches), Falkirk, Gartiestown, Greenock, do. East End, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Holytown, Innellan, Inverkeithing,

Irvine, Kilbarchan, Kilbirnie, Kilmar-nock, Kilwinning, Kinross, Lanark, Larbert, Leith, Lochgilphead, Locker-bie, Midcalder, Milnathort, Mo'her-well, Muirkirk, Neils-ton, New Gallo-way, Newmilns, Newport (Fife-shire), Newton-Stewart, North Berwick, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Penicuik, Perth, Pittenweh, Pollokshaws, Port Glas-gow, Portobello, Prestwick, Renton, Rothesay, St. Andrews, South Queens-ferry, Stenhousemuir, Stewarton, Stir-ling, Stranraer, Strone, Tarbert, Tili-cultry, Tobermory, Wemyss Bay, West Kilbride, Whitehaven, Whit-horn, Wigtown, Wishaw, Workington, Town and County Bank, Limited.—Head Office, Aberdeen, 62, Union-st. (6 branches). Branches: Alford, Aylth, Auchinblae, Auchnagatz, Baden-scotch, Ballater, Banchory, Banff, Bervie, Brora, Buckie, Castletown (Caitness), Craigellachie, Cumines-town, Dingwall, Dornoch, Duftown, Dundee, Durno-Pitcaule, Echt, Elgin, Ellon, Fochabers, Fraserburgh, Fyvie, Golspie, Hatton (Aberdeen), Hope-man, Huntly, Insch, Inverness, In-verurie, Keith, Kennay, Kildrum-y, Laurencekirk, Lybster, Meth-lick, Mintlaw, Montrose, Newburgh (Aberdeen), New Deer, Newmill (Keith), Old Meldrum, Perth, Peter-head, Rhynie, Rothes, Stonehaven, Strathdon, Strichen, Tarland, Tarves, Thurso, Tomintoul, Torphins, Turriff, Udry, Wick, Woodside (Aberdeen). London Agents: Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

North of Scotland Bank, Limited.—Head Office, Aberdeen (6 branches). Branches: Aberchirder, Aberlour-ahoyne, Alford, Arbroath, Auchin-blae, Ballater, Banchory, Banff, Ber-vie, Blairgowrie, Bridge of Allan, Broughty Ferry, Buckie, Carnoustie, Crieff, Cullen, Duftown, Dundee, Dunfermline, Elgin, Ellon, Peter-carn, Fife-Keith, Forres, Fraserburgh, Frieckheim, Gardentown, Glenlivet, Huntly, Insch, Invergordon, In-verurie, Keith, Kinross, Kirke-caldy, Laurencekirk, Lerwick, Loch-e, Longside, Lomnay, Lumphman, Lum-den, Macduff, Methlick, Montrose, Nairn, New Deer, New Maud, Oban, Old Deer, Old Meldrum, Perth, Peter-head, Port Erroll, Portree, Portsoy, Rhynie, Rothes, Sauchen (Cluny), Stirling, Stonehaven, Strichen, Tain, Tayport, Tobermory, Turriff, 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, Burchhead, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Elgin, Forres, Fort Augustus, Fortrose, Gairloch, Garmouth, Glen-Urquhart, Grantown, Halkirk, Hopeman, In-vergarry, 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, LOW, MURRAY & Co.—25, College-green. London Agents: Wil-liams Deacon & Manchester & Salford.
GUINNESS, MAHON, & Co.—College-green. London Agents, Parr's Bank, Limited.
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.
Bank of Ireland.—Head Office, Col-lege-green, Dublin. Branches: Ark-low, Arragh, Bagnalstown, Balibay,

Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballinrobe, Ban-agher, Bandon, Belfast (3 branches), Boyle, Callan, Carlow, Castlebar, Castleblayney, Cavan, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clones, Clonmel, Cork, Derry, Drogheda, Dundalk, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Galway, Gorey, Kilbeg-gan, Kilkenny, Limerick, Listowel, Longford, Mallow, Maryborough, Midleton, Mitchelstown, Mount-bellew, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Navan, Newry, New Ross, Omagh,

Portadown, Queenstown, Roscommon, Roscrea, Skibbereen, Sligo, Thurles, Tipperary, Trales, Tullamore, Water-ford, Westport, Wexford, Youghal.
Sub-Branches. London Agents: Bank of England, Coutts & Co.
Hibernian Bank, Limited.—Head Office, Dublin, 27, College-green. (3 branches). Branches: Abbeyleix, Ardee, Armagh, Athy, Ballaghaderin, Ballybofey, Bray, Cookestown, Cork, Drogheda, Dundalk, Edenderry,

Fintona, Granard, Kells, Kilkenny, Letterkenny, Londonderry, Loughrea, Mohill, Monaghan, Monasterrevan, 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 Baggot-street, 24 and 25, Cornmarket, 102, Upper George-street, Kingstown, 46, North Wall, 76, Rathmines-road, and Dalkey (Tu. & Fri.). London Agents: The London and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Munster and Leinster Bank, Limited.—Head Office, Cork. Branches: Bandon, Bantry, Bruif, Buttevant, Cahirovein, Castletown Bere, Charleville, Drogheda, Drumcollogher, Dublin (3 branches), Dungarvan, Dunlavin, Dunmanway, Fermoy, Fethard (Co. Tipperary), Hospital, Kenmare, Kildysart, Kilfinane, Killarney, Kilmallock, Kinsale, Limerick, Lismore, Macroom, Maryborough, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Mountrath, Naas, Nenagh, Newmarket (Co. Cork), Rathdowney, Rathkeale, Skibbereen, Talow, Tarbert, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Waterford. 12 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 96, Capel-street. Branches: Armagh, Athlone, Ballina, Ballymena, Ballyshannon, Banbridge, Bandon, Bantry, Belfast, Berr, Carrick-on-Shannon, Carrick-on-Suir, Cavan, Clogheen, Clonmel, Coleraine, Cootehill, Cork, Drogheda, Dungannon, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enniskillen, Fermoy, Galway, Kanturk, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Kin-

sale, Limerick, Listowel, Londonderry, Mallow, Monaghan, Nenagh, Newcastle (Co. Limerick), Newry, Omagh, Skibbereen, Sligo, Strabane, Swinford, Templemore, Tipperary, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, Youghal. 14 Sub-branches.

National Bank.—Head Office, 13, Old Broad-street, London. Dublin Offices, 24, College-green, Great Britain Street, Pembroke & Rathmines Branches: Abbeyfeale, Athlone, Athy, Ballaghaderreen, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballymahon, Baltinglass, Belfast, Boyle, Bruif, Cahir, Cahirovein, Carlow, Carrickmacross, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlebar, Castle-comer, Castleisland, Castlereagh, Charleville, Claremorris, Clifden, Clonakilly, 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), Milton, Malbay, Mitchelstown, Moate, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Nenagh, Newbridge, Newcastle (Co. Limerick), New Ross, Newtownbarry, Parsonstown, Portlannington, Rathkeale, Roscommon, Roscrea, Scariff, Strokestown, Templemore, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tuam, Tullow, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow. 30 Sub-branches.

Northern Banking Company, Ltd.—Head Office, Belfast (4 branches). Branches: Armagh, Ballieborough, Balbriggan, Ballinamore, Ballybay, Ballybofey, Ballycarry, Ballycastle, Ballyclare, Ballymena, Ballynahinch, Banbridge, Bray, Carrandagh, Carrickfergus, Carrick-on-Shannon, Castleblanahan, Claudy, Clones, Coleraine, Comber, Cushendall, Downpatrick, Dromore (Co. Down), Dublin (2

branches), Dungiven, Dungloe, Fintona, Fivemiletown, Hillsborough, Irvinestown, Keady, Killea, Larne, Limavady, Lisburn, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Mohill, Newry, Newtownstewart, Oldcastle, Ramelton, Randalstown, Raphoe, Strokestown, Virginia. 40 Sub-branches. London Agents: Glyn, Mills & Co., and Barclay & Co., Limited.

Belfast Banking Company, Limited.—Head Office, Belfast (4 branches). Branches: Antrim, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballyshannon, Bangor (Co. Down), Bushmills, Castleblayney, 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, Portlerriff, Portrush, Rathfriland, Rathgar, Saintfield, Sligo, Strabane, Tandragee. 25 Sub-branches. London Agents: Union Bank of London, Limited.

Ulster Bank, Limited.—Head Office, Belfast (5 branches). Branches: Antrim, Ardee, Armagh, Arva, Athboy, Aughnacloy, Ballina, Ballinrobe, Ballyhannis, Ballyjamesduff, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballymore, Banbridge, Belturbet, Blackrock, Carrickmacross, Castlederg, 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, Lisnaska, Londonderry, Longford, Lurgan, Maghera, Manorhamilton, Monaghan, Mullingar, Naas, Newtownards, Omagh, Portadown, Sligo, Strabane, Trim, Tuam, Tullamore, Westport. 70 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 in which the Colonial or Foreign Banks draw. See List of London Bankers, pages 294-7. The addresses there given are the Head Offices in London. Banks in the United Kingdom issue drafts in all the leading Colonial and Foreign Banks.

Aalesund.—Aalesund Kreditbank, 118.
Abbeville.—Monchaux & Bignon, 75.
Abréens (Cape).—St. B. of S. Afr., 203.
Acapulco.—London B. of Mexico, 245.
Acra.—Bk. of Brit. W. Africa.
Adalia.—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 127.
Adana.—Imp. Ottoman, 127.
Adelaide (Cape).—St. B. of S. Afr., 203.
Adelaide (S. Aust.).—B. of Australasia, 26; Eng. Scot. & Aust. B., 93; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 159; Union B. of Aust., 208; B. of Adelaide, 22; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Laysock, Goodfellow & Bell, 134.
Adlong.—Bk. of New S. Wales, 23.
Adm.—National Bank of India, 17.
Adrianople.—Imp. Ottoman B., 127.
Aham-Karabassir, Imp. Otto. Bk., 127.
Agen.—Societe Gen., 203; B. de France; Compt. Nat., 71.
Agra.—Agra Bk., 1; Bk. of Bengal, 75.
Aguas Calientes.—Lon. B. of Mex., 145.
Ahamedabad.—Bk. of Bombay, 75.
Aidin.—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 127.
Ailleveillers.—Soc. Gen., 202.
Aix-en-Provence (Bouches-du-Rhône).—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Compt. Nat., 71; Soc. Gen., 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. Gen., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Albany (W. Aust.).—Un. Bk. of Aust., 208; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; West. Aust. Bk., 12.
Albany (N. Y.).—State Nat. Bank, 45.
Albert Park, Eng. Scot. and Aust. 93.
Albi.—Société Générale, 202.
Albion Park (N. S. W.).—E., S., & A., 93.
Albion (Queens.).—Qnsld. Nat. B., 184.
Albury.—B. of New S. Wales, 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of Australasia, 16; Australian J. S. B., 13; Union Bank of Aust., 208.
Alidjia.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Alion.—Société Générale, 202.
Alippo.—Imp. Ottoman B., 127.
Alexandria (N. Z.).—Bank of N. Z., 24.
Bank of N. S. Wales, 23.
Alexandria (Vic.).—Un. B. of Aust., 208; Nat. B. of Aust., 169.
Alexandria.—B. of Egypt, 20; Crédit Lyon., 77; Anglo-Egyptian B., 9; Imp. Ottoman B., 127; L. Muller, 72; Thomas Cook & Son (Egypt), 73; National Bank of Egypt, 170.
Alexandria (Ont.).—U. B. of Canada, 177; B. of Ottawa, 177.
Algiers.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Alicante.—Carey & Co.

Alice.—Stand. Bank of S. Africa, 203.
Alwal North (Cape).—Bk. of Africa, 15; Stand. B. of South Africa, 203.
Allahabad.—Bank of Bengal, 75; Allahabad Bank, 200.
Allendale.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
Alliston (Ont.).—Ontario Bk., 17.
Allora.—Australian Joint St. Bk., 13; Queensland Nat. B., 184.
Almonte (Ont.).—B. of Montreal, 22.
Altona, Dresden Bank, 83.
Amberley.—Bk. of N. S. W., 23.
Amherst.—Bank of Nova Scotia, 193; Halifax Banking Co., 177; Bk. of Montreal, 22.
Amiens, Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Société Générale, 202; Comptoir Nat., 71.
Amoy.—Hongkong & Shanghai, 112; Nat. B. of China, 170.
Anrasti.—Bk. of Bombay, 75.
Anstrax, Nat. Ek. India, 127.
Amsterdam.—Detemeyer Westling & Son, 135; B. de Paris et Pays B., 148; Netherland Trading Soc., 209; Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co., 178; Amsterdamsche B., 135; T. Cook and Son, 73; Blydenstein & Co., 38.
Ancona.—L. Claasen & Co., R. Almagia, Angoston.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Angers.—Crédit Lyon., 77; Soc. Gen., 202.
Angora.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 127.

Angoulême.—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
Annamay.—Créd. Lyon, 77; Soc. Gén., 202
Antigonishe.—Merchants' Bank, 26
 Halifax Banking Co., 177
Antigua.—Colonial Bank, 65
Antiofacasta.—London Bk. of Mexico, 145; Bank of Tarapacá & Lond., 28
Antwerp.—H. A. de Bary & Co., 209; B d'Anvers, 144; B. Centrale Anver soise, 148; C. de Browne & Co., 154
Appia Farrowie.—Eng., Sc., & Aus., 93
Apt..—Soc. Générale, 202
Aramac.—Bk. N. Wales, 23
Ararat (Vic.).—B. of N. S. W., 23; Lon. B. of Aust., 147; B. of Victoria, 29
Aralapu.—Nat. Bk. N. Zea., 172
Arachon.—Eng. Bk. Fredk. Undap, 71
Archangel.—Russian Bank, 195
Arequipa.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145
Argentina.—Soc. Générale, 202
Aries.—London B. of Mexico, 145
Aries.—Société Générale, 202
Arrientieres.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77
Armistade.—Bk. of New South Wales 23; Australian Joint Stock Bk., 12
 Com. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of Victoria, 29
Arripior.—Bank of Ottawa, 177
Arisa.—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77
Arrotoun.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24
Ascot Vale.—Eng., Scot., and Aust., 93
Ashturton (N. Z.).—Un. Bk. of Aust., 203; Bk. of N. Zealand, 24; Bk. of Australasia, 16; B. of N. S. W., 23
Ashcroft (B. C.).—Bk. N. Amer., 18
Ashland.—B. of N. S. W., 23
Ashurst.—B. of N. Zealand, 24
Astoria.—Soc. Générale, 202
Asnières.—Russian Bk., 175
Athens.—Ionian B., 119; Société Ottomane, 206; Thos. Cook & Son, 73
Atin (A. C.).—Bk. B. N. Amer., 18
Auvervilliers.—Société Générale, 202
Auburn.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169
Auch.—Société Générale, 202
Auckland.—B. of Australasia, 16; B. of N. S. W., 23; Bk. of N. Z., 24; Nat. B. of N. Z., 172; Union B. of Australasia, 208; Thos. Cook & Son, 73
Augsburg.—Friedr. Schmid & Co., 158
Away.—Soc. Générale, 202
Aurillac.—Société Générale, 202
Aurora (Ont.).—Ontario Bk., 177
Aussig.—Anglo-Austrian, 7
Austin (Nevada).—Bank of Austin, 8
Aulum.—Soc. Générale, 202
Auzerre.—Société Générale, 202
Avenel.—Com. B. of Australia, 70
Avinon.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Ly., 77
Avoca.—Bank of Victoria, 29
Aylmer (Ontario).—Molson's Bk., 177
 Traders' Bank of Canada, 173
Bacchus Marsh.—N. B. Australasia, 169
Baden (Suisse).—Bank of Baden
Baden-Baden.—Oberhemsische B., 75
 F. S. Meyer, 75; Meyer & Diss, 209
Bagdad.—Imp. Ott., 117
Bagnères de Luchon.—Compt. Nat., 71
Bahia.—London & Brazil B., 133; Banco Mercantile de Bahia, 135; Brit. B. of S. Am., 39; B. de Bahia, 135
Bairnsdale.—B. of Victoria, 29; Bk. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Col. B. of Australasia, 148
Balchutha.—Nat. B. New Zealand, 172
 Bank of New Zealand, 24
Balian.—Com. Bank of Australia, 70
Ballarath (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 16; B. of New S. Wales, 23; Union B. of Australia, 208; B. of Victoria, 29; Lon. B. of Australasia, 147; Col. B. of Australasia, 148; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; Com. B. of Australia, 70; Eng., Sc. & Aust., 93

Balima (N. S. W.).—Comm. Bkg. Co. Sydney, 69
Balmain.—B. of New South Wales, 23
 Enc., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 93
Bairnald.—Australian Jt. Stock, 13
Baltinore.—Alex. Brown & Sons, 48
 Hambleton & Co., 173; Nat. Exchange, Bk., 195
Bangalore.—B. of Madras, 21; Agr. B. & Bankok.—Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp., 112; Ch. B. of India, & Co., 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., 167
 National Bank, 172a
Barcolinic.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 184; B. of N. S. W., 23
Barcelona.—Crédit Lyon., 77
Barcelly.—B. of Upper India, 209
Barley East.—Stand. Bk. S. Afr., 203
Barmer.—Barmar Bk. Verein, 10
Barrulla (N. S. W.).—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69
Sarris.—B. of Toronto, 126; Canad. B. of Commerce, 26
Barrington (N.S.).—Halifax B. Co., 177
Basie.—Banque Fédérale, 77; Swss Bankverein, 205
Batavia.—Ch. B. of India, 53; Merc. Bk. of India, 160; Hongkong & Shanghai B., 112; Netherlands. Trad. Soc., 209
Bathurst (N. S. W.).—Australian J. S. B., 13; B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. B. of Sydney, 69; City B. of Sydney, 148; B. of Australasia, 16
Bayona.—Société Générale, 202
Beaconsfield.—Stand. B. of S. Af., 203
Beaudester.—Queens Nat., 184
Beass (Tasmania).—Nat. B. of Tas., 68
Beaufort (Victoria).—B. of Victoria, 29
Beaufort West (S. Africa).—Stand. Bk. of S. Africa, 203
Beccaria.—Créd. Ly., 77; Compt. Nat., 71
Beccaria.—Société Générale, 202
Bedford (S. Afr.).—Std. Bk. S. Afr., 203
Beac.—Lon. B. of Aust., 147
Beechworth (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 16; B. of N. S. W., 23; B. of Vic., 29
Bega.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. B. of Sydney, 69; Aust. J. S. B., 13
Beira (East Africa).—B. of Afr., 15; Stand. Bank S. Africa, 203
Belfast.—National Bank, 173a
Belgorod.—Société Générale, 202
Bellary.—Bank of Madras, 21
Bellevue.—Bk. of Montreal, 22; Merchants' Bank of Canada, 60; Bk. of Commerce, 26; Dominion B., 173
Bellevue-sur-Saône.—Crédit Lyon., 77
Bellingen.—Com. Bank of Sydney, 69
Benalla.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Colonial Bank of Australasia, 148
Benares.—Bank of Bengal, 75
Benardo or Sandhurst (Vic.).—B. of Vic., 29; Bk. of Austlia, 16; Union B. of Aust., 208; B. of New S. Wales, 23; Col. B. of Aust., 148; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; Lond. Bk. Aust., 147; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70
Benoni.—National Bank, 173a
Berbec.—British Guiana Bank, 201
 Colonial Bank, 65
Bergen.—Bergens Kredit B., 84; Thos. Cook & Son, 73
Berperac.—Soc. Gén. 202; Comptoir National, 71
Berhampore.—Bank of Madras, 21
Berlin.—Möser & Co., 209; Deutsche Bk., 84; Schickler Frères, 30; B. (H.) Handel & Ind., 77; S. Bleichroder, 201; Dresdner Bank, 83
Berlin (Ontario).—M. B. of Canada, 60; B. of Hamilton, 175; B. of Com merce, 20
Berne.—Banque Fédérale, 77

Berrigan.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Union Bank of Aust., 203
Berry (N. S. W.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69
Bernick (Vic.).—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70
Berwick (N.S.).—Com. B. of Windsor, 209
Besoucon.—S. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77
Beulahem (S. Afr.).—Bk. of Africa, 15
Beulah (Vic.).—Nat. Bank of Aust., 169; Com. Bank of Aust., 70
Beverly.—West. Aust. Bk., 12
Bevroot.—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117
 Henry Heald & Co., 75; Thos. Cook & Son, 73
Bezers.—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202
 Compt. Nat., 71
Bhawanagar.—Bank of Bombay, 27
Biarriz.—E. H. W. Bultara, 145; Soc. Générale, 202; Créd. Lyon., 77
Bilbao.—B. de Bilbao, 77
Binipatnam.—Bank of Madras, 21
Binjara (N. S. W.).—Com. B. Sydney, 69
Birchip.—Nat. Bk. Australasia, 169
 Com. B. Aust., 70
Birregurra.—Col. B. of Aust., 148
Blackall (Queensland).—Q. Nat. Bank, 184; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23
Blayne (N. S. W.).—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69
Blenheim (N. Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 24; Nat. B. of N. Z., 172; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23
Blenheim (Ont.).—B. of Comm., 26
Bloemfontein.—B. of Africa, 15; Nat. Bank of Orange Free State, 203; African B Corp., 12; Stand. S. Af., 203
Blons.—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén. 202
Bluff.—B. of New Zealand, 24
Blunberg.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12
Boggabri (N.S.W.).—Aust. Jt. S. B., 13
Bogotá.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145
Boissvain(Man.).—U. B. of Canada, 177
Boksburg (S. Afr.).—Std. Bank of S. Africa, 203; Nat. Bank, 172a
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., 13
Bombay.—Agr. B., 1; Merc. B. of India, 160; Comptoir d'Escompte, 71; Grindlay, Groom & Co., 105; Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp., 112; Nat. Bk. of India, 171; King, King & Co., 123; Char. B. of India, 53; W. Watson & Co., 217; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Imp. E. of Persia, 126; Yokohama Specie B., 225; Forbes & Co., 60; Bk. of Bombay, 75; B. of China & Japan, 14
Bonn.—Jonas Cahn, 209
Boonero Centre.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bank, 93
Bonnet.—Bk. of Victoria, 184
Bonort.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169
Bordeaux.—J. Violette & Cie., 209; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Société Gén., 202; Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte, 71
Bordertown.—Com. of Aust., 70
Bordighera.—Edwd. E. Berry, 135
Boshat.—Nat. B. Orange Free State, 203
Boston (U.S.).—Brown Bros. & Co., 45; Foots & French, 159; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Express Co., 5; Mass. Nat. B., 2; Merchants Nat. B., 2
Boulder.—Western Aust. Bk., 12; Bk. N. S. Wales, 23; Com. of Aust., 70
Boulogne-sur-Mer.—Adam & Co., 5; Société Générale, 202
Boulogne-sur-Seine.—Soc. Gén., 202
Bourg.—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 Australasia, 147; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70
Bowen (Queensland).—B. N. S. Wales, 23; Aust. Jt. Stock B., 13
Bowmanville.—Ontario Bank, 177; Stand. B. of Canada, 173

Boural (N.S.W.).—Com. B. of Sydney, 69; Eng. Scot., & Aust. B., 93.
Box Hill.—Eng. Scot., & Aust. 93.
Bracebridge (Ont.).—B. of Ottawa, 177.
Bradford (Ontario).—Standard Bk., 173.
Bradwood (N.S.W.).—Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Com. Bk. Co. of Srdney, 69.
Brampton (Ontario).—Mchnts. B., 60; Dominion B., 173.
Brandon (Can.).—Imp. B. Canada, 132; Merchants B., 60; B. of Brit. N. America, 18; B. of Hamilton, 175.
Branford.—Bk. B. N. America, 15; B. of Montreal, 22; B. of Commerce, 26; Standard B. of Canada, 173.
Brenon.—Deutsche B., 84; Brenner B., 200; Dresdner Bank, 83; American Express Co., 5.
Brenersdorf.—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., 13.
Bridgetown.—Bk. of Nova Scotia, 193.
Bridgewater (Canada).—Merch. Bk. of Halifax, 26; 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 Aust., 79.
Brighton.—Standard B. of Canada, 173.
Brindisi.—E. Dionisi, 123; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Banco d'Italia, 196.
Brinkworth (S. A.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 93.
Bristane.—B. of Australasia, 16; Australian J. St. B., 13; B. of New S. Wales, 23; Union B. of Australasia, 208; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Queensland National Bank, 184; London Bank of Australasia, 147; Com. Bank of Australia, 70; Royal Bank of Queensland, 192; B. of N. Queensland, 27; Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93.
Britstown.—Stand. B. of S. Af., 203.
Brives.—Société Générale, 202.
Broach.—Bk. of Bombay, 75.
Broad Arrow.—Western Aust. B., 12; Bank of Aust., 15.
Brockville (Ont.).—B. of Montreal, 22; Molson's B., 177; B. of Toronto, 58.
Broken 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.
Broom.—Un. of Aust., 208.
Brossca.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 177.
Bruges.—English Bank, 154.
Brinn.—Anglo-Austrian Bank, 7.
Brunswick.—Brunswick Bank, 84.
Brunswick (Vic.).—Col. Bk. of Austasia, 148; Un. B. of Aust., 208; Com. B. of Aust., 70.
Brusseis.—Bigwood & Morgan, 209.
B. de Paris et des Pays Bas, 148.
Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Cussel & Co., 148.
Brusseis (Canada).—Stand. Bk., 173.
Bruthin.—Bk. of Victoria, 29.
Kucharest.—Bank of Roumania, 25.
Buckeburg.—Dresdner Bk., 83.
Buckingham (Queb.), Ontario Bk., 177.
Budapest.—Anglo-Austrian B., 7; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Buenos Ayres.—Lond., & River Plate 140; Banco del Comercio, 177; Brit. B. of S. Amer. 39; Lond. & Brazilian, 133; Anglo-Arg. B., 6.
Buffalo (U. S. A.).—German Bank Buffalo, 177; Bank of Buffalo, 209.
Bull.—Eng., Sc., & Aust. Bk., 93.
Bulls.—B. of N. Zeal. 24; P. of N. S. W. Bulwong.—West. Aust. Bk., 12.
Bulawayo (South Africa).—St. B. of S. Af., 203; B. of Africa, 15; African Bank Corporation, 1A.

Bunbury.—U. B. of Aust., 208; Wmstr. Australian Bk., 12.
Bundaberg.—Queensland Nat. B., 184; B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Union B. of Aust., 208; Royal B. of Queensland, 192.
Bungendore.—B. of New S. Wales, 23.
Buninyong.—Nat. B. of Austasia, 169.
Burphersdorf.—Stan. B. S. Africa, 203.
Burketown (Queensland).—Q. Nat. B., 184.
Burnie (Tasmania).—B. Australasia, 16; Nat. Bk. of Tas., 68.
Burley.—Bk. of Australasia, 16.
Burravong.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. 93.
Burrowa (N.S.W.).—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Union B. of Aust., 208.
Burwood.—Bk. N. S. Wales, 23; Aust. Joint Stock Bank, 13.
Burshire.—Imp. B. of Persia, 116.
Busselton.—W. Aust. Bank, 12.
Byron Bay.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. 93.
Cádiz.—B. of Spain, 191; J. E. Gomez, 209.
Caen.—Soc. Générale, 202; Crédit Lyon., 77; Compt. Nat. d'Esc. 71.
Cahora.—Société Générale, 202.
Cairns.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 184; Bank of Australasia, 16; Bank of N. S. W., 23; B. of N. Queensland, 27.
Cairo.—Bk. of Egypt, 20; Imp. Ottoman Bk., 127; Anglo-Egypt. B., 9; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; L. Müller, 92; Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), 73; National Bank of Egypt, 170.
Calcutta.—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 203.
Calais.—Créd. Lyon. 77; Compt. Nat. 71.
Calama, Bk. of Tarnpaca, 28.
Calcutta.—Agra B., 1; B. of Bengal 75; Ch. B. of India, &c., 53; Merc. B. of Ind., 160; Land Mortgage Bk. of I., 129; Comptoir d'Escompte, 71; Delhi & Lond. B., 82; Nat. B. of India, 171; Gillanders & Co., 75; Grindlay & Co., 105; King, Hamilton & Co., 123; Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp., 112; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; W. Watson & Co., 217; Bk. of China & Japan, 14.
Caledon.—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 203.
Calgary (N. W. T.).—B. of Montr., 22; Impl. B. of Canada, 132; Union B. of Canada, 177.
Calicut.—B. of Madras, 21.
Calientes.—Lon. Fk. of Amer., 145.
Callao.—London Bk. of Mexico and S. America, 145.
Callow.—Bank of Adelaide, 12.
Camberwell (Victoria).—Ing., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 93; Com. of Aust., 70.
Cambrai.—Société Générale, 202.
Cambridge.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
Camden.—Bank of New South Wales, 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Campbell Town (N. S. W.).—B. of New S. W., 23; Com. Bk. Co. of Syd., 60.
Campbelltown (N. B.).—B. of N. Scotia, 193.
Campêche.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.
Yamperdown.—Col. Bank of Australasia, 148; Bank of Victoria, 29; Union Bk. of Aust., 208.
Campinas.—London & Brazilias, 133.
Canale.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Cannes.—Cognet & Riddett, 156; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Soc. Générale, 202; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Canning.—Halifax Bk., 90, 177.
Canington (Canada).—Stand. B., 173.
Canindra (N.S.W.).—Comm. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Canso (N. S.).—People's Bk., 209.
Capetown.—Stand. B. of S. Af., 203; B. of Af., 15; Africani Bk. Corp., 1A; Nat. Bk. 173A; Robinson S. African 167; W. Watson & Co., 217; T. Cook & Son, 73.
Carberry.—Union of Canada, 177.
Carcassonne.—Société Générale, 202; Créd. Lyon. 77.
Carcoar.—City Bk., Sydney, 148; Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Carisbrook.—London Bk. of Aust., 147.

Carlton Place.—Bank of Ottawa, 1771.
Union Bank of Canada, 177.
Carlsbad.—Benedikt Bros., 209.
Carlskamm.—Skanes Enskilda B., 118.
Carlsruhe.—G. Müller & Co., 132.
Carlton (Victoria).—London Bk. of Aust., 147; B. of Victoria, 29; Com. B. of Aust., 70; Col. B. of Aust., 148.
Carman (Man.).—B. of Hamilton, 175; Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Carnarvon.—Stand. B. S. Africa, 203.
Carolina.—Nat. Bk. 173A.
Carpentras.—Société Générale, 202.
Carrieton.—B. of Adelaide, 12.
Carterton.—Bank of New Zealand, 24.
Cartagena.—E. of Spain, 101.
Casino.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
Cassel (Hesse).—Goldschmidt Bros.
Castambol.—Imp. Ottoman, 127.
Casterton.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Bank of Victoria, 29; Colonial Bank of Australasia, 148.
Castlemaine (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 16; B. of New S. Wales, 23; B. of Victoria, 29; Col. B. of Australasia, 148; Nat. Bk. Australasia, 169.
Castree.—Société Générale, 202; Compt. Nat. d'Escompte, 71.
Cathart (S. A.).—St. B. of S. A., 203.
Cavillon.—Soc. Générale, 202; Comp. 101 National, 71.
Cawnpore.—Bank of Bengal, 75; Nat. Bank of India, 171.
Celaya.—London Bank of Mexico, 145.
Cephalonia.—Ionian B., 119.
Ceres (S. Africa).—St. B. of S. Af., 203.
Cetta.—Soc. Générale, 202; Crédit Lyon., 77; Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
Chalons-s. Marne.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Chalons-s. Saône.—Société Génér., 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Chambréy.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Chambon-fergeules.—Soc. Gén., 202.
Chamounix.—Paul Payot.
Charenton.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Charleston (U.S.).—B. of Charleston, 136.
Charleville (France).—Crédit Lyon., 77.
Charleville (Queensl.).—Q. Nat. Bank, 184; Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Charlottetown (P. E. I.).—Merchants B. of P. E. I., 58; B. of Nova Scotia, 193; Merchants B. of Halifax, 26.
Charlton (Vic.).—B. of Vic., 29; Com. B. of A., 70; Bank of Austasia, 16.
Charters Towers (Queensland).—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Queens. Nat. B., 184; Aust. Jt. St., 13; B. of Austasia, 16; Lond. B. of Aust., 147; Un. B. of Aust., 208; B. of N. Queensland, 27; Royal Bk. of Queensl., 192.
Chartres.—Société Générale, 202.
Chateaudun.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Château Thierry.—Soc. Gén., 202.
Chateauroux.—Société Générale, 202.
Chatham (N. B.).—Bk. of Montreal, 22; Bank of Nova Scotia, 193.
Chatham (Ont.).—Mchnts. B. of Can., 60; B. of Com., 25; Standard B., 173; Bk. of Montreal, 22.
Chatswood.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69.
Chaumont.—Société Générale, 202.
Cheltenham (Vic.).—Eng., Scot., and Aust. Bk., 93.
Chemnitz.—Dresdner Bk., 83.
Cherbourg.—Societe Generale, 202.
Chicago.—First Nat. B., 58; Un. Nat. Bank, 58; Bk. of Montreal, 22; Met. Nat. B., 209; Continental Nat. Bk., 209; Merchants Loan & Trust Co. B., 209; Compt. d'Esc., 71; Cook & Son, 73; B. of Nova Scotia, 193; American Ex. Co., 5.
Chiclayo.—L'Ind. B. of Mex & S. Am., 145.
Chihuahua.—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 145.
Chidlers.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69; Queensland Nat., 184; Bk. of N. Queensland, 27.
Chillago.—Bk. of Aust., 16.
Chillan.—Bank of Chile, 58.

- Chitlerr.**—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.
- Chinon.**—Soc. Générale, 202.
- Choisy-le-Roi.**—Soc. Générale, 220.
- Christchurch.**—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Union B. of Australasia, 208; B. of N. Z., 24; B. of New S. Wales, 23; Nat. Bk. of N. Z., 172.
- Christiania.**—T. J. Heftye & Son, 149; S. C. Andersen & Co., 144; Norske Credit B., 135; Norske Diskontobank, 23; T. Cook & S. N., 73.
- Christianstadt.**—Christ. Enskilda Bk., 128; Skanes Enskilda Bank, 128.
- Cincinnati.**—First Nat. Bank, 58; Citizens' Nat. B., 209.
- Clare (S. Austl.).**—Eng., Scot., and Aus. Bk., 93; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169.
- Claremont.**—Stan. Bk. S. Africa, 231.
- Clermont (Queensland).**—Bank of N. S. Wales, 23; Australian Joint Stk., 13.
- Cleveland (Ohio).**—Comm. Nat. B., 209; Nat. B. of Comm., 45.
- Cleveland (S. Afr.).**—Nati. B., 173.
- Clifton.**—Queensd. Nat. B., 184; Aust. Joint Stock Bank, 13.
- Clifton Hill.**—Lond. Bk. of Australasia, 147; Nat. B. of Austslia., 169.
- Clinton (N. Z.).**—Bank of N. Z., 24.
- Clinton (Ontario).**—Molson's Bank, 177.
- Cloncurry.**—Queensland Nat., 184.
- Clunes (Victoria).**—Lon. B. of Australasia, 147; Union Bk. of Aust., 208.
- Clyde (N. Z.).**—B. of N. Z., 24.
- Coaticook (Canada).**—Eastern Townships, 173.
- Cobar.**—Commercial Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
- Coblen.**—Nat. Bk. of Austslia., 169.
- Coblenz.**—L. Seligman.
- Cobourg (Ont.).**—B. of Toronto, 136.
- Coburn (Vic.).**—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
- Coburg.**—Schradt & Hoffmann.
- Coburg (Vic.).**—Commercial Bank of Australasia, 70.
- Cocac.**—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Compt. Nat. d'Escompte, 71; Soc. Gén., 202.
- Colac.**—Banque des Grisons, 209.
- Colca.**—Nat. B. of Austslia., 169; B. of Vic., 29; Col. B. of Australasia, 128.
- Col. B.** of Australasia, 70; Union B. of Aust., 208.
- Colborne (Canada).**—Standard B. 173.
- Coleraine.**—Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169; Bank of Victoria, 29.
- Colenberg.**—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 203.
- Colima.**—London Bk. of Mexico, 145.
- Collingwood (Canada).**—B. Commerce, 26; B. of Toronto, 135.
- Collingwood (Vict.).**—Nat. B. of Aust., 169; Com. B. of Aust., 70; Union Bk. of Aust., 208; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
- Cologne.**—S. Oppenheim, jun., & Co., 129; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
- Colombo.**—Hongkong & Sh., 122; Merc. Bk. of India, 160; Nat. Bk. of India, 171; Bk. of Madras, 1; Ch. Bk. of India, &c., 53; Agra Bank, 1; T. Cook & Son, 73.
- Concepcion.**—Bk. of Chile, 58; Tarapaca and London, 28.
- Condobolin.**—Australian Jt. Stk., 23; Com. Bank. Co. of Sydney, 69.
- Condom.**—Soc. Générale, 202.
- Constance.**—Macaire & Co
- Constantinople.**—Imp. Ottoman B., 127; Soc. Ottomane, 206; Crédit Lyon., 77; Thos. Cook & Sons, 73.
- Cookshire (Queb.).**—People's B., 209.
- Cooktown.**—Queensland Nat. Bank, 184; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; B. of N. Queensland, 27.
- Coolman.**—Un. Bk. of Aust., 208; Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
- Coolgardie.** Bk. of Australasia, 16; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Western Australian Bank, 12; Nat. Bk. of Austslia., 169; Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
- Union B.** of Aust., 208.
- Coonamb.**—B. of N. S. W., 23; Com. B. of Sydney, 69; Austrcl. Jt. St. B., 13.
- Coonabarabran.**—Austrian Jt. St., 13.
- Coonamble (N. S. W.).**—Aust. Jt. St. B., 13; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
- Cootamundra (N. S. W.).**—Bank of N. South Wales, 23; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Union Bk. of Aust., 208; B. of Austslia., 16.
- Copenhagen.**—Private B., 209; Danske Landmandsbank, 135.
- Soraki.**—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
- Corдова.**—London Bk. of Mexico, 145.
- Corfu.**—Ionian B., 119.
- Cornwall (Ontario).**—Bk. of Montreal, 22; Ontario Bank, 177.
- Coromandel.**—Bk. of New Zealand, 24; Nat. Bk. New Zealand, 172.
- Coroua (N. S. W.).**—Bank of Australasia, 16; Bank of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
- Corryong.**—Bk. of Australasia, 16.
- Corunna.**—Eduardo del Rio, 75.
- Cosmerville (Canada).**—Eastern Townships Bank, 173.
- Coura.**—Aust. Jt. Stk. Bk., 13; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of N. S. W., 23.
- Cracow.**—Galizische B. für Handel.
- Crook (S. Africa).**—Stan. B. S. Afr., 203; Bank of Africa, 15.
- Cranbourne.**—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
- Creswick (Victoria).**—B. of N. S. W., 23; Bk. of Australasia, 16; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169.
- Creswell.**—Beckhard & Sons, 209.
- Cromwell.**—B. of N. Z., 24; Nat. B. N. Z., 172.
- Crookwell (A. S. W.).**—B. of N. S. W., 23; Eng., Scot., & Australian Bank, 93.
- Croydon.**—Queensland Nat. Bk., 184; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Royal Bk. of Queensland, 192.
- Crystal Brook.**—B. of Adelaide, 12.
- Crystal City.**—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
- Crut.**—Commercl. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
- Cue.**—Bank of Australasia, 16; West. Austr. B., 12; Un. B. of Aust., 208.
- Cunnamulla.**—Commercial Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Queensland Nat. B., 184.
- Dacca.**—Bank of Bengal, 75.
- Dalby.**—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Queensland Nat. Bank, 184.
- Damascus.**—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117.
- Dandenong.**—Com. B. of Australasia, 70; Colonial Bk. of Australasia, 148.
- Danevirke.**—Bk. of N. Z., 24; Bk. of N. S. W., 23.
- Dantsig.**—Gibson & Co.
- Danville (Queb.).**—People's Bk., 209.
- Darpo.**—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 93.
- Dargaville.**—Nat. B. of N. Zealand, 172.
- Darstadt.**—Bank für Handel und Industrie, 77.
- Dartmouth (Canada).**—Un. B. of Halifax, 144.
- Davos Platz.**—B. des Grisons, 209.
- Dax.**—Soc. Gén., 202; Compt. Nat., 71.
- Dawson City.**—Bk. of N. America, 18; Canadian B. of Commerce, 25.
- Daylesford.**—Bk. of Victoria, 29; Col. Bk. of Australasia, 148; Union Bank of Australasia, 208.
- De-aar.**—Stand. of S. Afr., 203.
- Delagoa Bay.**—Bk. of Africa, 15; St. B. of S. Africa, 203; Natl. Bk., 173A.
- Delegate.**—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
- Delhi.**—Delhi & Ln. Bk., 82; B. of Ben., 75; Nat. B. of India, 171; Agra Bk., 1.
- Delhi (Ont.).**—B. of Hamilton, 175.
- Delit (Sumatra).**—Ch. B. of India, 53.
- Deloraine (Tasmania).**—Com. Bk., 23; Bank of Australasia, 16.
- Deloraine (Manit.).**—U. B. of Can., 177.
- Demerara.**—Colonial Bk., 65; British Guiana Bank, 202.
- Denitiquin (N. S. Wales).**—Australian Joint Stock, 12; Bk. of New South Wales, 23; Lond. B. of Australasia, 147; Union Bk. of Australasia, 208.
- Derby.**—Nat. B. of Tasmania, 63.
- Deseronto.**—Bank of Montreal, 22.
- Deinold.**—Dresdner Bk., 81.
- Detroit.**—Preston Nat. Bank, 177.
- Deponport (Tas.).**—B. of Australasia, 16; Nat. B. of Tasmania, 68.
- Diamond Creek (Vict.).**—Comm. Bk. of Aust., 70.
- Dieppe.**—Soc. Gén., 202; L. Delarue, 209; Duval, Blainville & Co., 75; F. Chapman, 144; Comptoir Nat., 71.
- Digby.**—Nova Scotia Bank, 193.
- Dijon.**—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Société Générale, 202; Compt. Nat., 71.
- Dimboola.**—Col. B. of Austslia., 148; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169.
- Dinan.**—Soc. Générale, 202.
- Dinard.**—E. O'Rorke, 144.
- Dominica.**—Colonial Bank, 65.
- Donald.**—Bank of Victoria, 29; Col. Bank of Australasia, 148; Com. B. of Australasia, 70.
- Doncaster.**—Eng., Scot. and Aust., 93.
- Dongara.**—West. Aust. Bk., 12.
- Doonick.**—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169.
- Dorchester.**—Merc. B. of Halifax, 26.
- Dordrecht (S. Afr.).**—Stand. B. S. A., 203.
- Douai.**—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
- Draguignan.**—Soc. Générale, 202.
- Dresden.**—Dresdner Bk., 83.
- Dresden (Ont.).**—B. of Commerce, 25.
- Drogheda.**—Trondhjem Privatbank.
- Drouin (Victoria).**—B. of Austslia., 16.
- Drysdale.**—Col. B. of Australasia, 148.
- Dubbo.**—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust. Jt. St. Bk., 43; Bank of Australasia, 16.
- Dundas (Can.).**—Bk. of Commerce, 25.
- Dundas (Natal).**—St. B. of S. Africa, 20; Natal Bank, 167.
- Dunedin (Otago).**—Union Bk. of Australasia, 208; Bank of Australasia, 16; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Bk. of N. Z., 24; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 172.
- Dunedin (North).**—B. of N. Zealand, 24; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 172.
- Dungog.**—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bank of N. S. Wales, 23.
- Dunkeld.**—Col. Bk. of Austral., 148.
- Dunquerque.**—Soc. Générale, 202; Crédit Lyon., 77; A. Petyt & Co., 209; Compt. Nat., 71.
- Dunnville (Can.).**—Bk. of Commerce, 25.
- Dunroby.**—Bank of Victoria, 29; Lond. Bank of Australasia, 147.
- Dunrobin.**—Nat. Bk. N. Z., 172.
- Durango.**—London B. of Mexico, 145.
- Durban (Natal).**—B. of Africa, 15; Natal B., 167; Standard B. of S. Africa, 203; Af. Bkg. Corp., 1A; Nat. Bk., 173A.
- Durham.**—St. B. of Canada, 173.
- Düsseldorf.**—Bergische Mark. Bank, 148.
- Eaglehawk (Vic.).**—B. of New South Wales, 23; Bk. of Victoria, 29; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
- East Collingwood.**—Nat. B. of Aust., 169; Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
- East London (S. Africa).**—Stand. B. S. Africa, 203; Bk. of Africa, 15; African Bkg. Corp., 1A.
- Kenuca (Vic.).**—B. of N. South Wales, 23; London Bk. of Australasia, 147; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Col. Bk. of Australasia, 148.
- Eden.**—Bk N. S. Wales 23.
- Edinburgh.**—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
- Edmonton.**—Impl. B. of Canada, 142.
- Egerton.**—London Bk. of Aust., 177.
- Eisenach.**—S. Ziegler.
- Eberfeld.**—Bergische Märk. Bank, 148.
- Ekelchuna.**—Bk. N. Zea., 24.
- Elbeuf.**—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
- Elmira (Ont.).**—Traders Bk., 173.
- Elmore (Victoria).**—Bk. of New South Wales, 23; Bank of Victoria, 29.
- Eltham (Vict.).**—Comm. B. of Aust., 70.
- Eltham (N. Z.).**—Bk. N. Zea., 24; Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
- Emden.**—Y. & B. Bruns, 135.
- Emerald.**—Com. of Sydney 69.
- Ems.**—L. J. Kirchnerberger, 209.
- Epernay.**—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
- Epinal.**—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202.

Ermelo (S. Afr.).—Natal Bk., 167; Nat. Bk., 173a.
Eshove (Zululand).—Natal Bank, 167.
Eske.—Queensland Nat., 234.
Esperance.—W. Australian Bank, 12; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
Essendon.—Eng. Scot. & Aust., 93.
Essex (Ont.).—Imp. B. of Can., 132.
Estcourt (Natal).—St. B. S. Africa, 203.
Etampes.—Com. Générale, 202.
Eu.—Com. Générale, 202.
Euiduna.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.
Euroa.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169.
Eyrewell.—Com. Générale, 202.
Ezeler (Ontario).—Molson's Bank, 177.
Falmouth (Jamaica).—Col. Bk., 65.
Fauresmith (S. Af.).—Bk. of Africa, 15.
Featherston (N. Zealand).—B. of Australasia, 16; B. of New Zealand, 24.
Fecamp.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Feilding (N. Z.).—B. of Austasia, 16; B. of N. Z., 24; Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
Fergus (Canada).—Imperial Bk., 132.
Ficksburg.—Bank of Africa, 15.
Fingal (Tas.).—B. of Australasia, 16.
Fitzroy.—Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
Fitzroy.—Compt. Nat., 71.
Fitzroy.—B. of Victoria, 29; Lon. Bk. of Australia, 147; B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Eng. Scot. & Aust. Bk., 93; Un. B. of Aus., 208; Nat. B. of Aust. 169.
Flache, La.—Com. Générale, 202.
Flers.—Crédit Lyon., 77; Compt. Nat. 71.
Florence.—French & Co., 100; Macquay & Co., 209; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Anglo-Italian, 11.
Flushing.—Netherlands Trade Co., 209.
Foix.—Com. Générale, 202.
Fontainebleau.—Société Générale, 202.
Fontenay-le-Comte.—Com. Générale, 222.
Foochoo.—Hongkong and Shanghai B. Corp., 112; Chartered Bank of India, 53.
Footscray.—Nt. B. of Austasia, 169; Col. B. of Australia, 148; Com. of Aust., 70.
Forbes (N. S. W.).—Aus. Jt. St., 13; B. of N. S. W., 23; Com. B. of Sydney, 69; Un. Bk. of Australia, 208.
Forest.—Stand. B. of Canada, 173.
Forstburg.—Nat. Bk. 173a.
Fort Beaufort.—Stand. B. S. Afr., 203.
Fort William.—Bk. of Montreal, 22.
Fortitude Valley.—Queensl. Nat., 184.
Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69; B. of N. S. W., 23; Foster (Vic.).—Bank of Australasia, 16.
Fougerolles.—Com. Générale, 202.
Foxton (N. Zealand).—Bank of New Zealand, 24.
Francis Town.—African B. Corp., 11.
Frankfort-on-M.—Schuter Bros., 209; Sachs & Hochheimer, 209; Deutsche B., 84; Deutsche Vereinsbank, 209.
Fraserburgh.—People's B. of Halifax, 209.
Frederickton (N. B.).—B. of Brit. North Amer., 18; Merchants' B. of Hal., 148; B. of Montreal, 22.
Freiburg (Baden).—J. A. Krebs, 209.
Fremantle.—Un. B. of Aust., 208; Nat. B. of Austasia, 169; W. Aust. B., 12; Com. B. of Aust., 70; B. of Austasia, 16; Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
Fresno (California).—Farmers' Bk., 14; Bank of Central California, 8.
Fribourg (Switz.).—F. Vogel.
Fürth.—Dresdner Bank, 83.
Gaille.—Société Générale, 202.
Galle (Ceylon).—Merc. B. of India, 160; Nat. B. of India, 171.
Galk.—B. of Comm., 26; Merch. B. of Canada, 60; Imperial B., 132.
Galveston (Texas).—A. Doug. & Lobit, 209.
Gananoque (Canada).—Merchants' B. of Can., 60; B. of Toronto, 58.
Gatton.—Royal B. of Queensland, 192.
Gawler.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Un. B. of Aust., 208.
Geelong (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 16; B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Col. B. of Australia, 148; London Bk. of Aust., 147; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Un. Bk. of Aust., 208; B. of Victoria, 29; Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.

Geneva.—B. de Paris et des Pays Bas, 148; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Lombard Odier & Co., 144; T. Cook & Son, 73.
Genoa.—Banca Gen., 209; Russian B., 195; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Georgetown (Qld.).—R. B. of Qnsld., 192.
George (Cape).—Stand. B. of S. Afr., 203.
George Town (Cm.).—B. of Hamilton, 175.
George Town (Qnsld.).—B. of N. S. W., 23.
George's Town (S. Aust.).—B. of Adelaide, 12.
George's Bay.—Com. Bk. of Tasm., 23.
Geraldine (N. Zealand).—B. of New S. Wales, 23.
Geraldton (W. Aust.).—Queensld. Nat. B., 184; Union Bk. of Aust., 208; Nat. Bk. of Austasia, 169; West. Aust. B., 12; Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
Germantown.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Germiston.—Stand. Bk. of Africa, 203; African B. Corp., 11.
Gerrington.—Eng. Scot. & Aust. B., 93.
Ghent.—Bank of Ghent, 144.
Gibraltar.—Anglo-Egyptian, 9; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; T. Mosley & Co., 135.
Gilgandra.—Coin. of Sydney, 69.
Gisborne.—B. of N. Zealand, 24; Un. B. of Australia, 208; Bk. of New S. Wales, 23; Com. B. of Aust., 70; Bank of Australasia, 16.
Glace Bay.—Un. of Halifax, 144.
Gladesboro (S. A.).—Nat. Bk. Aust., 169.
Gladesboro (Qnsld.).—Aust. Jt. Stk., 13; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69.
Glenboro.—Un. B. of Canada, 177.
Glen Innes.—Aust. Jt. St. B., 13; B. of N. S. W., 23; Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
Goderich (Ont.).—Bk. of Montreal, 22; Bank of Commerce, 26.
Gondwinski (Qnsld.).—B. of N. S. W., 23.
Gordon (Vic.).—Lon. B. of Aust., 147.
Gore (N. Z.).—B. of Australasia, 16; B. of N. Z., 24; B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Gormanston.—Nat. B. of Tas., 68.
Gorz.—M. Verrega, 177.
Gosford.—Com. Bk. of Australia, 70.
Gotha.—B. M. Strupp.
Göthenburg.—Scand. Cred. Co., 175.
Aktiebolaget, Köpmans Bank, 173.
Göttingen.—Klettwig & Reibstein.
Goulburn (N. S. W.).—Australian Jt. St. B., 13; B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. B. of Sydney, 69; Eng. Scot. & Aust. B., 93; Lon. B. of Aust., 147; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
Graaf Reinet.—Std. B. of S. Africa, 203.
African Bkg. Corp., 11.
Grafton.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of N. S. W., 23; Australian Jt. St. B., 13; Eng. Scot. & Aust. B., 93.
Grahamstown (S. Africa).—Stand. Bk. of S. Afr., 203; B. of Afr., 15; African Bkg. Corp., 11.
Granada.—B. of Spain, 191.
Grand Canary.—Bk. of Brit. W. Africa.
Granville.—Com. Générale, 202.
Granville (N. S. W.).—Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Grasse.—Crédit Lyon., 77.
Grätz.—Steirerische Escompte.
Gray (France).—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Greenbushes.—West. Aust. Bank, 12.
Greenwood (A. C.).—Bk. B. N. Amer., 18; Bank of Montreal, 22.
Grenada.—Colonial Bank, 65.
Greenfell.—B. of N. S. W., 23; Aus. Jt. St. B., 13; B. of Aust., 16; U. B. of Aust., 208.
Greenock.—Cred. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202.
Greenwich (Grenada).—Colon. B., 65.
Gretna.—Un. B. of Canada, 177.
Greyhound.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; B. of N. Zealand, 24; Nat. B. of N. Zealand, 172; Un. B. of Aust., 208.
Greytown (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 24.
Greytown (S. Afr.).—Stan. B. S. Afr., 203.
Grimsby (Can.).—B. of Hamilton, 175.
Guadaluajara.—Lon. B. of Mexico, 145; Banco Nacional de Mexico, 100.
Guamajato.—Lon. B. of Mexico, 145.
Guatemala.—B. de Guatemala, 77.
Guayaquil.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.

Guaymas.—London B. of Mexico, 145.
Guyon (Ont.).—B. of Montreal, 22; Bk. of Commerce, 26; Dominion Bk., 173; Traders' Bk., 173.
Gwingamp.—Com. Générale, 202.
Gulgong.—Australian Joint Stock, 13; Bk. of N. South Wales, 23.
Gumeracha.—Bank of Adelaide, 12.
Gundagai.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Gunnedah.—Bk. of New S. Wales, 23.
Commercial Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Gunning.—Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Guselo.—Stand. Bk. S. Africa, 203; Bank of Afr. ca., 15.
Gympie (Queensland).—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Queensld. Nat. B., 184.
Austral. Jt. Stock, 13; Union B. of Aust., 208; Roy. Bk. of Queensland, 192.
Hague, The.—Scheurleer & Sons, 75; P. J. Laundry, 126.
Haifa.—T. Cook & Son, 75.
Halcombe.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
Halifax (Nova Scotia).—Bk. of Brit. N. America, 18; B. of Nova Scotia, 193; Merchants' B., 26; People's B., 209; Union B. of Halifax, 144; Halifax B. Co., 177; Bk. of Montreal, 22.
Halifax (Q.).—Queensld. Nat. Bk., 184.
Halifax.—Halleber P. Verelt, 118.
Hamburg.—Berenberg, Gossler & Co., 209; Vereins Bank, 118; L. Schrens, 118; Deutsche B., 84; H. C. Schmidt, 136; Hongkong B. Corp., 112; Dresdner Bank, 83; Lond. & Hanseatic, 137; American Express Co., 5.
Hamilton (N. Z.).—Bank of N. Z., 24.
Hamilton (Ont.).—B. of Hamilton, 175; B. of Montreal, 22; B. of Brit. North America, 18; Merchants' Bk. of Can., 60; Bank of Commerce, 26; Molson's Bank, 177; Traders' B., 173.
Hamilton (Victoria).—Bk. of Vict., 29; Nat. B. of Austasia, 169; Col. B. of Aust., 148; Comml. Bk. of Australia, 70.
Hamiola.—Un. B. of Canada, 177.
Hammund.—Bank of Adelaide, 12.
Hampden.—Bank of N. Zealand, 24.
Hankow.—Chartd. Bk. of India, 53; Hongkong and Shanghai B. Corp., 112.
Hannover.—Hannoversche Bank, 84; II. Bartels, 118; Dresdner Bank, 83.
Hannover (S. Africa).—St. B. of S. A., 203.
Harrismith.—Nat. B. Or. Free St., 203; Bk. of Africa, 15.
Harrison (Canada).—Standard B., 173.
Harrow.—Bank of Victoria, 29.
Harvey.—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Hastings.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24; Un. B. of Aust., 208; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Hastings (Ont.).—Un. B. of Can., 177.
Havana.—Borjes & Co., 148; M. Falk & Co., 118.
Havrre.—Crédit Havrais, 209; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Société Générale, 202; Comptoir d'Escompte, 71; American Ex. Co., 5.
Hawaii.—Yokohama Specie Bk., 225.
Hawera (N. Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 24; B. of Australasia, 16; B. of New S. Wales, 23.
Hawker.—Bank of Adelaide, 12.
Hawkesbury.—B. of Ottawa, 177.
Hawthorn.—Eng. S., & Aust. B., 93; Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Com. B. of Aust., 70; B. of Victoria, 29.
Hay.—Australian Jt. St. B., 13; Union B. of Australia, 208; London B. of Australia, 147; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
Haymarket (Vic.).—Com. Bk. Aust., 70.
Hazelbrook.—Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
Heathcote.—Bk. of Victoria, 29; Com. Bank of Australia, 70.
Heidelberg (Germ.).—Köster's Bank.
Heidelberg (Vic.).—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
Heidelberg (S. Af.).—Standard Bank of South Africa, 203; Natal B., 167; Natl. Bk., 173a.
Heilbron.—Nat. B. Orange Free St., 203.
Helena (Montana).—Merchants' Nat. Bank, 8; First Nat. Bank, 159.

Helsingborg.—Skanoes Enskilda, 118.
Helsingfors (Finl.).—Förenings B., 84.
Hentley (N. Z.).—B. of N. Z., 24.
Henty.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Herberton.—Queens Nat. B., 184; B. of Australasia, 16; B. of N. Queens., 27.
Herald (Vic.).—Bank of Victoria, 29.
Hillston (N.S.W.).—Aust. Jt. Stk. B., 13.
Hindmarsh (S. Aust.).—Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169; B. of Adelaide, 12.
Hingoo.—Hongkong & Shang. B. Cor., 112.
Hobart.—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Commercial Bk., 23; Un. Bk. of Aust., 203.
Hokitika.—B. of N. S. W., 23; B. of N. Z., 24; Nat. B. of N. Zeal., 172.
Holland.—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Homburg.—J. & W. Goldschmidt, 209.
Hongkong.—Société Générale, 202.
Hongkong.—Chartered Bk. of India, 63.
Hongkong and Shanghai, 122; B. of China and Japan, 14; Nat. B. of China, 170; Yokohama Specie Bk., 225.
Honolulu.—First American Bank of Hawaii, 8; Bishop & Co., 8; Yokohama Specie, 225.
Hopetown.—Com. of Aust. 70.
Hopetown.—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 203.
Horsham (Vic.).—Lond. B. of Aust. 127; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; B. of Victoria, 29; Com. B. of Australasia, 70; Col. B. of Australasia, 148.
Houlong.—Bank of Australasia, 16.
Hughenden.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 182.
Hull.—Bank of Australasia, 16; Bank of N. S. W., 23.
Humansdorp.—Stand. B. S. Africa, 203.
Hunterville.—B. of N. Zealand, 24.
Hutt.—Bank of New Zealand, 24.
Hyderabad.—Bank of Bengal, 75.
Hyères.—English Bk., 175; Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Ica.—London B. of Mexico, 145.
Iloilo.—Char. Bk. of India, 52.
India Head.—Un. Bk. of Canada, 77.
Indora.—Bk. of Bombay, 75.
Indwe.—Stand. Bk. S. Africa, 203.
Ingersoll.—Imprl. Bk., 132; Merch. B. of Canada, 60; Traders' B., 173.
Ingham.—Queensland Nat. Bank, 184; Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
Inglewood (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 24; B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Inglewood (Victoria).—Bank of New B. Wales, 23; Bank of Victoria, 29.
Innsbruck.—M. Löwe, 209.
Interlaken.—Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Invercargill (N. Z.).—Un. B. of Aust., 203; B. of N. S. W., 23; B. of N. Z., 24; Nat. Bk. of N. Z., 172; B. of Australasia, 16.
Inverell.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust. Jt. St., 23; Bk. of N. S. W., 23.
Ipswich (Queensland).—B. of Australasia, 16; Aust. Jt. St. B., 13; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Queensland Nat. B., 184; Roy. B. of Queensland, 192.
Iquique.—Tarapaca & Lond., 28; Bank of Chile, 53; Lon. B. of Mexico, 145.
Ishfahan.—Imp. B. of Persia, 116.
Istisford.—Queen's National B., 184.
Ismailia.—T. Cook & Son (Egypt), 73.
Isoire.—Créd. Lyon., 77.
Jacksonville.—1st Nat. B. of Florida, 75.
Jaffa.—Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Jagersfontein.—Bk. of Africa, 15.
Jalapa.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.
Jamesboro.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93.
James Town (S. Aust.).—Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169; Un. B. of Aust., 203.
Jamieson.—Col. B. of Australasia, 148.
Jansenville.—Stand. Bk. S. Africa, 203.
Jarnac.—Créd. Lyon., 77.
Jena.—Julius Elkan.
Jeparit.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
Jeppestown.—Natl. Bk., 173A.
Jerilderie (N. S. W.).—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Jerusalem.—Thos. Cook & Sons, 73.
Johannesburg.—Bk. of Afr., 25; Stand.

Bk. of S. Afr., 203; Af. Bkg. Corp., 14; Natal B., 167; Robinson S. Af. B., 197; Natl. Bk., 173A.
Joliette (Can.).—Bang. d'Hochelega, 60.
Jordahl.—Queens Nat., 184.
Junece.—Union Bk. of Australasia, 208; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Jung Jung.—Nat. Bk. Aust., 169.
Kadina.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Union B. of Australasia, 208.
Kaipari (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 24.
Kaikoura (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 24.
Kaitiaki.—B. of N. Z., 24; Nat. B. of N. Z., 172.
Kalpoortie.—W. Austral. Bk., 12; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Bk. of Australasia, 16; Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Un. Bk. of Aust., 203.
Kamloops.—Bk. of B. Columbia, 17.
Kandy (Ceylon).—Merc. Bk. of Ind., 180; Nat. Bank of India, 172.
Kangaroo Alley.—Eng., Sc., & Aust., 93.
Kanara.—Com. Bank of Australasia, 70; Bank of Victoria, 29.
Kanowna.—West Australian Bk., 12; Union Bk. of Aust., 203.
Kanias City (Mo.).—Nat. B. of Com., 8.
Karanga.—Bank of N. Zealand, 24.
Kapunda.—B. of Adelaide, 12; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169.
Karachi.—Bk. of Bombay, 75; W. Watson & Co., 217; Forbes, Forbes & Co., Ltd., 96; Merc. Bk. of India, 160.
Karabissar, Imp. Ottoman, 127.
Kaslo (B. C.).—Bk. B. N. Amer., 18.
Katamatie (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 16.
Katoomba (N.S.W.).—Aust. Jt. St. B., 13.
Kelso (N. Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 24.
Kempsey.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Australian Joint Stock, 13; Eng., Scot., and Australn. Bk., 93.
Kentville.—Bank of Nova Scotia, 193.
Kerang.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; B. of Vic., 29; Lon. B. of Aust., 147.
Kew (Vic.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93; Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.
Kiama.—Eng., Scot., & Austral. Bk., 93; Com. Bank. Co. of Sydney, 69; City Bank, Sydney, 148.
Kief.—Russian Bank, 195.
Kilger.—Vereins Bank, 98.
Killarney.—Australia Jt. Stk. B., 13.
Killarney (Man.), Un. Bk. Canada, 177.
Kilmora.—B. of Victoria, 29; Lon. B. of Australasia, 148.
Kimberley.—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 203; B. of Africa, 15; African Bkg. Corp., 1A.
Kimberton.—Bk. of N. Zealand, 24.
Kincardine (Ont.).—Merchants' B., 60.
King Williamstown.—Stan. Bk. S. Af., 203; B. of Afr., 15; African Bkg. Corp., 1A.
Kingston (Jamaica).—Colonial B., 65.
Kingston (Ont.).—Bk. of Montreal, 22; Merchants' B. of Canada, 60; Bank of B. N. America, 18; Ont. Bk., 177.
Kingston (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 10.
Klerksdorp (S. Afr.).—Standard B. of South Africa, 203; Natl. Bk., 173A.
Knyana (S. Afr.).—Std. B. of S. A., 203.
Kobe (Japan).—Yokohama Specie, 225.
Chart. Bk. of India, 53; Nat. Bk. of China, 170.
Kogarah.—Bk. of Australia, 16.
Kokstad.—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 203.
Koniah.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 117.
Koningshoeven.—Lon. Bk. of Aust., 127.
Koorringa (S. Aust.).—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Nat. Bk. of Austasia, 169.
Koroiti (Victoria).—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Col. B. of Australasia, 148.
Korongvale (Vic.).—B. of Austasia, 16.
Korunburra.—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169.
Kronstad.—Bank of Africa, 15; Stand. Bk. S. Afr., 203.
Krugersdorp (S. Afr.).—Stand. Bk. of South Africa, 203; Natl. Bk., 173A.
Kwara (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zeal., 24.
Kawar.—Nat. B. of N. Z., 172.

Kurrachee.—Agra Bank, 1; National B. of India, 172.
Kuala Lumpur.—Ch. Bk. of India, 53.
Kyabram (Vic.).—Bk. of Victoria, 29; Com. Bk. of Australia, 70.
Kyneton (Victoria).—Bank of New S. Wales, 23; Nat. B. of Austasia, 169 B. of Victoria, 29; Col. B. of Aust., 148.
Lady Grey.—Stand. B. of S. Afr., 203.
Ladybrand.—Nat. Bk. Orange Free State, 203; Bk. of Africa, 15.
Ladysmith (Natal).—Natal B., 167; Stand. Bk. of S. Afr., 203.
Lagos.—Bk. of Brit. W. Africa.
Lagore (Isla.).—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.
Lahore.—Agra B., 1; B. of Bengal, 75; Punjab B., 68; Alliance B. of Simla, 177; Nat. Bk. of India, 171.
Laidley.—Queensland Nat., 184; Roy. Bank of Queensland, 192.
Lairg.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Laingsburg.—St. Bk. S. Africa, 203.
Lake Boga.—Nat. Aust., 169; Lon. Bk. of Aust., 147.
Lancelfield.—Com. B. of Australasia, 70; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169.
Landskrona.—Skanoes Enskilda B., 118.
Landskraai (Cyprus).—Imp. Ottoman, 127.
Latrobe (Tasmania).—B. of Australasia, 16; Com. Bk., 23.
Launceston (Tasmania).—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Commercial Bank, 23; Union B. of Aust., 208; Nat. B. of Tas., 63.
Laura.—Union B. of Aust., 208.
Lausanne.—B. Fédérale, 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Galland & Co., 77.
Leval.—Société Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Leverton.—West Aust. Bk., 12.
Lawlers.—Union B. of Aust., 208.
Lawrence (N. Z.).—B. of N. Z., 24; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Leamonth.—Nat. B. of Austasia, 169.
Leesburg (Mo.).—County & State B., 159.
Leeton (N. Z.).—B. of New Zeal., 24.
Lefroy (Tasmania).—Com. Bank, 23.
Leighorn.—O. Fremura, 209; Macbean & Co., 75.
Leichhardt.—Bank of Australasia, 16.
Leighs Cr. Clc..—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Leipzig.—Leipzig Bank, 84; Knauth, Naclod, & Kühne, 177.
Leon.—London Bk. of Mexico, 145.
Leongathia (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 16.
Leonora.—West Australia B., 12; Nat. Bk. Aust., 169.
L'Epiphany (Queb.).—B. Ville Marie, 22.
Lerdo.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.
Leithridge.—Bk. of Montreal, 22; Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Levin.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
Levis (Queb.).—People Bk., 209.
Levuka (Hijg).—Bk. of New Zeal., 24.
Livbourne.—Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
Lige.—De Sauvage, Vercoeur & Co.
Lindenberg.—Nat. Bk., 173A.
Lille.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Lima.—Banco del Peru, 45.
Limasol (Cyprus).—Imp. Ottoman, 127.
Lindsay.—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202.
Lindsay (Ont.).—B. of Montreal, 22; Ontario Bk., 177; Dominion B., 172.
Linton (Victoria).—B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Liston.—Lond. & Frazil B., 133; B. de Portugal, 135; W. P. Custance, 209.
Listuere.—Société Générale, 202.
Listuere (N. S. W.).—B. of N. S. W., 23; Com. B. Co. of Syd., 69; Aust. Jt. St., 12; Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 93.
Listuere (Canada).—B. of Hamilton, 175.
Lithgow.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93.
Liverpool (N. S. W.).—B. of N. S. W., 23; Commercial Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Liverpool (Can.).—B. of Nova Scotia, 153.
Lubethal.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Lockport (N. S.).—Halifax Bkg. Co., 177.
Lochhart.—Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
Lodève.—Société Générale, 202.
London (Ont.).—Merchants' B. of Can., 60; Bk. of B. N. America, 18; Bk.

of Commerce, 26; Molson's B., 200; B. of Montreal, 22; Toronto B., 58.
Longreach.—Quid. Nat. B., 164; B. of N. S. W., 33; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69; B. of Australasia, 16.
Lorient.—Société Générale, 202.
Los Angeles (Cal.).—First Nat. B., 30; Los Angeles Nat. B., 209; S. Cal. Nat. B., 8.
Loudun.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Louisville.—Louisville Bnk. Co., 259.
Lourenço Marques.—See Delagoa Bay.
Louviers.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Liibeck.—Commercial Bank, 118; Dresdner Bk., 83.
Lucerne.—B. Fédérale, 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Lucknow.—B. of Bengal, 75; Delhi & Lon. B., 82; B. of Upper India, 209.
Lugano.—Swiss-Italian Bank.
Lund.—Skanes Enskilda Bank, 118.
Lunenburg (Can.).—Merchants' B. of Halifax, 26; Halifax B. Co., 177.
Lure.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Luvent.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Lydenburg (S. Afr.).—St. B. S. Africa, 203.
Lyell (N. Z.).—Nat. B. of New Zealand, 172.
Lyndoch.—Eng. Scot. and A., 93.
Lyon.—Hongkong and Shanghai B. Corp., 112; Comptoir d'Escompte, 71; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Société Générale, 202; Yokohama Specie, 225.
Lyttelton (N.Z.).—Bank of New Zealand, 24; Union B. of Australasia, 208.
Macarthur (Queenland).—Australian Jt. Stk., 208; Comm. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Queensland National Bank, 124.
McLaren Vale.—B. of Adelaide, 18.
Maclean (N. S. W.).—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Aust. J. St., 13; Comm. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Macleod.—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Macon.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Macorna.—Lon. Bk. of Aust., 147.
Madaira.—Bk. of Portugal, 135.
Madras.—Agra Bank, 1; Arbuthnot & Co., 157; Merc. Bank of India, 100; Commr & Land Mortgage Bank, 177; Binny & Co., 105; Nat. Bk. of India, 177; B. of Madras, 21; Parry & Co., 178.
Madrid.—A. Bayo, 209; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Un. B. of Spain & Eng., 211; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Mafeking (Bechuan.).—St. B. of S. A., 203.
Maifra.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; B. of Vic. 29; Com. B. of Australasia, 70.
Magog (Can.).—E. Townships B., 173.
Maitland (N.S.W.).—Merchants' Bk., 26.
Maitland (N. S. W.).—B. of Australasia, 16; B. of N. S. W., 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust. Jt. St. Bk., 13; Union of Aust., 208.
Maitland (S. A.).—Un. B. of Aust., 208.
Majorca.—Lon. Bk. of Aust., 147.
Majunga (Madag.).—Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
Malaga.—Clemens & Co., 128.
Maldon (Victoria).—Bk. of New South Wales, 23; Bank of Victoria, 29; London Bk. of Aust., 147.
Malmesbury (S. Afr.).—Stand. B. of S. A., 203; J. Bell & Co., 209; Anglo-Egypt. B., 9; C. B. Eynaud & Co., 72; Anglo-Maltese, 175; Conn. & Bro., 123; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Malvern (Vict.).—Eng., S. & Aust., 93; Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.
Mamers.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Manana (N.Z.).—Bank of New Zealand, 24; Bank of Australasia, 16.
Manakau.—B. of New Zealand, 24.
Manaos (Brazil).—B. de Manios, 75.
Mandalay.—Nat. Bank of India, 177.
Mangaweka.—Bank of N. Zealand, 24.
Manila.—Hongkong and Shanghai B. Corp., 112; J. M. Tuason & Co., 209; Chartered Bank of India, 53.

Manilla.—Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
Manitow.—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Manly.—Aust. Jt. Stk., 13.
Mannheim.—Köster's Bk.; Dresdner Bk., 83.
Mannum.—Bank of Adelaide, 12.
Manoora.—Eng. Scot., & Aust. B., 93.
Manosque.—Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
Mans (Le).—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Mansfield (Vic.).—Bank of New South Wales, 23; Col. B. of Austasia, 148.
Mantes.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Maraisburg.—Stand. Bk. S. Af., 203.
Marécha.—Bk. North Quers., 27.
Markham (Canada).—Standard B., 173.
Marmande.—Société Générale, 202.
Marrickville.—Bank of Australasia, 16.
Marsailles.—Société Générale, 202; Comptoir d'Escompte, 71; Créd. Lyon., 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; W. Watson & Co., 217.
Martinique.—Colonial Bank, 65.
Marton (New Zealand).—B. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
Maryborough (Queenland).—Bank of New South Wales, 23; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69; Australian Jt. Stk., 208; Union Bank of Australia, 208; Quid. Nat. B., 164; B. of Austlas., 16.
Maryborough (Vict.).—Lon. B. of Australasia, 16; B. of Victoria, 29; U. B. of Aust., 147; B. of Victoria, 29; U. B. of Aust., 208.
Masterton (N.Z.).—B. of Austlas., 16; B. of N. Zealand, 24; B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Matamoros.—Lon. Bk. of Mexico, 145.
Matilee.—Stand. B. S. Africa, 203.
Mataura (N.Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 24.
Matehuala.—Lon. B. of Mexico, 145.
Matjesfontein.—African B. Corp., 12.
Maubourg.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Mauritius.—See Port Louis.
Maysene (Mante).—G. L. Kayser 209.
Maynet.—Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
Maizellan.—Lon. B. of Mexico, 145.
Meaford (Ontario).—Molson's Bk., 77.
Medan.—Char. Bk. of India, 53.
Meerut.—Bank of Upper India, 209.
Melbourne.—Bank of Australasia, 16; Eng., Scot., & Bk., 93; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; B. of Victoria, 29; Col. B. of Australasia, 148; London B. of Aust., 147; National Bk. of Australasia, 169; Union Bk., 238; B. of New Zealand, 24; Comptoir d'Escompte, 71; Com. Bk. of Australia, 70; Land Mortgage B. of Vict., 130; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Laycock, Goodfellow, & Bell, 133.
Melita.—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Melrose.—Union B. of Aust., 203.
Melton.—Nat. B. of Aust., 169.
Melun.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Memphis (U. S. A.).—Un. & Planters' Bk., 45.
Menton.—Cred. Lyon., 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Mendoza.—London & River Plate, 140.
Menzies.—Bank of Austasia, 16; West Aust. Bk., 12; Un. Bk. of Aust., 208.
Mercantile.—See Savings Bank, 9.
Mercado (C. Amer.).—Lon. B. of Mex., 145.
Mercerburg (Vic.).—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Merrivale (N. S. W.).—Aust. Jt. St., 13.
Mervina.—Imper Ottoman Bk., 117.
Mashed.—Imp. Bank of Persia, 116.
Messina.—Caillier, Walker & Co.
Metz.—Banque de Metz.
Meulan.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Mexico.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Mexico.—Lon. B. of Mex. & S. Am., 145.
Mexico.—Nat. Bank of Mexico, 100.
Middellburg (Cape).—Stan. B. of S. Af., 203; J. Adellburg (S. Afr.)—St. B. of S. A., 203; Nat. Bk., 173.
Middleton (N.S.).—Com. B. of Windsor, 209.
Mildirst.—B. of New Zealand, 24.
Midland (Ont.).—Bk. B. N. Amer., 18.
Milan.—Vonwiller & Co., 209; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Mildura.—Nat. Bk. of Austasia, 169.
Miller's Flat.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.

Millau.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Millcent.—Eng., Soc. & Austln. B., 93; Union B. of Aust., 208.
Millthorpe.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Milton (Canada).—B. of Hamilton, 175.
Milton (N. S. W.).—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Eng. Scot., & Aust. Bank, 93.
Milton (N. Z.).—Nat. B. of N. Z., 172; B. of New Zealand, 24.
Minlaton (S. A.).—B. of Adelaide, 12.
Minneapolis (Minn.).—N. W. Nat. Bk., 49.
Minmedusa.—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Minyip.—Col. B. of Australasia, 148; Com. B. of Australasia, 70.
Mirboo North.—Bk. of Australasia, 16.
Mitchell (Ont.).—Merchants' B., 60.
Mittagong.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Mitlyene.—Imp. Ottoman Bk., 117.
Moama (N. S. W.).—Bk. of N. S. W., 23.
Mobile (Alabama).—First Nat. Bk., 45.
Moissac.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Molena.—Australian Jt. Stock Bank, 23; Commerc. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Moleno (Cape).—St. B. of S. Africa, 203; African Banking Corporation, 12.
Mombasa.—Nat. Bk. of India, 177.
Moncton (N. B.).—Bk. of Montreal, 22; Bk. of N. S., 193; Merchants' B., 26.
Mont de Marsan.—Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71; Soc. Générale, 202.
Montagu.—African Bkg. Corp., 12.
Montargis.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Montauban.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Ly., 77.
Monte Carlo.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Montego Bay.—Colonial Bank, 65.
Montlimar.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Montreau.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Monterey.—London B. of Mexico, 145.
Monte Video.—Londn. & River Plate, 140; London and Brazilian, 133; British Bank of South America, 39; Anglo-Arg. Bk., 6.
Montlucon.—Société Générale, 202.
Montpellier.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77; Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
Montreal (Canada).—B. of Brit. N. Am., 18; Merc. B. of Can., 60; B. of Mont., 22; Ont. B., 177; Bk. of Toronto, 53; Union B., 177; Molson's B., 177; Quebec Bk., 26; B. of Commerce, 26; Banque Nationale, 173; D'Hochelega, 60.
Montreux.—B. of Montreux, 144; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Moonee Ponds.—Nat. B. of Aust., 169.
Moonta (S. Australia).—National Bank of Australasia, 159; U. B. of Aust., 208.
Mooroopna (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 16; Com. Bk. of Australasia, 70.
Moor's Jaw.—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Mossman.—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Morden (Manit.).—Un. B. of Can., 177.
Mores (N. S. W.).—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Morilla.—London Bk. of Mexico, 145.
Morlaix.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Mornington (Vic.).—Col. B. of Aust., 148.
Morpeth.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Morrisburg (Ontario).—Molson's, 177.
Mortlake.—Bank of Victoria, 29.
Moruya (N. S. W.).—Bank of New S. Wales, 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Morwell (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 16.
Moscov.—J. W. Junker & Co.; Volga Kama Com. B., 191; Russian B., 105.
Mossiel (N. Z.).—National Bank of N. Zealand, 172; Bank of New Zealand, 24.
Moss Vale.—Coml. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 93.
Mossel Bay.—Stan. B. of S. Africa, 203; African B. Corp., 12.
Motika (N.Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 24.
Moutins.—Cred. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202.
Moutmein.—Bank of Bengal, 27, 75.
Mount Barker.—B. of Australasia, 16; Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.
Mount Forest (Can.).—Ontario Bk., 177.
Mount Gambier.—Eng., Scot., & Australian Bk., 93; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; Com. B. of Aust., 70; Un. Bk. of Aust., 203.
Mount Magnet.—West. Aust. Bk., 17.

- Mount Malcolm.**—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169; West Aust. Bk., 12.
Mount Morgan.—Queensland Nat., 182; Nat. B. of Aust., 169; Bk. of N. Queens., 27.
Mount Pleasant.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Mount Torrens.—B. of Adelaide, 12.
Mudge.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Aust. J. St., 13; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Mulhouse (Alsace).—B. d'Alsace et Lorraine.
Munich.—Bayerische Handelsbk., 202; Deutsche B., 84.
Murchison.—Bk. of Victoria, 29; Com. Bank of Australis., 70.
Murraysburg.—Stand. R. of S. Af., 299.
Murree.—Alliance Bank of Simia, 177.
Murrumbidgee.—Commercial B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Murrumbidgee.—Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
Murtoa.—Comm. Bk. of Australis., 70.
Murwillumbidgee.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
Mussoorie.—Delhi & London B., 82.
Mussoorie Bank, 209.
Muswellbrook.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bank of Australis., 16.
Multaburra.—Queens Nat. B., 184.
Nadawoori.—Stand. S. Af., 203.
Nagambie.—Com. Bk. of Australis., 70; Colonial Bk. of Australis., 148.
Nagasaki.—Hong Kong & Sh., 112; Yokohama Specie, 125.
Nagpore.—Bank of Bengal, 21, 75.
Nainaimo.—Bk. of Brit. Columbia, 17.
Nanango.—Royal of Queens, 192.
Nancy.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Nannine.—West Aust. B., 12.
Nantes.—Société Générale, 202; Comp. d'Escompte, 71; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Napanea (Can.).—Merchants' Bk. of Canada, 60; Dominion Bk., 173.
Naper (N. Z.).—Union Bk. of Australis., 208; B. of N. Z., 24; Nat. B. of N. Z., 172; B. of Australis., 16; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Napier.—W. J. Turner & Co., 209; A. Aulverny & Co., 118; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Narandera.—Aust. Joint Stock, 13; Commercial B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Narbonne.—Créd. Lyonn., 77; Soc. Gén., 202; Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
Narrabri.—Com. B. Co. of Syd., 69; B. of Australis., 16; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Narracoorte.—Nat. B. of Australis., 169; Union B. of Australis., 208.
Narromine.—Com. B. of Sydney, 69; B. of Australis., 16.
Naseby (N. Z.).—B. of N. Z., 24; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Nathalia.—B. of Australis., 16; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; B. of Victoria, 29.
Natimuk.—Col. B. of Australis., 148; Nat. B. of Australis., 169.
Nepawa.—Un. B. of Canada, 177.
Nearina, South.—Com. of Aust., 70.
Nelson (B.C.).—B. of Brit. Columbia, 17; B. of Montreal, 22.
Nelson (N. Z.).—Union Bk. of Australis., 208; B. of N. Z., 24; Bk. of N. South Wales, 23; Nat. Bk. of N. Z., 172.
Neuchatel.—Fury & Co.; Dupasquier & Co.
Neuilly-sur-Seine.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Nevada.—Citizen's Bank, 8.
Nevers.—Soc. Gén., 202; Cr. Lyon., 77.
New Denver.—Bk. of Montreal 22.
New Glasgow (N. S.).—Nova Scotia Bank, 193; Halifax Bk., 177.
New Orleans.—Citizen's Bank, 148; Canal & Bank Co., 148; State Nat. Bank, 148; Hibernia Nat. Bk., 72; Compt. Nat. d'Escompte, 71.
New Plymouth (N. Z.).—B. of N. Z., 24; Nat. Bk. of N. Z., 172; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Bk. of Australis., 16.
New Westminster.—B. of Brit. Columb., 17; B. of Montreal, 22.
New York.—Brown Brothers & Co., 45; B. of Brit. N. Amer., 18; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Hongkong & Shang., 112; E. Kelly, 72; Kessler, 100; Knauth, Nacod, & Kuhne, 177; Lond. & Brazilian Bk., 133; Maitland, Coppell & Co., 201; Merchants' Bank of Canada, 60; Bank of Montreal, 22; Yokohama Specie, 225; J. Munroe & Co., 3; Nat. B. of Commerce, 100; E. of N. Y., 209; Ninth Nat. Bk., 30; C. B. Richard & Co., 177; Wells, Fargo, & Co., 209; White & Co., 156; Winslow & Co., 100; Colonial Bank, 65; Lond., Par., & Amer., 149; L. & R. Plate, 140; Lazard Bros., 131; African B. Corp., 12; Baring, Magoun, & Co., 3; Blair & Co., 4; Amir Ex. Co., 5.
Newcastle (Newcastle).—Standard Bank of South Africa, 203; Natal Bank, 167.
Newcastle (N.B.).—B. of Nova Scotia, 193; Merchants' Bk. of Halifax, 25.
Newcastle (N. S. W.).—B. of Australis., 16; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Australian J. St. Bk., 13; Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69; Union Bk. of Australis., 208; Lon. B. of Australis., 147; Com. B. of Australis., 70; West Aust. Bk., 12.
Neuera Eliza.—Nat. B. of India, 172.
Newmarket.—Ontario Bank, 177.
Newport (Vict.).—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
Newstead (Vict.).—Nat. B. of Aust., 269.
Newton (Auckland).—Bk. of N. Z., 24; Nat. Bank of N. Zealand, 172.
Newton (Kansas).—Harvey Cnty. B.
Newton (N.S.W.).—Bk. of Aust., 16; Eng., Scot., & Aust., 93; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
Nipawawanha.—B. of New Zealand, 24.
Niuli (Victoria).—Bk. of Victoria, 29; Com. B. of Aust., 70; Nat. B. Aust., 169.
Niagara (Ont.).—Imp. B. of Can., 132.
Niagara (Aust.).—West. Aust. Bk., 12.
Nice.—Carion & Co., 209; E. Grossa, 51; Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyon., 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Nicolajoff.—Russian Bank, 195.
Nigel, Natal Bk., 167.
Nijni Novgorod.—Russian Bk., 115.
Nikosia (Cyprus).—Imp. Ottom. B., 127.
Nimes.—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
Niort.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Niourua.—B. of Adelaide, 12.
Noget-sur-Marne.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Norrmanton.—Queens. Nat. B., 184; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Norroping.—Scand. Cred. Co., 175.
Norseman.—West. Australia Bank, 12; Union Bk. of Aust., 201.
North Adelaide.—Nat. B. of Aust., 169.
North Carlton.—Eng., Sc., & Aust., 93.
North Sydney.—B. of Nova Scotia, 193.
Northam.—Nat. B. of Australis., 169; West. Aust. Bk., 12.
Northcote (Vic.).—Nat. B. of Australis., 169; Lon. B. of Aust., 147.
Norwich (Ont.).—Molsons' Bk., 177.
Norwood (Ont.).—Un. Bk. Can., 177.
Noura (N.S.W.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93; Com. Bk. Co. of Syd., 69.
Numarukah.—B. of Australis., 16; Com. of Australis., 70; B. of Vic., 29.
Nuremberg.—M. C. Huber, 100; Dresdner Bank, 83.
Nurootpa.—Nat. B. of Australis., 169.
Nymagee.—Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
Nyngon.—Aust. Jt. Stk., 13; Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Oakland (U. S. A.).—1st Nat. B., 149; Savings B., 8.
Oakleigh (Vict.).—Eng., Sc. & Aust. B., 93.
Oamaru (N. Z.).—B. of N. Z., 24; Nat. B. of N. Z., 172; Union Bk. of Aust., 208; Bk. of N. S. W., 23.
Oatlands (Tas.).—Comm. B. of Tasm., 143.
Oaxaca.—London Bk. of Mexico, 245.
Oberon (N.S.W.).—Aust. Jt. St. Bk., 13.
Odessa.—Russian B., 195; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Olanerum (N.Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 24.
Oliver.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Oneco (Vict.).—Col. B. of Australis., 148; Com. B. of Australis., 70.
Onetunga.—Nat. Bk. of N. Z., 172.
Ootacamund.—B. of Madras, 22; Agra Bk., 1.
Ophir.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
Orboto.—B. Commercial do Porto; London and Brazilian Bk., 133; Merc. Bk., 209; Banco de Portugal, 135; J. W. Burmeister, 75.
Opoiki (N. Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
Opunake (N. Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 24.
Orange.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Orange (N.S.W.).—Bk. of New South Wales, 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust. Jt. Stk., 13; E. of Australis., 16; Un. B. of Aust., 208.
Oranville (Canada).—B. of Comm., 26.
Orbot.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
Oregaki.—Nat. B. of N. Z., 172; B. N. Z., 24.
Oreika (Canada).—Traders' Bk., 173; Dominion Bk., 173.
Orizaba.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.
Orleans.—S. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Orororo.—Nat. Bk. of Australis., 169; Union B. of Aust., 208.
Ornieto.—Whitby & Co., 209.
Oshawa (Ont.).—Dominion B., 173.
Ostend.—Crédit Ostendais.
Otaki.—Bank of Australis., 16.
Otautu.—B. of New Zealand, 24.
Ottawa (Ont.).—Bank of British N. America, 13; Bank of Montreal, 22; Quebec B., 25; Merchants' B., 60; Molsons' Bk., 177; Union Bank, 177; Bk. of Ont., 72, 177; Ontario Bk., 177; Bk. of Commerce, 25; Banque Nationale, 173.
Ouchak.—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117.
Oudthoorn (N. A. ricia).—Stan. Bk. S. Africa, 203; Bk. of Africa, 15.
Outram (N. Z.).—Bk. of N. Zealand, 24; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 172.
Owen Sound.—Molsons' Bk., 177; Merchants' Bk. of Canada, 60.
Oxford (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 24.
Oxford (Ont.).—B. of Nova Scot., 193.
Paarl (S. Afr.).—St. B. of S. Afr., 203; Bk. of Af., 15; Afr. Bkg. Corp., 15.
Pacificus.—Lon. Bk. of Mexico, 145.
Pachuca.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.
Padua.—Banca Veneta, 77.
Paddington (N. S. W.).—Eng., S., & A., 93; Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
Paeroa.—Nat. B. of N. Z., 172.
Paihia.—B. of N. Zealand, 24; Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
Pakenham.—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
Palmerston.—W. B. Gardner, 144.
Palmerston (Otago).—B. of N. Zealand, 24.
Palmerston (Wellington).—Union B. of Australis., 208; B. of Australis., 16; B. of N. Z., 24.
Pambula.—Aust. Joint St. Bank, 13.
Paniers.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Panama.—London B. of Mexico, 145.
Pará (Brasil).—L. & Brazil. B., 133; Com. B. of Para, 209; B. of Para., 177; Brit. Bk. of S. America, 39; L. & R. Plate, 140.
Paris.—Anglo-Egyptian B., 9; Compt. d'Esc., 71; Imp. Ottoman B., 127; Mallet Bros., 75; André, Neufize, & Co., 148; Soc. Gén., 202; Soc. Ottomane, 206; Créd. Lyon., 77; Munroe & Co., 3; Demachy & F. Seillière, 75; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Lond. and R. Plate, 140; Russian Bk., 195; Lond., Par., & Amer., 149; Robinson & Afr. B., 197; Lazard Frs. & Co., 33; Nat. Bk. S. A. R., 172a; Bk. of Roumania, 25; Jordan, Cohen & W., 131; Eugene Chartier, 181; Bk. of Commerce, 26.
Paris (Canada).—B. of Commerce, 26.
Parkdale (Ont.).—St. B. of Canada, 173.
Parkes.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Parliament Joint Stock Bank, 9.
Parliament.—Bk. of Australis., 16.
Parramatta.—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Parra.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust. Jt. St. B., 13.
Parrboro (Canada).—Halifax B., 177.

- Pasadena*.—San Gabriel Valley Bk., 8.
Patca (N. Zealand).—B. of Australasia, 16; B. of N. Z., 24; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Paterson.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Patna.—Bank of Bengal, 24, 75.
Patras.—Ionian B., 113.
Pau.—English B., 209; Soc. Gén., 202.
Paysandu.—Lond. and R. Plate, 140.
Peak Hill Bk. of Aust., 16.
Pearson.—Stand. Bk. S. Africa, 203.
Peking.—Hongkong & Shanghai, 112.
Pelotas.—London & Brazilian B., 133.
Pembroke (Canada).—B. of Ottawa, 177.
Quebec Bank, 177.
Penang.—Merc. Bk. of India, 160; Ch. B. of India, Aust., & China, 53; Hongkong & Shang., 112; Bank of China and Japan, 14.
Pensia.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169.
Perth.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of N. S. W., 23.
Peshawar.—Bank of Victoria, 29; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169.
Para.—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117.
Pariguetta.—Société Générale, 202.
Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Compt. Nat., 71.
Pernambuco.—London and Brazilian Bank, 133; B. of Pernambuco, 135.
Lond. & R. Plate, 140.
Parryman.—Société Générale, 202.
Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Compt. Nat., 71.
Perth (Ont.).—Merc. Canada, 60; Bk. of Montreal, 22.
Perth (W. Aust.).—Un. B. of Aust., 208.
Western Aust. Bk., 12; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Com. B. of Aus., 70; B. of Australasia, 16.
Pertuis.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Whitby & Co., 209.
Peterboro' (Ont.).—Ontario Bk., 177.
Bk. of Montreal, 22; Bk. of Toronto 58; Bank of Commerce, 26.
Petersburg (S. Aust.).—E., S., & A. B., 93.
Petersham.—Bank of Australasia, 16.
Petone.—B. of N. Zealand, 24.
Pezenas.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Philadelphia.—Brown Bros. & Co., 45; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Centenn. Nat. B., 136; Johnson & Co., 75; J. M. Shoemaker & Co., 159; Dunn Bros., 200; Bank of Brit. N. Amer., 18.
Philippolis.—Bk. of Arica, 15.
Philippopolis.—Imp. Ottom. Bk., 117.
Pictou (N. S. W.).—Com. B. of Syd., 69.
Pictou (N. Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
Pictou (Ontario).—B. of Montreal, 22.
Pictou.—Nova Scotia Bk., 193; Merch. of Halifax, 26.
Pictouville.—Bk. of Arica, 15.
Piedmont (S. Afr.).—Natal Bk., 167; Nat. Bk., 173a.
Pied-fidèle.—Natl. Bk., 173a.
Pilgrim's Rest.—Nat. Bk., 173a.
Pilsen.—Böhmische Escomp. Bk., 209.
Pisa.—Whitby & Co., 209.
Pisagua.—B. of Tarapaca & Lond., 26.
Pitfield.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Eng. Scot. & Aust., 93.
Pittsburgh (Pa.).—Tradesm. Nat. B., 58.
Pittsworth.—Queensland Nat., 184; Un. Bank of Austral., 208.
Para.—London Bank of Mexico and S. America, 145.
Poitiers.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Point Adamer.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Pontoise.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Poona.—Bank of Bombay, 75.
Port Adelaide (So. Aust.).—Un. Bk. of Aust., 208; B. of Australasia, 16.
Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; B. of Adelaide, 12; B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. B. of Aust., 70.
Port Arthur.—Ontario Bank, 177.
Port-au-Prince.—Otto Bieber & Co., 71.
Port Augusta.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Port Chalmers (N. Z.).—Nat. Bank of New Zealand, 172; Bk. of N. Z., 24.
Port Colborne (Canada).—Imp. Bk., 132.
Port Darwin.—Eng. Scot. & Aust., 93; Com. Bank of Aust., 70.
Port Douglas.—Queensland Nat. B., 184.
Port Elgin (Can.).—B. of Hamilton, 175.
Port Elizabeth.—St. B. South Africa, 203; Bank of Africa, 15; African Bkg. Corp., 12; Nat. Bk., 173a.
Port Fairy.—Bk. of Victoria, 29; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
Port Germain.—Nat. Bk. Australasia, 169.
Port Hope.—Toronto Bk., 58; Traders Bank, 173.
Port Lincoln.—Bk. of Australasia, 16.
Port Louis (Mauritius).—Commercial B., 132; B. of Mauritius, 19.
Port Macquarie.—B. N. S. Wales, 23; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Port Melbourne.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
Port Pirie (S. Australia).—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; Bank of Adelaide, 12; B. of Australasia, 15; Un. B. of Aust., 208.
Port Said.—Imp. Ottoman B., 117; B. of Egypt, 20; Créd. Lyonnais, 77; W. Watson & Co., 217; T. Cook & Son (Egypt), 73.
Port St. John.—S. and B. of South Africa, 203.
Port Victor.—Un. B. of Aust., 208.
Port Wakefield.—Nat. B. Aust., 109.
Portage la Prairie.—Imperial Bk., 132.
Port-de-France.—First Nat. B., 159.
Portland (Oregon).—Bank of British Columbia, 17; Ladd & Tilton, 159.
London & San Francisco, 141.
Portland (Victoria).—Un. B. of Aust., 208; B. of Vict., 29.
Porto Alegre.—Lond. & Brazil. Bk., 133.
Pouchestroom.—Stand. Bk. of S. Afr., 203; Nat. Bank, 173a.
Prague.—Oesterreich. Credit Anstalt, 205; Moritz Zdekauer, 209; Anglo-Austrian B., 7; Böhmische Escomp. Bank, 209.
Prabran (Vict.).—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; B. of Vic., 29; Com. B. of Aus., 70; Bank of Australasia, 16.
Pre-coit (Ont.).—Merchants' Bank of Canada, 60.
Prescott (Aria.).—Bank of Arizona, 8.
Preston.—Nat. of Aust., 169.
Pretoria (S. Afr.).—St. B. of South Africa, 203; Bank of Africa, 15; Natal Bank, 167; African Bkg. Corp., 12; National Bank, 173a.
Promont (K. I.).—First Nat. Bk., 45.
Puebla.—Lond. B. of Mex. & S. Am., 145.
Puerto Gallagos.—Tarapaca & Lond., 26.
Punta Arenas.—Tarapaca & Lond., 26; Bank of Punta Arenas, 15.
Puy (I.).—Société Générale, 202.
Pyramid Hill.—Nat. B. of Aust., 169.
Pyrmont (N. S. W.).—Eng. Scot. & Aust. Bank, 93.
Quambyan.—Bank of New S. Wales, 23; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Quebec.—Bk. of British N. America, 18; Bk. of Montreal, 22; Quebec Bk., 26; D'Hotelage, 60; Un. Bk. of Canada, 177; Banque Nat., 173.
Merchants' Bk. of Canada, 60.
Quensville (Vic.).—Bk. of Victoria, 29.
Quensston (N. Z.).—B. of N. Z., 24.
Quensston (S. Africa).—St. B. of S. Africa, 203; B. of Africa, 15; African Bkg. Corp., 12.
Queenston (Tas.).—Nat. B. of Tas., 68; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
Queretaro.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.
Quimper.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Quirindi.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust. Joint Stock Bank, 13.
Quito.—Com. Bk. of Agriculture.
Quiruz.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Quia (N. Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 24.
Randfontein.—Natl. Bk., 173a.
Randwick (N. S. W.).—Aust. Jt. St., 13.
Rampiro (N. Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 24; Un. Bank of Australia, 208.
Rangoon.—Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Ch. B. of India, Aust., & China, 53; Bk. of Bengal, 75; Nat. B. of India, 172; Hongkong & Shang., 112; Agra B., 1.
Rat Portage.—B. of Ottawa, 177.
Ravenwood (Queensland).—Queensland Nat., 184.
Rawi Pindi.—Alliance B. of Simla, 177.
Raymond Terrace.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Redfern.—Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
Red Hill.—Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169.
Reefton (N. Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 24; Nat. Bank of New Zealand, 172.
Regina (N. W. T.).—B. of Montreal, 22; Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Renfrew (Canada).—Merchants' B. Co. 60.
Rennes.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Resht.—Imp. Bank of Persia, 176.
Reston.—Imp. B. of Canada, 132.
Revelstoke.—Imp. B. of Canada, 132.
Reynolds.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Richmond (Canada).—Eastern Townships Bank, 173.
Richmond (Indiana).—First Nat. B., 155.
Richmond (N. S. W.).—B. of New S. Wales, 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust. Joint Stock Bank, 13.
Richmond (Queensld.).—Bk. of Aust., 15; Queensland Nat., 184.
Richmond (S. Afr.).—St. B. of S. Afr., 203.
Richmond (Vic.).—B. of N. S. W., 23; Eng. Scot. & Aust. Bank, 93; Nat. B. of Aus., 169.
Ridgeway (Ontario).—Molson's B., 177.
Riga.—Jacobs & Co., Hill Bros.
Rio de Janeiro.—London & Brazilian B., 133; Brit. B. of S. Amer., 39; Com. B., 135; Banco do Commercio, 58; London & River Plate, 140.
Rio Grande do Sul.—Lon. & Braz. B., 133.
Riversdale (S. Afr.).—St. B. of S. Afr., 203.
Riverton (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 24; Nat. Bank of New Zealand, 172.
Riverton (S. Aust.).—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Eng. Scot., & Aust., 93.
Roanne.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Robertson (S. A.).—Stand. B. S. Africa, 203.
Robertson (A. S. W.).—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Rochefort-sur-Mer.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Rochester (N. Y.).—Powers' Bank, 177.
Rochester (Victoria).—Bank of New S. Wales, 23; Un. B. of Aust., 208.
Rockhampton.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 184; Un. B. of Australia, 208; Australasian Jt. Stk. Bk., 13; Bk. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of N. Queensland, 177; Royal Bank of Queensland, 172.
Rockey (N. S. W.).—Aust. Jt. Stk. B., 13.
Rodez.—Société Générale, 202.
Roebourne (Aust.).—Un. B. of Aust., 208.
Rohewood.—Com. of Aust., 70.
Roma.—Qnsland Nat. Bk., 184; B. of N. S. Wales, 23; B. of Australasia, 16.
Romans.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Rome.—Flouven & Co., 209; Vansittart & Co., 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 94; Alexander H. Franz, 75; & Robt. & Co., 145.
Romsey (Victoria).—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Com. Bk. of Australia, 70.
Rongotua.—Br. N. Zea., 24.
Roadpoint.—National Bank, 173a.
Rosario (Arg.).—Lon. & Riv. Plate, 140; Lon. & Braz., 133.
Rosario (S. Pe.).—Brit. B. of S. Amer., 39.
Rosedale.—Bank of Australasia, 16.
Ross (N. Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
Rossland (B. C.).—Bk. of B. N. America, 18; Bk. of Montreal, 22; Bk. of B. C. 17.
Rostock.—Edward Burchard, 209.
Rotterdam.—B. of Rotterdam, 209; De Wissel en Effecten Bank, 38; The Handels Bank, 181.
Roubaix.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77; Compt. Nat. d'Escomp. 71.
Rouen.—H. Pécheux & Co.; Soc. Gén.,

- 202; Créd. Lyon., 77; Compt. Nat. d'Escompte, 71.
Roxburgh (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Zland., 24.
Rozelle.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 93; Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
Rugée.—Compt. Nat. d'Escompte, 71; Soc. Gén. 202.
Rupanyup.—Com. B. of Australasia, 70; Union B. of Aust., 208.
Rushworth.—Bk. of Victoria, 29; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
Rustchuk.—Imp. Ottoman Bk., 117.
Rustenburg.—Nat. Bk., 172a.
Rutshergten.—Bank of Victoria, 29; B. of Aust., 16.
Ryde (N.S.W.).—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.
Rylstone.—Australian Jt. St. Bk., 13.
Sackville.—Halifax B. Co., 171.
Sacramento.—Calif. State Bk., 8.
Saddlesworth.—Eng., Scot., & Aus. 93.
Saigon.—Hongkong Bkg. Corp., 112.
St. Andrews.—B. of Nova Scotia, 192.
St. Arnaud (Vic.).—B. of N. S. W., 23; B. of Vic., 29; Col. Bk. of Australasia, 128; London B. of Aust., 147.
St. Augustine.—T. Cook & Son, 73.
St. Bathans.—Bk. of New S. Wales, 23; Bank of New Zealand, 24.
St. Brévec.—Société Générale, 202.
St. Catharine's.—B. of Com., 26; Imprl. B. of Canada, 132; B. of Toronto, 52.
St. Chamond.—Créd. Lyon., 77; Compt. Nat. d'Escompte, 71; Soc. Gén. 202.
St. Croix (W. I.).—Colonial Bank, 65.
St. Denis.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
St. Dié.—Soc. Gén., 202; Compt. Nat. 77.
St. Dizier.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
St. Eberna.—Société Générale, 202.
St. Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Compt. Nat., 71.
St. Fernando.—Colonial Bank, 65.
St. Gallé.—B. Suisse de l'Un., 209; Swiss Bankverein, 205.
St. Gaudens.—Société Générale, 202.
St. George.—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.
St. Germain-en-Laye.—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
St. Hyacinthe (Queb.).—B. Nat'l., 173.
St. James (Vic.).—Bank of Australasia, 16; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 159.
St. Jean d'Angely.—Soc. Générale, 202.
St. John (New Brunswick).—B. of Brit. N. America, 18; B. of N. Brunswick, 223; Bk. of Nova Scotia, 193; B. of Montreal, 22; Halifax Bg. Co., 177.
St. John's (Newfld.).—B. of Montreal, 22.
St. John's (Quebec).—Merchants' B., 66.
St. Kilda (Vic.).—Com. B. of Australasia, 70; Col. Bk. of Australasia, 128; Nat. Bk. of Austlia., 150; Bk. of Aust., 16.
St. Kitts.—Colonial Bk., 65.
St. Leonards.—Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
St. L6.—Société Générale, 202.
St. Louis (Missouri).—Nat. B. of Com., 8; Third Nat. Bk., 159; State Bk., 201.
St. Loup-sur-Semouse.—Soc. Gén., 202.
St. Lucia.—Colonial Bk., 65.
St. Malo.—Société Générale, 202.
St. Mary's (Ont.).—B. of Montreal, 22; Traders' Bank, 173.
St. Mary's (Tas.).—Nat. B. of Tas., 68.
St. Nazaire.—Soc. Générale, 202.
St. Omer.—Deneville & Co., 209.
St. Paul (Minn.).—Merch. Nat. Bk., 58; First Nat. B., 159; B. of Minnesota, 159.
St. Petersburg.—St. P. Disct. Bk., 209; Russian Bank, 195; Créd. Lyon., 77.
St. Quentin.—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
St. Servan.—A. O'Rorke, 144; Société Générale, 202.
St. Stephen (N. B.).—St. Stephen Bk., 100; Bank of Nova Scotia, 193.
St. Thomas.—Impl. B. of Canada, 132; Merchants' B. of Can., 60; Molson's Bank, 177.
St. Thomas (W. I.).—Colonial B., 65; Bk. of St. Thomas, 200.
St. Vincent.—Colonial Bank, 65.
Salamanca.—Banco de España, 191.
Sale (Vic.).—Bk. of Australasia, 16.
S. B. of Vic., 29; Nat. B. of Australasia, 159; Com. Bk. of Australasia, 70.
Salisbury (South Africa).—St. Bk. of S. Africa, 203; Bank of Africa, 151; African Bkg. Corporation, 1A.
Salon.—Compt. Nat. d'Escompte, 71.
Salonica.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 117.
Salt Lake City.—Deseret Nat. Bk., 159; Wells, Fargo, & Co., 209.
Saltito.—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 145.
Sateburg.—F. Berger & C. Spangler, 209.
Samsoum.—Imp. Ottoman Bk., 117.
San Antonio (Texas).—Lockwood Nat. Bank, 75.
San Bernardino.—B. of San Bern., 149; Farmers' Exch. B., 8.
San Francisco.—B. of Brit. N. America, 18; Bk. of Brit. Columbia, 17; L. & San Francisco, 142; Wells, Fargo, & Co., 209; B. of California, 191; Donohue, Kelly B. Co., 201; Hongkong & Shanghai B., 112; Comptoir d'Escompte, 71; Anglo-Californian Bk., 8; Nevada Bk., 209; Lond., Paris, and Amer., 149; Yokohama Specie, 225; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
San José.—Comm. & Savings Bk., 72.
Saïe Depos. B., 72; Un. Savings B., 8.
San Luis Obispo (Cal.).—County B., 8.
San Luis Potosi (Mex.).—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.
San Remo.—A. Rubino, 144.
San Sebastian.—Banco de España, 191.
Sandgate.—Queensland Nat., 184.
Sandhurst (Vic.).—See Bendigo.
Sandon (B. C.).—Bk. of B. Columb., 17.
Sanson (N. Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 24.
Santa Cruz (Cal.).—Bk. of Santa Cruz, 8.
Santander.—Banco de España, 191.
Santiago.—Bk. of Chile, 58; Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 145; Tarapaca & London, 28.
Santos.—Brit. B. of S. Amer., 39; Lon. Bk., 123; Merc. B., 209; London and River Plate, 140.
Sao Paulo.—Lon. & Brazil. Bank, 123; Brit. B. of S. Amer., 39; Lon. & R. Plate, 140.
Saragosa.—Villarova y Castellanos.
Saratof.—Russian Bank, 195.
Sarlat.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Sarnia (Ont.).—Bk. of Montreal, 22; B. of Commerce, 26; Traders' B., 173.
Saurmur.—Société Générale, 202.
Savannah (Geo.).—Southern Bank, 72.
Sav-la-Mar.—Colonial Bk., 65.
Scavay.—Société Générale, 202.
Schaffhausen.—Zundel & Co.
Schwabach.—Bernhard Berle & Co., 77.
Seale (N. S. W.).—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Aust. Joint Stock Bank, 13.
Seaford (Can.).—Dominion Bk., 173.
Sea-Lake.—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
Seville (Wash.).—Dexter, Horton, & Co., 159; Boston Nat. B., 8.
Sedam.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
Selkous.—Stand. S. Af., 223.
Semur.—Société Générale, 202.
Sens.—Société Générale, 202.
Serajunge.—Bank of Bengal, 21, 75.
Serena.—Bank of Chile, 58.
Seville.—Bank of Seville.
Sèvres.—Société Générale, 202.
Seymour.—Col. B. of Austral., 148; B. of Vict., 29.
Shanghai.—Merc. Bank of India, 150; Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp., 112; Chart. Bk. of India, Aust. & China, 53; Yokohama Specie, 225; Bk. of China and Japan, 14; National B. of China, 170.
Sheep Hills (Vic.).—Com. B. of Aus., 70.
Sheffield (Tas.).—B. of Australasia, 16; Nat. B. of Tas., 68.
Shelburne.—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Shelburne.—Com. B. of Sydney, 99.
Shepparton (Vic.).—B. of Austlia., 151; B. of Vic., 29; Nat. Bk. Austlia., 159; Com. Bank of Australia, 79.
Sherrbrooke (Canada).—Eastern Townships B., 173; Banque Nationale 173; Merchants' Bk., 60; Un. of Halifax, 143; D'Hochelega, 60.
Shiraz.—Imp. B. of Persia, 116.
Sidi-Bel-Abbes.—Créd. Lyon., 77.
Siena (Italy).—Whitby & Co., 209.
Sierra Leone.—Bk. of Brit. W. Af.
Silao.—Lond. B. of Mexico 145.
Simoes (Canada).—Hamilton B., 175; Bank of Commerce, 26.
Simla.—Alliance Bank of Simla, 177; Delhi & London, 82.
Simons Town.—Stand. B. S. Afr., 203.
Singapore.—Merc. Bk. of India, 160; Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp., 112; Char. B. of Ind., Aus. & China, 53; B. of China & Japan, 14; Nat. Bk. of China, 170.
Singleton.—Com. B. of Sydney, 69; Aust. Jt. Stock B., 13; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Sivas.—Imp. Ottoman Bk., 117.
Smeaton (W. I.).—Nat. B. of Austlia., 169.
Smith's Falls.—Un. of Canada, 177.
Smolna.—Imp. Ottoman B., 117; Paterson & Co., 175; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Snowy Mountain.—Eng., S. & Aust. Bk., 93.
Sofia.—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117.
Solissons.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Solweborg.—Skanes Enskilda Bk., 118.
Somerset, East (S. Afr.).—Standard Bank of S. Africa, 203.
Somerset, West.—Stand. Bk. S. Af., 203.
Sorel (Canada).—Molson's B., 177.
Sourabaya.—Chart. B. of Indis, 53; Hongkong & Shanghai, 112.
Souris.—Un. B. of Canada, 177.
Sousa (Tunis).—Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
South Brisbane.—Queensland Nat. B., 184; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Royal B. of Queensland, 192.
South Yarra.—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 93.
Southbridge (N. Z.).—Bk. N. Zealand, 24.
Southern Cross.—Com. Bk. Aust., 70; Western Australian Bk., 12.
Spa.—Henry Hayem.
Springs (S. Afr.).—Nat. Bk., 173a.
Stamboul.—Imp. Ottoman Bk., 117.
Standeront (S. Afr.).—Nat. Bk., 173b.
Stanley (Tas.).—Nat. B. of Tas., 68.
Stanwood (Canada).—Eastern Townships Bank, 173.
Stanthorpe (Qnsld.).—Royal of Queens., 192.
Stawell.—Un. B. of Aust., 208; Lon. B. of Aust., 147; B. of Australasia, 16.
Steamer Point (Ader).—Nat. Bank of India, 171.
Steiglitz.—Eng., Scot. & Aust., 93.
Stellenbosch (S. Afr.).—St. B. S. Af., 203.
Sterkerstroom.—Stand. B. of S. Af., 203.
Steinbrunn.—Wm. Schlutow, 209.
Stettinburg.—Stand. Bk. S. Africa, 203.
Stockholm.—Stockholm's Handelsbank, 201; Scandimavon Credit Co., 175; Stockholm's Enskilda Bank, 144.
Stockton (Cal.).—Savings B., 8.
Strahan (Tas.).—Nat. B. of Tas., 68.
Strasbourg.—staehling, Valentin & Co.
Stratford (N. Z.).—Bk. of Australasia, 16; B. of N. Z., 24; Nat. B. of N. Z., 172.
Stratford (Ont.).—Bk. of Montreal, 22; Merchants' B., 60; Commerce, 26.
Stratford (Vic.).—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
Strathalbyn.—Nat. B. of Austlas., 109.
Strathmerton.—Bk. of Austlia., 16.
Strathroy (Canada).—Commerce, 26.
Stroud (N.S.W.).—Bk. Australasia, 16.
Stuttgart.—Stahl & Federer, 209.
Sunnerville.—Aust. J. S. B., 13.
Sunmerweld (P. E. I.).—Merchants', of Halifax, 26; B. of N. Scotia, 193.
Surat.—Bk. of Bombay, 75.
Swirey Hills.—Eng. S. and A., 93.
Sua (Fiji).—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
Swan Hill (Vic.).—Nat. B. of Austlia., 16; London Bank of Australia, 147.
Swetlandam (S. Afr.).—St. L. S. Af., 203.
Sydney (C. B.).—Bk. B. N. Amer., 18; Bank of Montreal, 22.
Sydney (N. S. W.).—Australian Jt. St. B., 13; Bk. of Australasia, 16; B. of N. S. W., 23; City B., 148; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Eng., Scot., & Aus. Bank, 93; Lond. Bank of Aust., 147; Union Bank of Australasia, 208; B. of N. Zea., 24; Queensld. Nat. B., 184; Compt. d'Escompte, 71; Com.

- B. of Aust. 70; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 150; B. of N. Queensland, 27; Laycock, Goodfellow & Bell, 134; Theo. Cook & Son, 73.
- Tabriz**.—Imp. B. of Persia, 116.
- Tacna**.—London Bank of Mexico, 145.
- Tacoma**.—Lond. & San Francisco, 147.
- Talbot (Victoria)**.—London Bk. of Aust., 147; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
- Taica**.—Bank of Chile, 58.
- Tailangpatta**.—Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
- Tamatave**.—Comp. Nat. d'Escompte, 71.
- Tampico**.—London B. of Mexico, 145.
- Tamworth (N. S. W.)**.—B. of N. S. W., 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of Australasia, 16; Aust. Joint Stock, 13.
- Tanariva**.—Comp. d'Escompte, 71.
- Tangier**.—M. Pariente, 209.
- Tanunda**.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 93.
- Taparui (N. Z.)**.—B. of New Zealand, 24; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 172.
- Taradale**.—Nat. B. Aust., 159.
- Taraga**.—Bk. of N. S. W., 23.
- Tarascon Beaucaire**.—Soc. Gén., 202.
- Tarbes**.—Société Générale, 202.
- Taree (N. S. W.)**.—Com. B. Co. of Syd., 69; B. of N. S. W., 23.
- Tarkastad**.—Stand. Bk. S. Africa, 203.
- Tarlee (S. Aust.)**.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. 93.
- Tarnagulla**.—Un. B. of Australia, 208.
- Tarragona**.—Carey Bros. & Co., 87.
- Tatura (Victoria)**.—Com. Bk. of Australasia, 70; Bank of Victoria, 29.
- Tauranga (N. Z.)**.—B. of New Zealand, 24; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 172.
- Te Awamutu**.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
- Teheran**.—Imp. Bk. of Persia, 116.
- Temora (N. S. W.)**.—B. of N. S. W., 23; Un. B. Aust., 208.
- Tenbeka (N. Z.)**.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
- Teneriffe**.—Bk. of Brit. W. Africa.
- Tenerife (Santa Cruz)**.—Hamilton & Co.
- Tenterfield**.—Australian Joint St., 23; Bank of New South Wales, 23.
- Tepec**.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.
- Teplitz**.—Anglo-Austrian, 7.
- Terang**.—Col. B. of Australasia, 148; Bk. of Austria, 16; Bk. Victoria, 29.
- Terowie**.—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 93.
- Thaiping**.—Ch. Bk. of India, Aust., & China, 53.
- Thames (N. Z.)**.—B. of N. Z., 24; B. of New South Wales, 23.
- Thargomindah (Queensland)**.—Comm. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69; Q. Nat. B., 184.
- Thiers**.—Soc. Générale, 202.
- Thornborough**.—Bk. N. Queensland, 27.
- Thornbury (N. Z.)**.—Nat. B. of N. Z., 172.
- Thorold (Canada)**.—Bk. of Commerce, 26; Bank of Quebec, 26.
- Three Rivers**.—Bank of Quebec, 26; D'Hochelega, 60.
- Thursday Island**.—Queensd. Nat., 184; B. of North Queensland, 27.
- Tientsin**.—Hongkong & Shang., 152; Chart. B. of India, &c., 53; Yokohama Specie, 225.
- Tilsonburg (Canada)**.—Traders B., 173.
- Timaru (New Zealand)**.—Union B. of Australia, 208; B. of N. Z., 24; Nat. B. of N. Z., 172; B. of N. S. W., 23.
- Toonmveal**.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney 69.
- Toko**.—Yokohama Specie, 225.
- Toluca**.—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.
- Tonsk**.—Russian Bank, 195.
- Toonwomba**.—Aust. Jt. St., 13; Queensland Nat. B., 184; D. S., 53; Queensland, 208; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Roy B. of Queensland, 192; Bk. N. S. W., 23; Bk. of Aust., 16.
- Toronto**.—B. of N. Amer., 18; B. of Toronto, 58; B. of Montreal, 22; Traders B., 173; Can. B. of Commerce, 26; Merchants' B., 60; Imperial B., 177; Quebec Bank, 26; Ontario B., 132; Domin. B., 13; Molson's B., 177; Standard, 173; Union B., 177.
- Toulon**.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
- Toulouse**.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77; Compt. Nat. d'Escompte, 71.
- Tourcoing**.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Compt. Nat. d'Escompte, 71.
- Tours**.—Gouin Bros., 75; Soc. Gén., 202.
- Townsville (Queensland)**.—B. of N. S. W., 23; Australian Jt. St., 13; Un. B. of Australia, 208; Queensd. Nat. B., 184; B. of Australasia, 16; London B. of Aust., 147; B. of N. Queensland, 27; Com. of Sydney, 69.
- Trangie**.—Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
- Traragon (Vic.)**.—B. of Austasia, 16.
- Trebizonde**.—Imp. Ottoman Bk., 117.
- Trentham (Vic.)**.—Nat. B. of Aust., 159.
- Tréves**.—Reverchon & Co.
- Trieste**.—Anglo-Austrian, 7.
- Trinidad**.—Colonial Bank, 65.
- Tromsheim**.—See *Drontheim*.
- Trouville**.—Comptoir Nat., 71.
- Troyes**.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
- Trujillo**.—L'lon Bk. of Mexico, 145.
- Truro (Nova Scotia)**.—Merchants' Bk. of Halifax, 26; Halifax Bk. Co., 177.
- Truro (S. Aust.)**.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
- Tulle**.—Soc. Générale, 202.
- Tumut (N. S. W.)**.—B. of N. S. W., 23; Commercial Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69.
- Tungamah**.—Col. B. of Australasia, 148; B. of Australasia, 16.
- Tunis**.—Compt. Nat. d'Escompte, 71.
- Turnin**.—J. de Fernex & Co., 209.
- Tuticorin**.—Bank of Madras, 27; Nat. Bank of India, 17; Agra Bank, 1.
- Uitenhage**.—Stand. Bk. of S. Afr., 203.
- Uleberg**.—Finlands Bank, 191.
- Umarra**.—Eng. Scot. and A., 93.
- Uverston (Tas.)**.—B. of Australasia, 16; Com. Bank, 23.
- Umballa**.—Alliance Bk. of Simla, 177.
- Umtata (S. A.)**.—Stan. B. of S. Africa, 203; Af. Bkg. Corp., 11.
- Umtati**.—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 203; Bk. of Africa, 15.
- Upkala**.—Malare Enskilda Bk., 182.
- Uralta**.—B. of N. S. W., 23.
- Urania**.—Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
- Utretch**.—Vlaer & Kol.
- Utretchi (S. Afr.)**.—Nat. Bk., 173a.
- Uxbridge (Can.)**.—Dominion Bk., 173.
- Vaidina**.—Bank of Chile, 58.
- Valence**.—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
- Valencia**.—Dart & Co., 109.
- Valenciennes**.—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
- Valleyfield (Queb.)**.—D'Hochelega, 60.
- Valparaiso**.—Bank of Chile, 58; A. Edwards & Co., 100; London Bank of Mexico, 145; Tarapa & Lond., 28.
- Vancouver (B. C.)**.—Bk. of British Columbia, 17; Bk. of Montreal, 22; Bk. of N. A., 18; B. of Commerce, 2; Comml. B., 8 Impl. Bk. of Canada, 132; Molson's Bk., 177.
- Vannes**.—Société Générale, 202.
- Vegetable Creek**.—Bk. of N. S. W., 23.
- Venice**.—S. & A. Blumenthal & Co., 209; Theo. Cook & Son, 73.
- Vera Cruz**.—London Bk. of Mexico, 145; Nat. B. of Mex., 100.
- Vernuil**.—Soc. Générale, 202.
- Vernon (B. C.)**.—B. of Montreal, 22.
- Versailles**.—Société Générale, 202.
- Vervins**.—Soc. Générale, 202.
- Vesoul**.—Soc. Générale, 202.
- Vladivostok**.—Whitby & Co., 209.
- Vichy**.—Soc. Gén., 202; Compt. Nat., 71.
- Victoria (B. C.)**.—B. of Brit. N. America, 18; B. of Brit. Columbia, 17; B. of Montreal, 22; Merchants' Bk. of Halifax, 26; Molson's B., 177.
- Victoria, West**.—S. B. of S. Afr., 203.
- Vienna**.—Anglo-Austrian Bank, 7; Aust. Cred. Austl., 209; B. of the Lower Austrian Escompte Co., 144; Société Autrichienne de Crédit, 144; Theo. Cook & Son, 73.
- Vigo**.—Banco de España, 191.
- Villeneuve-sur-Lot**.—Comptoir Nat. d'Esc. 71; Soc. Générale, 202.
- Vincennes**.—Société Générale, 202.
- Violet Town**.—Nat. B. of Austasia, 169.
- Virden**.—Un. of Canada, 177.
- Virginia (U.S.)**.—Nevada Bank of Francisco, 209.
- Victoria**.—Banco de España, 191.
- Volkersud (S. Afr.)**.—Natal Bk., 167; National B., 173a.
- Vrijheid (S. Afr.)**.—Bank of Africa, 15; Nat. Bk., 173a.
- Vryburg**.—Stan. Bk. S. Africa, 203.
- Wagga-Wagga**.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
- Wagga-Wagga**.—Australian Jt. Stk., 13; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69; Union B. of Aust., 208; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
- Waikiki**.—Nat. Bk. N. Zeal., 172.
- Waikato**.—Nat. B. of N. Zealand, 172.
- Waikouaiti (N. Z.)**.—B. of N. Zealand, 24.
- Waimate (N. Z.)**.—B. of New Zealand, 24.
- Waipara (N. Zealand)**.—Bk. of Australasia 16; B. of New Zealand, 24.
- Waipukuruan (N. Z.)**.—B. of N. Zealand, 24.
- Waikanae (N. Z.)**.—Bk. of N. Z., 24.
- Wairara (N. S. A. R.)**.—Nat. B., 173a.
- Waikanae (N. S. W.)**.—Com. Sydney, 69.
- Waigati (N. S. W.)**.—Com. B. Co. of Syd., 69; B. of N. S. W., 23; Australian Jt. Stock, 13.
- Wahalla (Vic.)**.—B. of Austasia, 16; B. of Victoria, 29.
- Walkerton (Canada)**.—Merchants' B., 60.
- Walla Walla (Wash.)**.—Baker-Boyer Nat. Bk., 8.
- Wallaceburg (Ont.)**.—Bk. of Montr., 22.
- Wailaroo**.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.
- Wallerawang**.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69.
- Wallsend (N. S. W.)**.—B. of Australasia, 16; Australian Jt. Stk. Bank, 13.
- Wanganui (N. Z.)**.—B. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; B. of N. Z., 24; Nat. Bk. of N. Z., 172.
- Wangaratta (Vic.)**.—B. of N. S. W., 23; London Bk. of Aust., 147; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169; Bk. of Vic., 29.
- Waratah**.—Nat. B. of Tas., 68.
- Warialda (N. S. W.)**.—B. of N. S. W., 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
- Warracknabeal (Vic.)**.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Un. Bk. of Aust., 208.
- Warragul (Victoria)**.—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Com. Bk. of Australia, 70; B. of N. S. W., 23; Lon. B. of Aust., 147.
- Warren (N. S. W.)**.—Com. B. Co. of Syd., 69; B. of N. S. W., 23.
- Warrnambool (Vic.)**.—Bk. of Austasia, 16; Bk. of Vic., 29; Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Col. B. of Austasia, 148; B. of N. S. W., 23; Cm. B. of Aust., 70.
- Warsaw**.—Disconto Bank; Bank of Poland.
- Warwick (Queensland)**.—B. of N. S. W., 23; Qnsd. Nat. B., 184; Aus. Jt. St., 13; Roy. Bk. of Queensland, 192.
- Washington**.—Lewis Johnson & Co., 45; Lon. & San Fran., 147.
- Waterloo**.—Bk. of Vic., 29.
- Waterloo (Ont.)**.—Molson's Bank, 177.
- Waterloo (Quebec)**.—E. Towns B., 173.
- Waterley (N. S. W.)**.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93; B. of N. S. W., 23.
- Waverley (N. Z.)**.—Bk. Australasia, 16.
- Wauwanesca**.—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
- Wedderburn (Vic.)**.—B. of Austasia, 16.
- Wes Waa**.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
- Wesmar**.—Julius Elkan; Imperial Bank of Germany.
- Welland (Canada)**.—Imperial Bk., 132.
- Wellington (Cape)**.—St. B. of S. Africa, 203.
- Wellington (N. S. W.)**.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Theo. Cook & Son, 73.
- Wellington (N. Z.)**.—Union B. of Aust., 208; B. of N. Zealand, 24; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Bk. of Australasia, 16; Nat. Bk. of N. Z., 172.
- Wentworth (N. S. W.)**.—Aus. Jt. Stk., 13.
- Werrisbee**.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
- West Melbourne**.—Eng. Scot. & Aust. 93; Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
- Westbury**.—Com. Bk. of Tas., 23.
- Westport (N. Z.)**.—Bk. of N. S. W., 23; B. of N. Z., 24.

<p>Wario.—Stanes Enskilda Bank, 118. Whangarei.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24. Whitby (Ontario).—Dominion Bk., 173. Wiarion.—Un. Bk. Canada, 177.1. Wiborg.—Finlands Bank, 101. Wickham (N.S.W.).—Aust. Jt. St. B., 13. Wiesbaden.—Bernhard Berle & Co., 77. Imper. Bk. of Germany Wilcannia (N.S.W.).—London Bk. of Aust., 147; Aust. Jt. Stock Bk., 13; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69. Williamstown (Vic.).—Com. B. of Aus. 70 Enc. Scot., 11 Austral. Bk. 93; B. of Australasia, 16. Willow (Cal.)—B. of Willow, 8. Willowic.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12. Willowmore (S. Afr.).—Stand. Bk. S. Af. 203. Willunga.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12. Wilmington (S. Aust.).—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169. Wiluna.—Un. Bk. of Aust., 208. Winburg (S. Afr.).—Bank of Africa, 115. Winchester.—Un. Bk. Canada, 177. Windsor (N.S.W.).—B. of N.S.W., 23; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69. Windsor (N. Scotia).—Halifax B. Co., 177; Com. B. of Windsor, 209. Windsor (Ont.).—Merchants' B., 60. B. of Com., 26; Traders' B., 173; Un. B. of Canada, 177. Windsor (Vict.)—Eng., Sc., & Aust., 93. Wingham.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69. Winnipeg.—Bk. of Montreal, 22; Bk. of Ottawa, 177. Imp. Bk. of Can., 132; Un. B. of Can., 177; Merchants' Bk. 60; Bk. of Brit. N. Amer., 18; Banque d'Hotelaga, 60; Molson's Bk., 177; Dominion Bank, 173; Canadian B. of Commerce, 26; B. of Hamilton, 175; Alloway & Champion, 30.</p>	<p>Winterthur.—Bk. of Winterthur, 100. Winton (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Zeal., 24. Winton (Queens.).—Queensland Nat. Bk., 184; Bk. of New South Wales, 23; B. of Australia, 16. Wirrabara (S. A.).—En. Sc & Aust. B. 93 Woodville.—B. of Vic., 29; B. of N.S.W., 23. Wolfonia (N.S.).—People's Bank, 209. Wollongong.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of N.S. Wales, 23; Australian Jt. Stock., 13. Woodburn (N.S.W.).—Aus. J. S. B., 13. Woodend (Vic.).—Com. B. of Aus., 70. Woodland (Cal.)—B. of Woodland, 8. Woodside.—B. of Adelaide, 12. Woodstock (N.B.).—B. of Nova Scot. 193; Merch. Bk. of Halifax, 26. Woodstock (Ont.).—Imp. B. of Canada. 132; B. of Com., 26; Molson's B., 177. Woodstock (S. Afr.).—Stand. S. Afr., 203 Woodville (N.Z.).—B. of N. Zeal., 24. Woolloomooloo.—Eng. Scot. & Aust., 93 Woonona.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 93 Worcester (S. Afr.).—St. B. S. Afr., 203; African Bkg. Corp., 11. Worms.—Pfalzische Bk., 84. Wurzburg.—Bk. of Australasia, 16. Wurzburg.—Oehring's Son & Co. Wyalong.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Un. Bk. of Australia, 208. Wycheproof.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70 Bk. of Australasia, 16. Wynberg.—Af. B. Co., 11. Wymtham (N.Z.).—B. of N. Zeal., 24. Wynyard, Nat. B. of Tas., 68; B. of Australasia, 16. Wyong.—Com. B. of Australia, 70.</p>	<p>Yarmouth (Nova Scotia).—Yarm. Bk., 209; Nova Scotia B., 193. Yarram-Yarram.—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of Victoria, 29. Yarraville, Nat. B. Aust., 169. Yarrawonga.—B. of Austlia., 16; Nat. B. of Austlia., 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. Yezd.—Imp. Bank of Persia, 116. Yloio.—Hongkong & Shanghai, 112. Yokohama.—Chart. Bk. of India, 53; Hongkong & Shanghai, 112; Yoko hama Specie, 225; B. of China & Japan, 12; Comptoir Nat. d'Es- compte, 71; Nat. Bk. of China, 170. Yongala.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 159. York (W.A.).—Union Bank of Aust., 208; Western Aust. B., 12. Yorktown.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12. Yorkton, Un. Fk. Canada, 177. Young.—B. of N.S.W., 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; City B., Sydney, 128; Union Bk. of Australia, 208; Bk. of Australasia, 16. Zante (Cal.).—Siskiyoun B. Co., 8. Zstad.—Christianstads Enskilda B. 118</p>
--	---	---

THE BANKERS' CLEARING-HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING-HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1899, was £9,150,269,000, an increase of £1,052,978,000 compared with the year 1898, and the largest amount on record. On Stock Exchange days the payments were £1,544,295,000, an increase of £312,448,000 on the year 1898, and the highest total on record. The payments on Consols account days for the same period amounted to £403,042,000, an increase of £181,000 as compared with 1898, also the highest total ever reached; and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1899 amounted to £359,088,000, an increase of £27,821,000 compared with 1898, again the highest amount on record. The establishment is managed by a Committee—Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, F.R.S.; Deputy Chairman, Bonamy Dobree; Hon. Sec., J. Herbert Tritton; Acting Managers, Philip W. Matthews (Chief Inspector); Arthur E. Salt (Deputy Inspector).

BANK OF ENGLAND MINIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1885 TO 1899.

MONTHS.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
January	5	3½	5	3½	4½	6	4½	3½	2½	3	2	■	3½	3	3¾
February	5	2½	4	2½	3	5½	3	3	2½	■¾	2	2	3½	3	3
March	3½	■	3½	2½	3	4½	3	3	2½	2	2	2	3	3	3
April	3½	■	2½	2	2½	3½	3½	2½	2½	■	2	2	2½	3½	3
May	2½	2½	2	2½	2½	3	4½	2	3½	2	2	2	2½	3½	3
June	■	2½	■	2½	2½	3½	3½	2	3	2	2	2	■	2	3
July	2	2½	2	2½	2½	4	2½	■	2½	■	2	2	■	2	3½
August	2	3½	2½	2½	3	4½	2½	2	4	■	2	2	2	2½	3½
September	2	3½	4	3½	4	4½	2½	2	4½	2	2	2	2½	2½	3½
October	2	3½	4	5	5	5	3	2½	3	2	2	3½	2½	3½	4½
November	2½	4	■	5	5	5½	4	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	5
December	3½	4½	■	5	5	5½	3½	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	6
Average ...	3	3	3½	3½	3½	4½	3½	2½	3½	2½	■	2½	2½	3½	3¾

Population of the United Kingdom.

PREVIOUS to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

attracted the rural population to towns, in consequence of which many villages were comparatively deserted. The American War and the French Revolutionary War carried off large numbers of men; and this, coupled with the removal of the rustic population, gave rise to the impression that the inhabitants of the country had decreased, and were rapidly decreasing. The first general Census in 1801 dispelled this idea, and showed that, notwithstanding all drawbacks, there were many more people than any one supposed. Since the time named there had been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:—

1570.....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

	1801.	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 DECENNIAL 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	9,146,384	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	5,451,497	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	304,093	5'93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15'82	447,960	4'66	341,474	6'12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13'04	502,301	4'70	369,939	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	370,308	7'80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	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	1,375,066	5'61	1,249,816	6'21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5'25	1,472,739	5'55	1,328,839	5'15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	+1,622,719	+19'85	1,204,319	5'44	1,046,223	6'28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,537	5,798,967	+753,411	+11'50	1,128,300	5'14	995,156	5'83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	+366,590	+6'67	1,071,494	5'04	961,380	5'66
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	+237,541	+4'39	995,074	5'20	914,108	5'66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	+470,086	+9'08	932,113	5'05	870,578	5'40
ISLANDS.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	—	—	—	—	21,845	6'55
1861.	66,140	77,307	143,447	—	321	31,530	4'55	23,012	6'23
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	—	1,191	—	—	23,982	6'02
1881.	61,081	75,179	141,260	+3,378	+2'34	—	—	24,197	5'84
1891.	63,555	78,287	141,842	+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, 502,530; in 1821, 289,005; in 1831, 260,192; 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. † Decrease.

Briefly the Census of 1891 showed an increase of 3,028,086 persons and 619,978 inhabited houses in England and Wales; in Scotland, increases of 290,074 and 78,563; 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 62,961 families) and 43,530 inhabited houses; giving, after these deductions, an increase of 2,854,650 persons and 656,638 inhabited houses.

Is the following table the Population and Birth and Death rates are shown for 117 large towns in the United Kingdom and in different parts of the globe. The populations, in most cases, are those estimated for the month of June, 1899. The most salubrious neighbourhoods, according to the figures here shown, are Bournemouth, Hornsey, and Eastbourne, which have a death-rate of a trifle more than a half that of Paris or Vienna, and almost a third of that of Dublin and Alexandria. The largest birth-rate is at Madras, and the smallest at Bournemouth, which also has the smallest death-rate.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Populatin.	Ratio per 1,000.		Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Populatin.	Ratio per 1,000.	
		Births.	Deaths.			Births.	Deaths.
London (the Metropolis)	4,516,752	29.4	19.8	Southampton	90,516	33.0	21.6
Aston Manor	83,852	30.1	15.4	Southport	50,944	19.8	16.1
Barrow-in-Furness	55,700	30.6	15.6	South Shields	102,147	33.0	18.9
Bath	51,844	19.7	18.2	St. Helens	87,038	35.7	19.5
Birkenhead	115,162	29.9	19.2	Stockport	80,534	29.0	20.8
Birmingham	514,956	34.3	20.8	Stockton-on-Tees	57,505	30.2	15.3
Blackburn	135,154	27.0	19.1	Sunderland	145,613	35.7	21.5
Bolton	162,221	29.9	19.9	Swansea	103,722	27.7	18.1
Bootle	53,398	33.9	23.9	Tottenham	91,559	33.3	16.7
Bournemouth	67,771	11.0	10.5	Walthamstow	83,931	33.5	19.0
Bradford (Yorks)	236,241	23.4	18.4	Warrington	63,322	31.8	19.5
Brighton	123,221	24.9	19.0	West Bromwich	61,296	33.0	16.6
Bristol	310,911	29.2	18.2	West Ham	300,241	29.7	16.7
Burnley	113,081	25.3	19.6	West Hartlepool	58,155	35.5	19.2
Burton-on-Trent	52,490	27.2	14.7	Wigan	61,359	31.9	23.4
Bury	59,356	24.1	18.3	Willesden	118,234	28.5	14.8
Cardiff	185,825	28.6	15.4	Wolverhampton	88,321	35.3	21.8
Chester	37,364	28.3	20.5	Worcester	45,136	47.5	19.7
Coventry	60,272	31.0	19.1	York	72,556	30.4	17.8
Croydon	127,739	25.1	15.0	Dublin	319,594	30.5	30.8
Derby	106,411	28.1	16.9	Edinburgh	298,927	27.6	19.6
Devonport	61,459	31.4	19.3	Glasgow	733,903	33.1	21.6
Dudley	45,303	29.7	23.6	Alexandria	3,9765	37.0	31.2
Eastbourne	51,227	18.3	10.8	Amsterdam	517,595	29.8	15.3
Exeter	37,442	22.2	20.6	Berlin	1,818,517	25.9	18.7
Gateshead	1,6552	36.6	18.8	Bombay	821,764	12.9	69.0
Gloucester	42,127	32.4	20.2	Boston	547,263	29.3	20.1
Great Yarmouth	57,558	28.7	18.7	Breslau	466,012	34.2	25.4
Grimby	64,404	30.2	17.6	Brussels	561,130	23.6	17.9
Halifax	97,721	23.1	18.3	Buda-Pesth	666,722	35.5	22.6
Hanley	61,049	34.6	21.4	Cairo	570,052	39.1	35.4
Hastings	77,072	17.3	14.5	Calcutta	465,460	*	35.0
Hornsey	65,057	22.1	10.6	Chicago	1,720,000	16.6	14.6
Huddersfield	103,464	25.0	16.2	Christiania	221,255	33.6	17.7
Hull	234,270	14.3	19.3	Cincinnati	405,000	16.3	14.8
Ipswich	63,821	28.0	18.8	Copenhagen	349,000	29.2	19.2
Leeds	423,889	30.6	19.1	Dresden	337,303	33.1	19.1
Leicester	213,851	29.4	17.7	Hamburg	675,351	30.9	17.5
Leyton	85,789	30.3	14.7	Madras	452,518	45.2	33.1
Lincoln	45,288	28.2	17.3	Moscow	988,600	*	28.5
Liverpool	634,212	35.6	26.4	Munich	445,000	37.2	23.9
Manchester	517,992	32.6	24.6	New Orleans	300,000	*	26.3
Merthyr Tydfil	68,018	34.7	24.4	New York (including Brooklyn)	3,552,053	*	18.4
Middlesbrough	96,773	32.2	21.2	Paris	2,511,629	23.4	20.2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	228,645	31.4	20.6	Philadelphia	1,266,832	*	18.8
Newport (Mon.)	73,150	29.5	16.0	Prague	384,622	26.8	24.8
Northampton	69,743	23.7	14.1	Rome	508,779	22.8	17.4
Northwich	113,266	29.1	17.3	Rotterdam	315,805	35.9	18.6
Nottingham	239,384	28.9	20.0	San Francisco	303,000	13.6	19.0
Oldham	150,772	24.8	23.5	St. Louis	623,000	16.7	16.1
Oxford	50,194	21.8	15.7	St. Petersburg	1,132,677	28.1	22.2
Plymouth	100,637	29.8	21.7	Stockholm	291,530	25.4	20.0
Portsmouth	192,741	26.2	19.7	The Hague	199,285	29.3	16.2
Preston	117,622	30.1	22.8	Trieste	166,599	32.3	27.7
Reading	70,883	26.6	14.5	Turin	314,303	21.6	19.0
Rhondda	129,403	31.5	18.6	Venice	171,779	23.1	24.3
Rochdale	73,562	24.9	21.3	Vienna	1,623,124	29.4	20.6
Salford	218,244	33.9	23.8				
Sheffield	361,169	34.6	22.2				

* Rate not stated.

THE British Isles, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, lie between the 48th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 77,681,644 acres, or 121,377 sq. miles, with a population in 1891 of 37,740,283, and estimated at 40,509,925 in 1900. In 1899 there were 1,163,111 births, 741,144 deaths, and 317,090 marriages in the United Kingdom, the marriage rate being 16·3 per 1,000 (in England and Wales only) in 1898. The Domestic Exports totalled £6 10s. 5d. per head, the Imports £11 19s. 2d. per head, and the total trade £20 1s. 7½d. per head of the estimated population in 1899. The amounts cleared at the Bankers' Clearing House totalled £9,150,269,000 or £225 11s. 11½d. per head, and the National Debt amounted to £610,477,757, or £4 17s. 11½d. per head of the estimated population in 1900. The National Income in 1899-1900 was £119,839,095, or £2 19s. 0¾d. per head, and the Expenditure £133,722,406, or £3 5s. 11¼d. per head. Of the total area 47,789,444 acres were under cultivation in 1900; of this total 8,707,391 acres were under corn crops; 4,301,774 green crops; 28,261,529 permanent pasture or grass; 233,548 orchards; and 3,033,777 acres were preserved woods, coppices, &c. The live stock included 2,028,092 horses; 11,344,696 cattle; 31,680,225 sheep; and 4,003,589 pigs.

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 27,501,352. 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.

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, while Ireland and Scotland are believed to have been peopled by a race originally Belgic. 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 purposes of trade, with foreign merchants visiting the island. 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. The west of England was known to the Phœnicians, and was resorted to by them for its tin, four centuries or more B.C.; hence the whole country received the name of the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands. When invaded by Cæsar (B.C. 55) it was called Britain perhaps derived from Prydain, the name of an early chief of great power), or sometimes Albion, that is, the *White Land*, from the white cliffs on 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 *cester*, *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. The military roads, straight, broad, and splendidly made, are still to be traced; Watling Street, from the coast of Kent by way of London, to Carnarvon; the Foss—or Fosdyke—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 (1154-1485), the Tudors (1485-1603), 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 entire population of England and Wales is here given for 1891 (29,002,525), with the gross estimated rental as settled by the Assessment Committees in the Valuation Lists in 1899, the amount collected for the Poor Rate for the year ending Lady-Day, 1899, and the number of paupers who were actually in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1900. The total number of persons in England and Wales receiving relief on Jan. 1st, 1900, was 307,471, as against 821,036 on Jan. 1st, 1899. The total cost of Relief to the Poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1899 (the last information published), was £11,285,973, as against £10,828,275 for the year ended Lady-Day, 1898.

The sum raised by Poor Rates in England and Wales during the year ended Lady-Day, 1899, was £22,063,539; the receipts in aid, inclusive of grants from County and Borough Councils, and grants under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, amounted to £3,166,024, forming a total receipt of £25,229,563; 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 £9,514,835; to Rural District Councils, £1,635,932; and to School Boards, £1,253,876. The actual relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1899, amounted to 7s. 2d. per head of the estimated population, while the sum levied as Poor Rate during the same period was equal to a rate of 14s. 1d. per head; as compared with 7s. 0d. and 13s. 9d. respectively, in the year ended Lady-Day, 1898. (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.	1899.	1899.	1900.	
Bedford.....	165,999	399,989	£1,151,341	£117,788	5,584	Earl Cowper, K.G.
Berks.....	268,357	574,298	2,013,112	155,059	6,744	Lord Wantage, K.C.B., F.R.
Bucks.....	164,442	10,242	1,125,550	109,210	5,839	Lord Rothschild.
Cambridge.....	196,269	565,737	1,462,816	121,283	6,530	Alexander Peckover.
Chester.....	707,978	643,791	5,048,461	392,533	15,441	E. Egerton of Tatton, G.C.S.I.
Cornwall.....	318,583	886,372	1,558,404	159,626	11,161	Earl of Mount-Bdgumbe.
Cumberland.....	266,549	970,161	1,906,691	133,555	6,551	Lord Muncaster. [G.C.V.O.]
Derby.....	432,414	557,768	2,747,946	259,849	10,912	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Devon.....	636,225	1,650,705	4,172,865	381,703	23,432	Lord Clinton.
Dorset.....	188,995	616,403	1,279,862	137,269	8,303	Earl of Ilchester.
Durham.....	1,024,369	764,788	5,771,959	496,676	26,790	Earl of Durham.
Essex.....	761,191	904,642	5,377,804	731,329	23,608	Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.
Gloucester.....	543,886	714,763	3,899,182	429,759	20,070	Earl of Ducie.
Hants.....	666,250	1,047,223	4,618,548	455,126	22,022	Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.
Hereford.....	113,346	535,846	979,257	86,517	4,630	Lord Bateman.
Hertford.....	215,179	443,787	1,632,047	152,987	8,001	Earl of Clarendon.
Huntingdon.....	50,289	207,569	423,889	28,207	1,359	Earl of Sandwich.
Kent.....	806,297	969,879	6,022,502	668,738	22,532	Earl Stanhope.
Lancaster.....	3,957,906	1,306,777	25,476,440	2,477,311	81,268	Earl of Derby, K.G.
Leicester.....	379,286	551,845	2,700,783	166,620	11,260	Marquess of Granby.
Lincoln.....	467,281	1,659,930	3,513,530	302,573	16,271	Earl Rowlow.
London.....	4,211,743	74,672	45,066,929	6,010,018	125,303	Duke of Fife, K.T.
Middlesex.....	574,999	178,754	5,150,259	538,738	12,498	Duke of Bedford.
Monmouth.....	275,242	394,424	1,649,218	211,392	10,084	Lord Tredegar.
Norfolk.....	460,362	1,291,170	2,568,347	304,979	19,082	Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Northampton.....	308,072	641,925	2,118,558	185,963	9,532	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Northumberland.....	506,030	1,289,756	3,730,379	128,568	10,544	Earl Grey.
Nottingham.....	505,311	616,285	3,206,355	235,541	14,110	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Oxford.....	188,220	490,146	1,356,672	97,375	6,772	Earl of Jersey, G.C.B.
Rutland.....	22,123	110,190	223,861	14,817	669	Earl of Dysart.
Salop.....	234,765	952,842	2,078,746	126,864	5,994	Earl of Powis.
Somerset.....	150,076	1,061,614	3,426,506	297,922	16,422	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.
Stafford.....	1,103,452	767,102	5,928,680	606,434	34,419	Earl of Dartmouth.
Suffolk.....	353,758	931,134	1,869,200	171,733	12,847	Marquess of Bristol.
Surrey.....	572,092	452,733	5,422,295	487,800	12,960	Viscount Middleton.
Sussex.....	554,542	947,564	4,771,707	413,930	17,416	Marq. of Abergavenny, K.G.
Warwick.....	801,738	621,833	5,087,713	592,780	17,595	Lord Leigh.
Westmorland.....	66,215	503,073	663,202	39,974	1,322	Lord Hothfield.
Wilts.....	255,119	311,367	1,661,559	174,473	9,717	Marq. of Lansdowne, K.G.
Worcester.....	422,530	441,510	2,690,926	277,301	12,799	Earl of Coventry.
York, E. Riding.....	400,085	695,431	2,920,613	280,558	12,064	Lord Herries.
North Riding.....	354,382	1,253,974	2,721,518	192,563	10,176	Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
West Riding.....	2,464,415	1,775,298	14,737,366	1,576,450	46,842	Earl of Scarborough.
Total.....	27,501,362	32,595,312	201,934,650	20,992,890	757,338	

* 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 rates 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, and in 1899 to £1,971,614.

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 guerrilla 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 forever shattered. Llewellyn was slain in battle in 1282, with two thousand of his followers; and in the following year David, being betrayed to the English, was sent in chains to Shrewsbury, and at last put to a painful and ignominious death as a traitor. The Welsh nobility then submitted in a body, and King Edward invested his son Edward (who had been born at Carnarvon) with the Principality, which very soon afterwards was fully annexed to the Crown. 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		Poor-Rate.		Paupers		LORDS LIEUTENANT.
	1891.	1891.	1895	1899.	1899.	1900.			
Anglesey.....	34,219	120,199	£153,157	£17,40	1,150			Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt. Lord Glasuk. Herbert Davies-Evans. Sir J. H. Williams-Drummond, Joln Ernest Greaves. [Bt. Col. Wm. Cornwallis West. Hugh Robert Hughes. Lord Windsor. Wm. Maurice Rt. Wynne. Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt. Earl Cawdor. Sir C. E. Gregg Phillips, <i>Haverfordwest</i> . Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt.	
Brecon.....	52,872	458,652	353,588	34,573	1,661				
Cardigan.....	86,383	595,285	382,408	43,311	2,705				
Carmarthen.....	118,624	478,717	651,545	70,775	4,145				
Carnarvon.....	125,585	322,135	735,572	73,644	4,659				
Denbigh.....	116,698	386,416	732,847	67,313	3,524				
Flint.....	42,565	73,380	231,633	26,320	1,865				
Glamorgan.....	693,072	576,308	4,873,982	11,045	23,226				
Merioneth.....	64,726	525,802	348,483	44,493	2,213				
Montgomery.....	67,297	589,846	497,905	33,232	2,227				
Pembroke.....	82,003	357,118	435,618	38,992	2,958				
Radnor.....	17,119	238,715	127,588	10,457	590				
Total.....	1,501,163	4,722,573	9,584,316	1,070,649	50,133				

LOCAL TAXATION (ENGLAND AND WALES).—POOR RATE.

STATEMENT AS TO RATEABLE VALUE, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1852 TO 1899, INCLUSIVE, SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE CONNECTED AND UNCONNECTED WITH THE RELIEF OF THE POOR, THE RATE PER £ ON RATEABLE VALUE, AND PER HEAD OF POPULATION, ETC.

Table with columns: YEAR, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH RELIEF OF POOR, EXPENDITURE UNCONNECTED WITH RELIEF OF POOR, TOTAL EXPENDITURE, RATE PER HEAD ON POPULATION, and various sub-categories of expenditure like School Boards, Vaccination Fees, etc.

(a) Not shown. (b) Calculated on the Assessable Value reduced by an amount equal to one-half of the Rateable Value of Agricultural Land.

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 15, 1899.

COUNTY.	Popula- tion.	Acres.	Acres Cultivated.	Gross Valuation 1899.	Paupers including Depen- dents.	LORDS LIEUTENANT.
	1891.	1891.	1891.	£	1899.	
Aberdeen	284,036	1,251,451	573,189	1,702,973	6,767	The Lord Provost of Aberdeen.
Argyll	74,998	2,055,400	126,522	525,403	2,375	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Ayr	226,386	702,229	293,559	1,523,527	5,407	Earl of Eglinton & Winton.
Banff	61,684	410,110	157,353	262,164	1,633	Duke of Richmond, K.G.
Berwick	32,290	294,805	184,211	313,095	617	Earl of Lauderdale.
Bute	18,404	139,440	22,966	143,359	322	
Caithness	37,177	438,878	100,853	143,592	1,543	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Clackmannan ..	33,140	39,477	14,562	157,708	584	Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Dumbarton	98,014	154,542	41,877	664,415	2,079	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.
Dumfries	74,245	680,217	213,784	626,414	1,533	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.
Edinburgh	433,994	231,724	127,669	3,754,236	9,441	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Elgin or Moray ..	43,471	304,606	104,149	245,608	1,497	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Fife	199,365	314,952	229,752	1,232,683	3,581	Earl of Strathmore.
Forfar	277,735	560,987	235,613	1,665,383	6,013	Earl of Haddington.
Haddington	37,377	107,420	329,847	947		Donald Cameron of Lochiel.
Inverness	89,847	2,616,498	114,986	458,215	3,388	Sir Alexander Baird of Urie, Bt.
Kincardine	35,492	245,346	116,912	251,988	106	Sir G. G.-Montgomery, Bart.
Kinross	6,673	46,485	33,874	67,474	1,101	Lord Herries.
Kirkcudbright ..	39,985	574,587	164,221	351,109	27,156	Earl of Home.
Lanark	1,091,644	564,284	227,218	7,395,388	2,98	Major James Rose.
Limithgow	53,532	76,806	53,612	383,121	876	Malcolm Laing, junr.
Nairn	8,516	114,400	24,494	48,962	212	Lord Elibank.
Orkney	39,453	280,352	84,328	78,374	2,387	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Peebles	14,750	226,899	37,953	145,941	5,450	Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart.
Perth	122,185	1,617,808	333,845	1,098,231	3,337	Sir Hector Munro, Bt.
Renfrew	245,067	156,785	90,224	1,535,379	1,019	Lord Reay, G.O.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Ross and Cromarty ... }	78,727	2,003,065	122,248	302,188	453	Lord Polwarth.
Roxburgh	53,500	425,657	174,199	439,403	1,004	Malcolm Laing.
Selkirk	27,270	164,545	20,308	161,867	2,801	Duke of Montrose, M.T.
Shetland	28,711	312,000	51,884	46,090	1,002	Duke of Sutherland.
Stirling	118,021	286,333	104,228	779,955	1,135	Earl of Stair, K.T.
Sutherland	21,896	1,297,846	23,126	96,395		
Wigtown	36,062	310,742	133,598	245,478		
Total	4,025,647	19,084,659	4,438,137	27,107,045	97,947	

Expenditure on relief and management of poor in 1880, £849,064; in 1881, £853,248; in 1882, £844,732; 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; in 1896, £942,037; in 1897, £984,486; in 1898, £1,002,891; and in 1899, £1,028,393.

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, 74,836; in 1890, 92,824; in 1891, 91,063; in 1892, 90,792; in 1893, 92,004; in 1894, 93,682; in 1895, 95,868; in 1896, 98,002; in 1897, 99,593; in 1898, 99,578; and in 1899, 97,947.

SCOTLAND.—OFFICERS OF STATE, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, &c.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, &c. (Duke of Rothsay).

OFFICERS OF STATE.

The Secretary for Scotland, and Keeper of the Great Seal, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, Earl of Leven and Melville.

Lord Clerk Register, Duke of Montrose, K.T.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, Q.C., M.P.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll.

Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll, K.T.

Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale.

Hereditary Royal Standard-Bearer, Henry Scrymgeour-Wodderburn.

Hereditary Armour-Bearer, Sir Alan Henry Seton-Stewart, Bart.

Hereditary Carver, Sir Windham Robert Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.

Hereditary Cup-Bearer, Earl of Southesk, K.T.

Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

Do., Falkland & Rothsay, Marquess of Bute.

Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon and Carnick, Duke of Argyll, K.T.

Domestic Chaplain,

Historiographer, David Masson, LL.D. £184

Geographer, George Harvey Johnston, F.R.G.S.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir William T. Gardner, K.O.B., M.D.; George Balfour, M.D.

Surgeons in Ordinary, Patrick Heron Watson, M.D.;

Alexander Ogston, M.D.

Linnæus, Sir Noel Paton, B.S.A.

Composer, Sir Herbert S. Oakeley, D.O.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.

—Capt. General, Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.

President of the Council, Earl of Stair, K.T.

Vice-Pros., Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.

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, Lord Balfour (Right Hon. John Blair Balfour).

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 (a peer) £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Kingsburgh, K.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 (a peer) £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir C. J. Pearson £3,600

Lord Kyllachy, William Mackintosh £3,600

Lord Kincaid, William Ellis Gloag £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, John Paton, s.s.c.:

M. M. Prain each £550

Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; James McCaul, s.s.c.; Graham Marriable, s.s.c.; Robert Brown; William Veitch each £550

Outer House Assistant Clerks, And. Ross, s.s.c.;

Chas. Taylor; John Cairns; Hugh Watt; Wm. Brown each £475

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. John Blair Balfour.

Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsburgh, K.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., M.P.

Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., Advocate.

Assistant and Depute, George A. Slight.

Circuit Clerks, A. D. Veitch; Geo. A. Slight.

Advocates Depute, C. Kincaid Mackenzie; John Wilson; A. L. McClure; R. J. Younger; A. O. M. Mackenzie.

Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, w.s.

Crown Office, Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, c.s. £1,300

Chief Clerk, Hugh Milroy, s.s.c.

Second Clerk, W. D. Smart.

Other Clerks, H. Weaver; W. Glegg; W. Edgar; James Kyd Young.

Justiciary Office, 2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, M.A., LL.B., Adv. £700

Depute Clerk, A. D. Veitch £450

Assistant & Depute Clerk, George A. Slight £275

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.

Exchequer, 1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Stormonth-Darling.

Queen's Remembrancer, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.

Chief Clerk, R. R. MacGregor.

First Class Clerks, P. P. Sealy; W. E. Snell; R. Mackinlay.

Court of the Lord Lyon.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, F.S.A.

Scot., Advocate £500

Lyon Clerk & Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, w.s. £250

Procurator-Fiscal, David Scott-Moncrieff, w.s.

Heralds.

Albany, Robert Spence Livingstone.

Marchmont, Andrew Ross, s.s.c. } £25 each.

Bothesay, F. J. Grant, w.s., F.S.A. Scot. }

Pursuivants.

Unicorn, Stuart Moodie Livingstone

Carrick, Wm. Rae Macdonald, F.F.A. } £15 13s. 4d.

Bute, James K. Lamont, N.P. } each.

Herald Painter, Graham Johnston. }

Sheriff Court of Chancery, 2 Parliament Sq.

Sheriff of Chancery, John Chisholm, LL.B., Adv. £500

Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, John Macmillan, s.s.c.

Depute Sheriff Clerk, Alexander Macmillan, L.A.

Macer, William Allan.

Commissary Office, 2 Parliament Square.

Sheriff, Andrew Rutherford.

Sheriff-Substitutes, Charles C. Maconochie; Alex.

E. Henderson; T. H. Orphoet £3,150

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, w.s. £600

Depute Commissary Clerk, James G. Currie £480

Chief Clerk, John Smith.

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND'S OFFICE,

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.—£33,595
Edinburgh, Parliament Square.

Sec., Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh	£2,000
Private Secretary, G. A. J. Lee	£300
Under Secretary, Permanent, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.	£1,500
Private Sec., J. H. Gascoigne	£100
Asst. Und. Sec., W. Cospatrick Dunbar, O.B.	£1,000
Senior Clerk, James M. Dodds	£600 to £800
Junior Clerks, J. H. Gascoigne; H. M. Conacher	£200 to £500
Clerk of Accounts & Statistics, E. D. Berkeley	£600
Assistant do., P. B. Moodie	£300 to £400
Staff Clerks, R. Penny; W. Hogg	£19; to £250

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-Moncrieff, K.C.M.G. (Under-Secretary for Scotland); Charles Scott Dickson, Q.C., M.P. (Solicitor-General for Scotland).

Appointed Members.—Vice-President, Malcolm McNeill; Legal Member, J. Patten MacDougall, M.A. (Advocate); Medical Member, James Bun Russell, M.D., LL.D.

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; William Penney; Alexander Stuart, junior; Alex. B. Millar.

Medical Officer under Public Health Act, Professor Sir Henry Duncan Littlejohn, M.D., LL.D.

Superintendent of Vaccine Institution, W. Husband, M.D.

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.—£15,036.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Andrew Graham Murray, Q.C., M.P. £5,000

Legal Secretary, T. Rutherford Clark £500

Solicitor-Gen., Chas. Scott Dickson, Q.C., M.P. £2,000

Clerk to Lord Advocate, R. W. Hepburn £400

Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, W.S. £1,300

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.—£15,315.

Estimate for Public Education, Scotland, £1,005,385
Grants in relief of fees, £314,933.

Secretary, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D. £1,500

Private Secretary, Horace J. Macartney.

Assistant Secretaries, J. Struthers, £900 to £1,200;

G. Todd £650 to £800

Junior Examiners, R. A. Johnson; W. H. W. Cornish, F. H. Lindsay £250 to £600

Counsel (vacant) £250

Architect, E. R. Robson, F.S.A. £150

Inspector of Music, Sir John Stainer, MUS. DOCT.

Assistant to Accounting Officer, H. G. Batley £600

Staff Clerks, A. Thomson; T. Hodgson; G. L. Apperson; P. H. Atkin, £360 to £500; F. J. Armstrong; W. J. Eltham; J. W. Perks; H. F. Salmon

Accountant, Edinb., Sir D. F. Ochterlony, Bt. £400

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, T. A. Stewart, LL.D.

(Training Coll. and Southern Div.) £950

Chief Inspectors, Alexander Walker (Northern Div.); A. E. Scougald (Western Div.); J. L. Robertson each £900

Inspectors, A. O. Barrie; J. Macleod; R. J. Muir;

A. Dey, LL.D.; J. Smith, LL.D.; A. R. Andrew;

J. Boyd; R. Calder; R. Harvey; W. W. Waddell; W. Bathgate; G. Dunn, LL.D.; A. Lobban; W. Y. King; D. M. Fraser; W. Whyte; Fras. R. Jamieson; J. M. Wattie;

J. C. Smith; A. D. Thomson, D LITT. £400 to

£800

Science and Art Inspectors, D. S. Macnair, PH.D.;

F. W. Young; J. T. Ewen £400 to £800

Junior Inspectors, W. E. Philip; W. K. McCure

£200 to £400

Sub-Inspectors, 1st Cl., J. Binnie; J. W. Munro;

D. Thompson; J. Galloway; S. D. Black; J. M. Wilson £300 to £500

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Chambers Street.—£13,128.

Director, F. Grant Ogilvie, M.A., B.S.C. £650

Keeper Natural History Department, Ramsay

Heatley Traquair, M.D., F.R.S. £500

Curator, David J. Vallance £500

Assist. Industrial and Art Dept., W. Clark £250

" C. N. B. Muston £250

Edwin Ward £125

Assist. Nat. History Dept., W. Eagle Clarke £250

Clerk, A. B. Steele £175

" W. Bell £150

" P. H. Grimshaw £150

Geological Survey of Scotland.—£5,105.

Sheriff Court Buildings, George IV. Bridge.

District Surveyor, B. N. Peach, F.R.S. £500

Geologists, S. B. Wilkinson; J. Home, F.R.S.E.;

W. Gunn; R. G. Symes, M.A.; C. T. Clough,

M.A.; G. Barrow £275 to £400

Curator of Survey Collect., J. G. Goodchild £350

REVENUE OFFICES.

Office of Inland Revenue, Waterloo Place.

Solicitor of Inland Revenue, P. J. H. Grierson,

Advocate £1,200

Chief Clerk, Thomas Robertson £700

First Class Clerks, Thomas C. Addis; Wm.

Andrew each £500

Second Class Clerks, Michael Pithie; Percival

Waugh each £400

Third Class Clerks, Wm. Jamieson; Thomas

J. Boyd; John McNeil each £270

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller, Alfred C. Trevor £1,000

Principal Clerks, T. W. Nowers (Senior) £600;

J. K. Stewart £500

Minor Staff Officers (alphabetically), D. A.

Abernethy; W. Carmichael; W. Gardner;

J. A. Hearne; J. Mullineux £300 to £400

Collector's Office.

Collector of Inland Revenue, R. M. Douglas.

Principal Clerks, 1st Class, H. A. P. Sarah; D.

Morgan.

Principal Clerks, 2nd Class, 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. Glanville £600 to £700

First Class Clerk, Upper Sect., W. E. Brand £380
 „ Lower Sect., G. Ford; W. A. Ross £500 to £550
 2nd Class do., A. M. Lomax; W. A. Wilson
 £320 to £450
 3rd Class Clerks, H. Robinson; W. R. Morrison;
 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, £1,000. Leith, J. Bladon,
 £800. Aberdeen, Henry de Moulpied, £500.
 Dundee, H. P. Devereux, £500. Greenock, J. W.
 Hay, £500. Grangemouth, J. Dodsworth, £450.
 Ayr, W. H. Bignold; Inverness, W. M. Callander;
 Kirkcaldy, W. Hedges, each £300. Granton,
 G. Owen; Wick, T. G. Mitchell; Berwick, W. R.
 Twichet; Borrowstounness, J. Mortished; Ardrossan,
 Wm. Stevenson each £250 to £320

H.M. Post Office, General Post Office Buildings.

Secretary, E. P. W. Redford £1,000
 Chief Clerk, E. D. Thomson £775
 Princ. Clerks, H. A. R. Chancellor £500; R. Scott
 £540; N. W. R. Johnston £460.
 Counsel, J. A. Fleming, Advocate.
 Solicitor, John S. Pitman, w.s. £500
 Medical Officer, Dr. K. M. Douglas. £685

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 Scotland,
 Sir Stair Agnew, K.C.B., Advocate £1,200

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Keeper of the Records, M. Livingstone £600
 First Clerk, William Sharpe £400
 Second Clerks, A. Clark; P. M. Robertson; Wm.
 Angus; R. H. Lindsay.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT.

Curator, John Maitland Thomson, M.A. £400 to £600
 „ Assistant, Rev. John Anderson £150 to £250

General Registry Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, Sir Stair Agnew, K.C.B. £1,200
 Secretary and Chief Clerk, Daniel Stewart ... £550
 Clerks, J. C. Fyfe; Thos. McGregor; R. E. Barbour;
 Andrew Froude; R. Latta Lugton.
 Super. Statist. Dep., Dr. R. J. Blair Cunynghame £500
 Statistical Clerks, Wm. Ralph; J. J. Cossar; A. W.
 Carruthers.
 Index Clerks, John J. Blyth; James Findlay;
 John Auchincloss.
 Registration Examiners, John Liddell; W. H.
 Dick Lowe; Grant B. Gibson; G. T. Bisset
 Smith; Peter MacGlashan.

H. M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller £300
 Interim Depute Do., Colin J. Stalker £350

Great Seal Office.

Keeper, Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
 Depute Keeper, James Macdonald, w.s.

Privy Seal Office.

Lord Keeper, Earl of Leven and Melville, K.T.
 Depute Keeper,

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, William B. Glen, s.s.c. £750
 Assistant Extractor D. K. B. Whyte £400
 Clerk of the Records, Jas. Walker (and fees) ... £200

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland.

Crown Receiver, Holmes Ivory, w.s., New Register
 House, Edinburgh £600
 Bishopric of Orkney, W. J. Conroy, Kirkwall.
 Lordship of Dunbar, A. J. Napier, w.s., Edinburgh.
 „ of Strathearn, Earl of Anceaster.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office, Ex-
 chequer Chambers, Parliament Square.
 Registrar, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

OFFICE OF WORKS, 3 Parliament Sq.

Surveyor for Scotland, W. W. Robertson.
 Assistant Surveyors, J. Rutherford; W. Gilruth;
 A. Odell.
 Clerk, G. W. Jupp.
 Junior Clerk, G. C. Anderson.
 Clerks of Works, W. Kennedy; R. Kennedy; R. B.
 Robertson.
 Draughtsmen, J. C. Wynnes; W. H. A. Ross; T.
 Smith; W. Steel; G. M. Wilson; J. M. David-
 son.
 Solicitor, T. Carmichael, s.s.c., 10 Duke Street.

CROFTERS' COMMISSION, 6 Parliament Sq.

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

Bill Chamber, New Register House.

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions, and Sequestra-
 tions, D. Antonio £700
 Assistant Clerk, James D. Fraser £400
 Clerk, C. Edgar Glennie £150
 Indexing Clerk, David Duncan £80

Minute Book Office, Parliament Square.

Editorial Citations Office, 16, New Register House.
 Keeper, Sir Colin G. Macrae, w.s. (app. 1868) £300
 Depute Keeper, Alexander R. Forbes (1873) £200

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, William Boa;
 William Gilchrist Roy, s.s.c. each £450
 Keeper of the Seal of Court, William Boa.

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, William McCulloch £400
 First Class Clerks, David D. Brown; G. McP.
 Duffes; C. S. McCabe; E. McGlade; Wm.
 Leask; Jas. McL. Marr; W. Riach; And.
 Robertson; W. G. Robertson; E. Steele; Alex.
 Wilson; T. S. Miller; P. Mortimer; J. Urqu-
 hart £400

Hornings, Inhibitions, and Adjudications.

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, and
 Adjudications, John Hope Finlay, w.s.

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Keeper, James Cameron.
 Assistants, G. D. Balfour; James Watson.
 Chief Clerk, Robt. D. Gray.
 Second Clerk, Adam Brownlee.

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.O.A.

Chief Clerk Bankruptcy Dept., J. U. Anderson.

Factory Dept., J. Henderson, C.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies, 3a Howe Street.

Registrar, R. Addison Smith, S.S.C.

Clerk, Thomas Davie.

PRISON COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND, 11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, £6,628.—Lt.-Col. Alex. Burness McHardy, C.B., B.E., *Chairman*; R. Mure Mc Kerrell, £1,200; *Secretary*, David Crombie, £450; *Inspector*, Major Willis, £700.

BOARD OF LUNACY, 51 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Chairman*, Hon. W. G. Scott (Master of Polwarth); *Secretary*, T. W. L. Spence.

FISHERY BOARD, 101 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Chairman*, Angus Sutherland; *Sec.*, Wm. C. Robertson; *Chief Clerk*, David T. Jones; *Insp. of Salmon Fisheries*, Wm. Leadbetter Calderwood, F.R.S.E.; *Scientific Supt.* T. Wemyss Fulton, M.D., F.R.S.E.; *Gen. Insp. of Sea Fisheries*, Alex. Millikin; *Asst. Insp. of do.*, John Doull.

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.)

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Mound, Edinburgh. *Pres.*, Sir George Reid; *Sec.*, Geo. Hay; *Treas.*, John Hutchison; *Lib.*, W. D. McKay.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMICIANS, R.S.A.

1897 Adam, P. W.	1900 Lorimer, J. H.
1888 Alexander, Robt.	1877 McDonald, J. B.
1834 Beattie-Brown, W.	1889 Macgregor, Robt.
1896 Blanc, Hippolyte J.	1883 McKay, W. D.
1869 Cameron, Hugh.	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.	1898 Reid, Geo. Ogilvy.
1889 Hole, William.	1900 Roche, Alexander.
1896 Honeyman, John.	1886 Stevenson, D. W.
1867 Hutchison, John.	1896 Stevenson, W. G.
1895 Johnstone, G. W.	1881 Vallance, W. F.
1896 Lavery, John.	1886 Wingate, J. L.
1896 Leiper, William.	

HON. RETIRED ACADEMICIANS.

Faed, John; Archer, Jas.; Nicol, Erskine.

ASSOCIATES. A.E.S.A.

Aikman, George.	Michie, J. Coutts.
Bell, R. P.	Murray, David.
Brown, A. K.	Nisbet, Pollok S.
Brown, T. Austen.	Nisbet, R. B.
Browne, G. Washington.	Noble, Robert.
Burnet, J. J.	Paterson, James.
Farquharson, David.	Rattray, A. Wellwood.
Fenby, George.	Reid, A. D.
Kerr, Henry W.	Reid, R. Payton.
Kinross, John.	Rhind, W. Birnie.
MacGeorge, W. S.	Robertson, David.
Macgillivray, Pittendreich.	Ross, J. Thornburn.
MacKenzie, A. Marshall.	Scott, Thomas.
Macgregor, W. Y.	Steell, David G.
Mcville, Arthur.	Walton, Edward A.

Clerk, James Hastings.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES, 84 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Jas. Murdoch. *Engineer*, D. A. Stevenson.

CONVENTION OF ROYAL, PARLIAMENTARY, AND POLICE BURGHS. (Instituted 1150, 1487; Meets at Edinburgh first Tu. of April).—*Pres.*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, The Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; *Counsel*, R. Vary Campbell, LL.B.; *Clerk*, D. W. Walker, B.L., S.S.C.; *Agent and Treas.*, Wm. Officer, S.S.C.; *Convention Officer*, Jas. Russell.

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.)

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND (Incorporated 1851).—*Sec.*, John Laurence, Coatbridge.

EXAMINERS UNDER LAW AGENTS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1873 and 1891.—*Chairman*, John Cowan, W.S., Edin.; *John Carment*, LL.D., S.S.C., Edin.; T. C. Young, LL.B., Glasgow; *George Ogilvie*, M.A., Dundee; *Prof. Moody Stuart*, LL.D., Glasgow; *Prof. J. Dove Wilson*, LL.D., Aberdeen; *Prof. Rankine*, LL.D., Edin.; and *James Duguid*, Adv. Aberdeen; *Registrar*, John Moir, D.C.S., New Register House, Edin.; *Sec.*, G. S. Donaldson, S.S.C., 15 Hanover Street, Edin.

FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND.—*Hall*, 24 George Street, Edinburgh; *Pres.*, George M. Low; *Vice-Pres.*, David Deuchar; *Hon. Sec.*, Thomas Wallace; *Hon. Treas.*, Colin McCuaig, C.A.; *Acting Secretary*, Hy. Moir, 19 St. Andrew Sq.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES, EDINBURGH.—*Dean of Faculty*, Alex. Asher, Q.C., M.P.; *Vice-Dean*, Sir John Cheyne, Q.C.; *Treas.*, Sir J. Balfour Paul; *Librarian*, J. T. Clark; *Agent*, Geo. M. Paul, W.S.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 3 George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Donald Cameron of Lochiel; *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.*, John P. Kyd; *Vice-Pres.*, John Erskine, W.S.; *Sec.*, James W. Barty, LL.D., Dunblane.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND (1876), 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Robert Blyth; *Vice-Pres.*, Adam Tait; *George Anderson*, and *T. Hector Smith*; *Sec. and Treasurer*, William Baird, Clydesdale Bank, Portobello.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR SCOTLAND (1855), 122 George Street.—*Pres.*, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.; *Hon. Sec. and Chairman of Medico-Climatological Committee*, Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B.; *Sec.*, Alex. Buchan, LL.D., F.R.S.; *Treas.*, W. B. Wilson, W.S.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, SCOTTISH, Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Curator*, Jas. L. Caw.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH (1681).—*Pres.*, James Andrew, M.D.; *Vice-Pres.*, Sir John Batty Tuke, M.D.; *Treas.*, P. A. Young, M.D.; *Sec. & Regist.*, R. W. Philip, M.D.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH (1505).—*President*, James Dunsinure, M.D.; *Vice-President*, Prof. John Chiene; *Treas. and Sec.*, Francis Cadell, M.B.; *Clerk*, James Robertson, Solicitor.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.—*Astronomer Royal for Scotland*, Prof. Ralph Copeland, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., Prof.

of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh; *First Class Assistants*, T. Heath, B.A.; J. Halm, Ph.D.; *Second Assistant*, G. Clark, M.A.

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (founded 1771, instituted by Royal Charter, 1788).—*Pres.*, Benj. N. Peach, F.R.S.; *Treas.*, G. Lisle, O.A.; *Sec. R. H. Traquair*, M.D., F.R.S.; *Assist. Sec.*, W. S. Bruce; *Offices*, 3 India Buildings, Edinburgh.

ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1884).—*Pres.*, Sir John Murray, K.C.B.; *Hon. Secs.*, Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E.; J. G. Bartholomew, F.R.S.E.; *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. Bailey, late R.E.; *Hon. Treasurers*, J. R. Reid, C.I.E., Edinburgh; Robt. Gourlay, Glasgow; *Hon. Lib.*, James Burgess, C.I.E., LL.D.; *Hon. Editor*, Prof. Jas. Geikie, D.O.L., F.R.S.; *Acting Editor*, G. Sandeman, M.A.; *Chief Clerk*, J. M. W. Gilchrist.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783).—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Kelvin, G.C.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.

LEADING GLASGOW INSTITUTIONS.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Instd. 1856), 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, Very Rev. Principal Stoy, D.D.; *Vice-Pres.*, J. O. Mitchell, LL.D.; *Rev. Professor Cooper*, D.D.; *Geo. Neilson*; *Hon. Secs.*, J. D. Duncan and W. G. Black; *Hon. Treas.*, George J. Walker, C.A.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES (Incorp. 1783).—*Pres.*, G. Handasyde Dick; *Vice-Pres.* and *Hon. Treas.*, J. D. Hedderley; *Sec.* and *Dep. Treasurer*, W. H. Hill, LL.D.; *Libr.*, W. Hurst.

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—*Pres.*, Dr. James Finlayson; *Visitor*, John Burns; *Treas.*, Dr. J. D. Maclaren; *Clerk*, W. H. Hill, LL.D.; *Sec. and Lib.*, Alex. Duncan, B.A., LL.D. (Faculty Hall, 242 St. Vincent Street.) L.F.F.S.G.

FACULTY OF PROCURATORS.—*Dean of Faculty*, Joseph Macintyre Taylor; *Treas.*, *Clerk* and *Fiscal*, J. Guthrie Smith, 54, West Hill Street.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES (Incorporated), 218 St. Vincent Street.—*Pres.*, And. S. McClelland, C.A.; *Treas.* (pro tem.), Wylie Guild and Scott; *Auditor*, John Wilson, C.A.; *Sec.*, Alexander Sloan, C.A.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, Robert Caird, F.R.S.E.; *Vice-Pres.*, Prof. A. Barr, D.Sc.; *Archibald Denny*; *William Foulis*; *Hon. Treas.*, J. M. Gale; *Sec. and Editor*, E. H. Parker.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (Instd. 1802), 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, Ebenezer Duncan, M.D.; *Vice-Presidents*, F. T. Bairrett, Gilbert Thomson, M.A.; *Hon. Libn.*, John Robertson; *Hon. Sec.*, F. Fergus, M.D.; *Hon. Treas.*, John Mann, C.A.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, Castle Street.—*Sec.*, Henry Lamond, 93 W. Regent Street; *Superintendent*, Dr. M. Thomas.

SHERIFF COURT OF LANARKSHIRE.—*Sheriff of County*, Robert Berry, advocate; *Sheriff Substitutes*, Wm. Guthrie, D. D. Balfour, R. U. Strachan, John Boyd, advocates, and Thomas Alex. Fife (Glasgow), W. L. Mair, advocate (Airdrie), Mark G. Davidson, advocate (Hamilton), Wm.

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH (Chartered in 1854).—*Pres.*, David Pearson; *Sec. and Treas.* Richard Brown; *Auditor*, (vacant); *Laws Agent*, David Wardlaw, W.S. O.A.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, SCOTLAND (1780).—*Pres.*, M.D.; *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.; *Dep. Keeper*, Sir Charles Logan, LL.D.; *Sub-keeper and Clerk*, John Milligan; *Asst.-Clerk*, J. H. Notman; *Treas.*, Jno. Cowan; *Fiscal*, Robert L. Stuart; *Professor of Conveyancing*, John L. Mounsey; *Collector of Widows' Fund*, Charles Cook; *Libn.*, T. G. Law, LL.D. W.S.

SOLICITORS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURTS, EDINBURGH.—*Pres.*, Wm. Drummond; *Vice-Pres.*, Thomas White; *Treas.*, J. Knox Crauford; *Fiscal*, D. Forbes Dallas; *Librarian*, D. A. Scott; *Acting Do.*, and *Collector of Widows' Fund*, Charles Malcolm; *Sec.*, A. Ellison Ross. S.S.C.

G. Scott Moncrieff, advocate (Lanark); *Sheriff-Clerk*, John Downie; *Procurator Fiscal*, J. N. Hart.

TRUSTEES OF THE CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES.—*Chairman*, George J. Kidston; *Clerk*, James Farie Anderson, 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.*, John Ure, LL.D.; *Sec.*, T. R. Mackenzie; *Treas.*, Thomas Adam; *Engineer*, W. M. Alston; *Harbour-Master*, Robert White; *Collector*, Walter Macfarlane; *Mechanical Engineer*, George H. Baxter; *Pilot Master*, Capt. Morris; *General Traffic Supt.*, William Stewart.

VICTORIA INFIRMARY.—*Chairman*, John Laing, *Hon. Treas.*, W. B. Crawford; *Hon. Sec.*, John Fleming; *Sec. and Treas.*, F. Bisset, 22 Carlton Place, S.S.; *Sup.*, Dr. D. O. MacGregor, M.B.; *Matron*, Miss M. M. Macfarlane.

WESTERN INFIRMARY (Incorporated).—*Chairman*, James H. Dickson; *Vice-do.*, Matthew Arthur; *Sec. and Cashier*, Henry Johnston, 125 Buchanan Street; *Sup.*, Dr. Donald J. Mackintosh.

ANDERSON'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—*Pres.*, A. Malloch Bayne; *Vice-Presidents*, Chas. M. King; *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. T. Lapraik; *Vice-Do.*, Maj. J. Cassells; *Sec.*, J. Lauder, F.R.S.L.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ART, 167 Renfrew Street.—*Chairman of Governors*, Jas. Fleming; *Sec. and Treasurer*, E. R. Catcains; *Head-Master*, Francis H. Newbery.

ST. MUNGO'S COLLEGE.—*Pres.*, Hugh Brown; *Vice-Pres.*, Robt. Ramsey; *Sec.*, Hy. Lamond, 93 W. Regent St.

THE SCOTTISH MILITARY DISTRICT.

<i>Lieutenant-General, Gen. E. F. Chapman,</i> C.B., R.A., P.S.O.	£2,007	<i>Commanding R. E., Col. St. G. M. Kerke</i> ..	£730
<i>A.D.C., Capt. H. P. Moulton-Barrett,</i> <i>A. and S. Highs.</i>	274	<i>Principal Medical Officer, Col. J. P. Rooney,</i> R.A.M.C.	700
<i>A.-A.-G., Col. F. B. J. Ferrard</i>	457	<i>Chief Ordnance Officer, Major C. S. Meeres,</i> R.A., P.A.C.	730
<i>D.-A.-A.-G., Capt. F. C. Dundas, A. and</i> <i>S. Highs.; Lt.-Col. C. E. D. Telfer-</i> <i>Smollett, Res. of Off.</i>	383	<i>District Paymaster, Col. G. H. Anson, A.P.D.</i> <i>Recruiting Staff Officers, (Capt. J. R. Hay,</i> <i>R. H'g'rs. (Edinburgh); Capt. A.</i> <i>McRae, A. and S. Highs. (Glasgow)...</i>	700
<i>District-Inspector of Musketry, Capt. D. M.</i> <i>Stuart, R. Sco. Fus.</i>	383	<i>Comm'g. Militia & Volr. Arty. District, Lt.-Col. E.</i> <i>U. Blackett, B.G.A. (Leith Fort); Col. Lord</i> <i>Playfair (Aberdeen); Lt.-Col. W. H. E. Dobie,</i> R.G.A. (Glasgow).	383
<i>Commanding R. A., Col. W. Aitken, C.B.,</i> A.D.C.	730		
<i>Staff Captain R. A.,</i>	383		

CONVENERS AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

CONVENER OF COUNTY.	COUNTY.	SHERIFF-PRINCIPAL.	
A. M. Gordon of Newton	<i>Aberdeen</i>	Donald Crawford, M.A.	£1,000
Lord Malcolm, C.B., of Poltalloch.....	<i>Argyll</i>	James Ferguson, M.A.	700
R. M. Pollok of Middleton	<i>Ayr</i>	David Brand	700
James Campbell	<i>Banff</i>	Donald Crawford, M.A.	
Sir Geo. H. Boswall of Blackaddar, Bt.	<i>Berwick</i>	Richard Vary Campbell, LL.D.	750
John Windoe Stuart	<i>Bute</i>	Sir John Cheyne, B.A., Q.C.	950
John Miller of Scrabster	<i>Caitness</i>	John Wilson	715
George Younger	<i>Clackmannan</i>	J. M'Kie Lees, M.A.	800
Lord Overtoun of Overtoun	<i>Dumbarton</i>	J. M'Kie Lees, M.A.	
M. Carthew Yorston of East Tinwald	<i>Dumfries & Galloway</i>	J. A. Fleming	700
Sir J. H. Gibson-Craig of Riccartoun, Bt.	<i>Edinburgh</i>	Andrew Rutherford	1,800
(Vacant)	<i>Elgin or Moray</i>	(Sheriff of The Lothians and Peebles.) Christopher N. Johnston, M.A.	800
Robert Cathcart of Pitcairnie.....	<i>Fife</i>	Æneas J. G. Mackay, LL.D., Q.C.	800
Earl of Camperdown	<i>Forfar</i>	Henry Johnston, B.A., Q.C.	1,000
Earl of Wemyss and March	<i>Haddington</i>	(Included in The Lothians.)	
Donald Cameron of Lochiel	<i>Inverness</i>	Christopher N. Johnston, M.A.	800
Hon. C. J. R. H. Forbes-Trefusis ...	<i>Kincardine</i>	Donald Crawford, M.A.	
Sir Chas. E. Adam of Blairadam, Bart.	<i>Kinross</i>	Æneas J. G. Mackay, LL.D., Q.C.	
W. J. Maxwell of Munches.....	<i>Kirkcudbright</i>	J. A. Fleming.	
A. G. Barns Gramam of Lymekilns ...	<i>Lanark</i>	Robert Berry, LL.D. (Glasgow)	2,000
Thomas Hope of Bridgecastle	<i>Linlithgow</i>	(Included in The Lothians.)	
Col. M. A. Clarke of Achareidh	<i>Nairn</i>	Christopher N. Johnston, M.A.	
Col. J. W. Balfour of Balfour	<i>Orkney</i>	John Wilson	775
Sir G. Graham-Montgomery, Bart. ...	<i>Peebles</i>	Andrew Rutherford.	
Col. Home Drummond	<i>Perth</i>	Andrew Jameson, M.A., Q.C. ...	852
Robert King of Levernholme.....	<i>Renfrew</i>	Sir John Cheyne, B.A., Q.C.	962
(Vacant)	<i>Ross and Cromarty</i>	Charles J. Guthrie, M.A., Q.C.	812
Lord Polwarth.....	<i>Roxburgh</i>	Richard Vary Campbell, LL.D.	750
C. H. Scott-Plummer of Middlestead	<i>Selkirk</i>	Richard Vary Campbell, LL.D.	
John Bruce of Sumburgh	<i>Shetland</i>	John Wilson.	
A. Peddie-Waddell of Balquhatton .	<i>Stirling</i>	J. M'Kie Lees, M.A.	800
Rev. John Murray, Brora	<i>Sutherland</i>	Charles J. Guthrie, M.A., Q.C.	
Earl of Stair, K.T.	<i>Wigtown</i>	J. A. Fleming.	

The Sheriff-Principal of Lanark resides in Glasgow, all the others reside in Edinburgh.

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.

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. According to the Census of 1891 (when the male population amounted to 2,318,953) 86,118 were professionally occupied, 17,588 in domestic employ, 93,284 in commercial occupations, 838,326 in agriculture, 11,201 in fishing, and 404,899 in industrial pursuits, leaving 867,537 unoccupied. Of the total female population (2,335,797 in 1891) 25,947 were following professions, 220,627 in domestic service, 2,162 in commercial occupations, 91,017 in agriculture, and 252,255 in industrial pursuits, leaving 1,793,712 unoccupied. Of the total population 940,621 men and women were therefore engaged in agriculture and fishing, and 657,154 in industrial pursuits. Agriculture is therefore the principal occupation of the people, and in 1899 51,866 acres were under wheat, 1,135,536 oats, 169,469 barley, 12,113 rye, 662,914 potatoes, 301,449 turnips, 62,714 mangel wurzel and beetroot,

34,989 flax, and 2,118,907 under clover, sanfoin, and grasses and permanent pasture. The produce of the soil in 1899 was 927,452 cwt. of wheat, 17,895,880 cwt. of oats, 3,040,083 cwt. of barley, 155,739 cwt. of rye, 2,760,289 tons of potatoes, 4,309,053 tons of turnips, 1,055,91 tons of mangel wurzel and beetroot, 7,138 tons of flax, and 4,875,795 tons of hay. An industry which is rapidly gaining ground is bee-keeping, the average amount of honey produced in the ten years 1838-1897 being 286,602 lbs., while in 1898 the total amounted to 526,374 lbs.

The number of persons employed in factories and workshops in 1897 was 216,726 (of whom 100,232 were women). Of this total 73,567 were employed in textile factories, 113,015 in non-textile factories, and 30,144 in workshops.

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, 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 under the National School Commissioners.

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; married, 16th May, 1865, Lady Beatrix, 4th daughter of 2nd Earl of Craven; Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland; sworn in 8th July, 1895 £20,000

LORD LIEUTENANT'S HOUSEHOLD.—£4,764.

<i>Private Sec.</i> , Lord Plunket, C.V.O.	£829	<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Lieut. Sir John Keane, Bt.; R.A.; Capt. W. H. B. Long; Capt. Wm. Van de Weyer, M.V.O.; Capt. Hon. A. Foljambe, M.V.O.	each £200
<i>Additional Private Sec.</i> , V. S. Corkran, M.V.O.		<i>Extra Aides-de-Camp</i> , Capt. W. A. Tilney; Capt. H. R. Ramsden, R.A.	
<i>Asst. Private Sec.</i> , Herbert Fetherston-Haugh.		<i>Physician in Ordinary</i> , Walter G. Smith, M.D.	
<i>Ulster King of Arms</i> , Sir Arthur E. Vicars, C.V.O.	500	<i>Surgeon in Ordinary</i> , Sir William Thomson, M.D.	
<i>State Steward</i> , Lord Lurgan 506		<i>Surgeon to Household</i> , J. Lentaigne, F.R.C.S.I., £100	
<i>Comptroller</i> , Lord Langford, K.C.V.O. 414		<i>Surgeon Oculist</i> , Archibald H. Jacob, M.D.	
<i>Gentleman Usher</i> , John Olphert 200		<i>Surgeon-Dentist in Ord.</i> , Robt. H. Moore, F.R.C.S.I.	
<i>Chamberlain</i> , Col. Sir Gerald R. Dease, C.V.O. 200		<i>First Chaplain</i> , Very Rev. Hercules H. Dickinson, D.D. (Dean of Chapel Royal)	
<i>Master of the Horse</i> , Col. F. R. Forster 200		<i>Sub-Dean</i> , Rev. R. G. M. Webster, M.A.	
<i>Gentlemen in Waiting</i> , Herbert Fetherston-Haugh; Capt. Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe; Walter Lindsay	129		

OFFICE OF ARMS,
Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

Usher King of Arms, Sir A. E. Vicars, C.V.O. £500
Athlone Pursuivant, Harry Blake £20
Asst. Secretary, Francis R. Shackleton £200

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Old Queen Street, S.W.—£26,486.
And The Castle, Dublin.

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, M.P. £4,425
Private Secretary, Laurence C. Dowdall £420
Under Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel,
K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £2,000
Private Secretary, W. P. J. Connolly £100
Assist. Under Sec., J. B. Dougherty, C.B. £1,000
Principal Clerks, 1st Div., Arthur Robert Wal-
lace, C.B., D.L.; Sir Fredc. J. Cullinan, C.B.
each £1,000
1st Class Clerks (1st Section), Thomas Alex. O'Dell;
William Brent Neville; James Henry Davies;
Laurence C. Dowdall £420 to £600
1st Class Clerks (2nd Section), T. P. Le Fanu;
W. P. J. Connolly; J. J. Taylor; R. E. Becker-
son; S. J. M. Power £100 to £400
Registrar, George Gilchrist £350 to £500
Chief Clerk, Irish Office, London, J. J. Taylor.
Draftsman of Parl. Bills, R. Manders, B.L. £800

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR
IRELAND,

Custom House, Dublin.—£54,339.

President, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.
Vice-President, Henry A. Robinson, C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, E. W. C. Leach £100
Commissioners, The Under Secretary for Ireland;
Wm. Lawson Micks £1,200
Medical do., Thos. J. Stafford £1,200
Secretary, H. M. Swaine £900
Assistant Secretary, D. J. MacSheahan, B.A. £700
Heads of Branches, H. Courtenay; G. A. Mahon;
A. R. Barlas; M. O'Sullivan; and J. E. Devlin
£400 to £600
Inspectors, A. Bourke; E. Bourke; Major Rut-
ledge Fair; R. C. Lynch; Robt. Agnew; Col.
Kirkwood; C. R. Lynch-Staunton; R. Kelly
£500 to £700
Medical Inspectors, T. J. Browne; C. J. Clibborn;
W. Edgar Flinn; Sir J. Acheson MacCullagh
£500 to £700
Chief Engineering Insp., P. C. Cowan, M.I.C.E. £800
Engineering Inspectors, R. O'Brien Smyth, £400;
L. E. H. Deane £350
Auditors, Captain Gibson; C. Croker; J. W.
Drury; R. J. Newell; W. E. Ellis; J. H.
Calvert; D. B. Sheehan; G. D. Barry; G. O.
R. Wynne; K. Bourke £400 to £700
Legal Adviser, James Henry Monahan, Q.C.
Solicitors, T. Tighe MeCreedy and Son.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Custom House, Dublin.—£202,685 for Works,
Buildings, &c.; £105,487 for Railways.

Chairman, Thomas Robertson, C.V.O. £2,500
Commissioners, Richard O'Shaughnessy, M.V.O.;
George A. Stevenson, M.V.O. £1,200
Secretary, Henry Williams £700
Asst. do., G. E. Shanahan £600
Staff Officers, J. C. Tew; J. Healy; T. F. Foley;
J. Anderson £400

2nd Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), J. A. FitzGerald;
M. J. O. Callaghan; George Price, LL.D.
£250 to £350

Accountant, O. H. Braddell £850
1st Class Clerks (Acct. Branch), D. T. Jones; J. L.
Collins; J. J. Healy; R. R. Wood £320 to £500
Engineer (vacant) £600
Asst. do., F. J. Dick, M.I.C.E. £600
Railways Engr., T. M. Batchen, M.I.C.E. £600
Inspector of Shannon Navign., T. P. S. Crosth-
waite, M.I.C.E. £400
Solicitor, W. Moody Lane £500
Principal Surveyors of Buildings, J. H. Pentland,
R.E., F.R.I.B.A.; R. Cochrane, M.I.C.E.I., F.R.I.B.A.;
T. J. Melton £600 to £650

BOARD OF TRADE, 25 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Principal Officer, Capt. C. Johnson £1,500
Engineer Surveyor, J. J. Rose £800
Shipwright Surveyor, Walter Jubb £800
Clerk, W. H. T. P. St. Austin £350

BELFAST.—*Engineer Surveyors*, W. Fair; J.
Mackellar; *Shipwright Surveyors*, W. H. Chan-
ler; J. W. Lacombe; *Clerk*, J. H. Thomas.
LONDONERRY.—*Engineer Surveyor*, Geo. Shott.
CORK.—*Engineer Surveyor*, H. Dayer; *Shipwright*
Surveyor, A. F. Weir.
QUEENSTOWN.—*Nautical Surveyor*, W. H. Wil-
loughby; *Sanitary Surveyor*, F. W. Exham, M.B.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, £128,245.

Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Horace C. Plunkett
£1,350
Private Secretary, G. R. Heaney, LL.B. £150
Secretary, T. P. Gill £1,350
Asst. Secs., John Rich Campbell;
each £1,000
Chief Clerk £600 to £700
Supt. of Statistics and Intelligence Branch, W. P.
Coyne, M.A. £600 to £700
Staff Clerks Vety. Dept. £300 to £600
Clerk in Charge of Accts. £400 to £600
Clerk to Insp. of Fisheries £250 to £350
Clerks each £350
Inspector for Agric. and Tech. Instr., James Scott
Gordon, B.Sc. £400 to £700
Do. Fisheries, W. J. McCartney Filgate
each £700
Veterary Ch. Inspector £500 to £600
Do. Travelling do. £250 to £300

Institutions of Science and Art, £52,346.

[Royal College of Science, Museum of Science
and Art, National Library, Metropolitan School
of Art, Royal Botanic Gardens.]

Royal College of Science,

Director, Lt.-Col. G. T. Plunkett, B.E. £700 to £800
Chief Clerk & Secretary to the Board, H. B. White,
M.A. £350
Professors.—*Descriptive Geometry and Engineering*,
James Lyon, M.A., £400; *Applied Math.*, W.
McF. Orr, M.A.; *Botany*, T. Johnson, D.Sc.;
Chemistry, W. N. Hartley, F.R.S.; *Physics*, W.
F. Barrett, F.R.S., each £500; *Zoology*, A. C.
Haddon, F.R.S., £200; *Geology & Mineralogy*,
Grenville A. J. Cole, F.G.S. (Dean) £400
Librarian, National Library, T. W. Lyster, M.A.
£450 to £550
Keeper, Science & Art Museum, Thomas H. Long-
field, F.S.A. £350 to £500

Keeper, Natural History Collection, R. F. Scharff, P.H.D. £350 to £500
 Keeper, Botanical Collection, Professor T. Johnson, D.S.C.
 Keeper of the Minerals, Professor Cole, F.G.S.
 Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A. £200 to £400
 College Clerk, Charles W. Steele.

SURVEY OF IRELAND.—£2,078.

Senior Geologist, J. Nolan, M.R.I.A. £500
 Geologists, F. W. Egan, B.A.; J. R. Kilroe; Alexander McHenry, M.R.I.A. £275 to £400

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Tyrone House, Marlborough St., Dublin.

£1,292,069—Administration, £26,989.

Resident Commissioner, William Joseph Miles Starkey, LITT. D. £1,500
 Senior Secretary, Alexander Hamilton £1,000
 Junior do., P. E. Lemass £800
 Financial Assistant do., Peter Young £650 to £750
 Chiefs of Inspection, E. Downing; A. Purser £650 to £750
 Bookkeeper, Morgan Donovan £315 to £530
 Superintendent, Inspection Dept., Jas. J. Hand £580
 Supt., Book Dept., William O'Byrne. £530

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

The Castle, Dublin.—£119,443.

Chairman, J. S. Gibbons, C.B. £1,200
 Vice-Chairman, John Mulhall £1,000
 Medical Member, Dr. S. Woodhouse. £800 to £900
 Inspectors, P. J. Joyce; W. V. Harrel each £600
 Secretary, S. H. Douglas. £350 to £450
 Clerk of Accounts, J. J. Rafter. £350 to £450

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Dublin Castle.—£110,257.

Inspector, John Fagan, J.P., F.R.O.S.I. £600 to £800
 Asst. do., C. Graham, M.A. £250 to £500
 Senior Clerk, W. Colles Moore. £300 to £400

INLAND REVENUE.

Custom House, Dublin.

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax, Robert O'Brien Furlong £1,000 to £1,200
 Chief Clerk, James Joliffe £600 to £700
 Senior Clerk, Wm. J. Jameson. £420 to £500
 1st Class Clerks, R. H. Elmes; A. E. Anderson. £350 to £430

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller and Assist. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, H. McDowall. £800 to £900
 Chief Clerk, A. Gray £550 to £650
 Principal Clerks, G. Beatson (Taxes); H. P. Pollock (Stamps) £350 to £500
 Minor Staff Officers, R. C. Barbor; H. Holbrook; A. W. Beatty £300 to £400

Estate Duty Office.

Registrar, Evelyn Freeth £900
 Chief Clerk, William Pitt Bremner. £725 to £800
 Principal Clerk, W. H. Maunder. £600 to £700
 1st Class Clerks, M. Miller; C. J. Wilson; Arthur Whewell £500 to £580
 2nd Class Clerks, J. Roche; T. E. O'Connor; J. Quinn £320 to £450
 Minor Staff Officers (arranged alphabetically), J. Barter; J. Maguire. £300 to £400

Excise.

Collector of Inland Revenue (Dublin), George Mordy £700 to £800
 Principal Clerks, H. G. Thrift; S. Middleton; J. Walshe £280 to £400

CUSTOMS.

Custom House, Port of Dublin.

Collectors, G. Hingston (Dublin); W. Muir (Belfast); C. J. Edlington (Cork); (a vacancy) (Limerick); D. A. Davidson (Londonderry); E. G. Jeffery (Newry); R. Boyd (Waterford), £400 to £900
 Principal Clerk, T. B. Burke £500 to £600
 1st Class Clerk, L. M. Balfe £350 to £450

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Castle, Dublin.

Treasury Remembrancer and Deputy Paymaster in Ireland, R. W. Arbuthnot Holmes, C.B. £1,200
 Principal Clerk, Henry Hitchens £700 to £800
 Clerk, A. Ormsby. £350 to £500

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

Charlemont House, Dublin.

Registrar-Gen., Robert E. Matheson, B.T. £1,000
 Secretary and Assist. Registrar-Gen., Robert J. Brew £600 to £830
 Superintendents, W. A. Squires; P. J. O'Neill £350 to £500
 Insp. of Registration, John Kelly £300 to £500
 Deputy Supts., P. O'Flanagan; M. T. Leech £210 to £350
 3rd Class Clerks, G. Dewar; R. Browne; D. W. Freeman; G. E. Eagar. £350

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Sackville Street, Dublin.

Secretary, R. A. Egerton. £1,000 to £1,200
 Chief Clerk, W. P. Quirke £600 to £800
 Principal Clerks, H. W. Godden; Wm. Shannon, J. Stuttard. £440 to £540
 1st Class Clerks, S. McCurry; J. J. Coonan; F. Taylor; W. H. Hancock; P. J. Keawell, £360 to £430
 Solicitor, T. R. Baillie Gage £1,000
 Medical Officer, H. FitzGibbon, M.D. £750
 Accountant, K. C. Ogilvie £580 to £750
 Examiner, E. Orchard. £450 to £550
 Book-keeper, J. McMahon. £450 to £560
 Cashier, J. A. Loverock. £440 to £500
 1st Class Clerks, R. A. Ogden; A. Ammarman; J. Howard; D. P. Gallagher; V. Mackey. £360 to £430

Contr. Sorting Office, C. C. Sanderson, £550 to £650

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

President, Sir Thomas Farrell, Professor of Sculpture.

Academicians, George C. Ashlin; James Brennan; Sir Fredk. Wm. Burton; Thomas Drew; P. Vincent Duffy; Sir T. Newenham Deane; Alfred Grey; James Grey; Edwin Hayes; Nathaniel Hill; Nathaniel Hone; J. Johnston Inglis; A. Bruce-Joy; J. M. Kavanagh; Wm. H. Lynn; Bingham M'Guinness, R.H.A.; W. M. Mitchell; R. T. Moynan; Chas. W. Nicholls; Walter F. Osborne; Wm. Osborne; Howard Pentland; S. Catterson Smith; Chas. Russell; Francis S. Walker; Alexander Williams; J. Butler Yeats; H. C. Tisdall; R. S. Shore.
 Honorary Members, Miss M. Allen; Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D.; Edward Dowden; Sir John T. Gilbert, F.S.A.; H. A. Johnston; Rev. W. B. Kirk, T.C.D.; Sir John Leslie, Bart.; W. Booth Pearsall; Viscount Powerscourt, K.P.; Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A.; Miss S. Purser; Sir Thornley Stoker, M.D.; Walter Armstrong; Rt. Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, M.P., A.R.H.A.
 Associates, S. P. Close; John Lawlor; P. H. Miller; Albert E. Murray; J. B. S. MacIlwaine; H. J. Thaddeus; Henry Allan; John Hughes.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

Royal Hospital, Kilmahnam, £10,227.	
Commanding the Forces, General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	£2,920
Assist. Mil. Sec., Maj. M. McNeill	£383
A.D.C., Capt. Hon. J. G. H. H. Beresford;	
Capt. E. F. Clayton	£274
D.A.A.G., Maj.-Gen. R. H. L. Curteis, p.s.c.	£730
A.A.G., Col. E. J. Courtenay, p.s.c.	£456
D.A.A.G., Maj. G. A. Porter; Lt.-Col. C. A. Hadfield	£383
D'st. Insp. of Musketry, Capt. C. H. Metcalfe	£383
D. A. A. G., R.A., Lt.-Col. H. S. Murray Graham	£383
Chief Engineer, Col. C. F. C. Beresford, p.s.c.	£913
D. A. A. G., R.E.,	£383
Principal Medical Officer, Surg.-Gen. A. F. Preston, M.B.	£1,004
Ch. Ordn. Off., Col. E. G. Skinner, O.B.M.	£767
Chief Paymr., Col. F. Trefry, A.P.D.	£550
BELFAST.	
Major-Gen., E. P. Leach, V.C., C.B., R.E.	£1,095
A.D.C., Capt. P. N. Kent, 3rd D. G.	£200
A.A.G., Col. W. F. D. Cochrane, C.B.	£457
D.A.A.G., Maj. E. R. O. Ludlow, A.S.C., p.s.c.	£383
Commanding R.A., Lt.-Col. E. C. Wace, D.S.O., R.G.A. (Londonderry)	£730
Commanding R.E., Lt.-Col. K. Mackean	£730
Principal Medical Officer (vacant)	£730
Chief Ordnance Officer, Maj. C. Hall, Conn. R.	£730
District Paymaster, Maj. W. C. Michin, A.P.D.	£520
CORK.	
Major-Gen., Sir H. McCalmont, K.C.B.	£1,095
A.D.C., Capt. D. P. Sellar, 4th D. G.	£200
A.A.G., Col. C. P. Temple, D.S.O.	£457
D.A.A.G., Brev. Col. J. G. Y. Wilson, A.S.C.	£383
Capt. F. Douglas-Pennant, K.R.R.C.	£383
District Inspector of Musketry, Major G. H. Nicholson, Hamp. R.	£383
Staff Captain, Capt. J. H. G. Feilden, K.R.R.C. (actg.)	£383
Commanding R.A., Col. A. W. Anstruther-Duncan, P.A.C.	£730
Staff Captain R.A., Major W. E. Hardy, Res. of Off.	£383
Commanding R.E., Lt.-Col. E. W. Cotter	£730
Principal Medical Officer, Col. J. McNamara, M.D., R.A.M.C.	£730
Chief Ordnance Officer, Maj. R. Crawford, A. ORD. D.	£730
District Paymaster, Lt.-Col. M. R. Healy, A.P.D.	£520
CURRAGEH.	
Major-Gen., G. U. Prior, p.s.c.	£1,095
A.D.C., Lt. B. de W. Weldon, Leic. R.	£200
A.A.G., Maj. Sir W. K. W. Jenner, Bt., 9th Lrs. (actg.)	£457
D.A.A.G., Maj. Sir W. K. W. Jenner, Bt., 9th Lrs.; Maj. R. C. Money, York L. I. (actg.)	£383
Maj. A. J. Erskine, A.S.C. (actg.)	£383
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bart., M.V.O.	£912
Commanding R.A., Col. F. A. Yorke (temp.)	£730
Brigade Major R.A., Maj. R. W. Gay	£373
Commanding R.E., Lt.-Col. J. C. Tyler	£730
Senior Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. H. H. Stokes, M.B., R.A.M.C.	£520
Chief Ordn. Off., Maj. C. W. Tribe, Leins. R.	£30
Dist. Paymr., Maj. J. K. McCausland, A.P.D.	£520
Camp Quartermaster, Lt. H. Gibbs	£200
Assist. Prov. Mrshl., Lt. W. Butler, Manch. R.	£200
DUBLIN.	
Major-Gen., M. W. E. Gosset, p.s.c.	£1,095
A.D.C., Capt. R. P. Butler, K.R.R.C. (actg.)	£200
A.A.G., Col. L. A. Clutterbuck; Col. E. M. Baker (temp.)	£457

D.A.A.G., Capt. E. J. Buckley, R. Iavis, Fus. (tempy.)	
Maj. J. G. Adamson, Res. of Off. (tempy.)	£383
Staff Captain, Capt. Hon. A. W. de B. Savile	£383
Foljambe, M.V.O., Rif. Brig.	£383
Commanding R.A., Lt.-Col. W. Tylden	£520
Commanding R.E., Lt.-Col. J. C. Campbell	£520
Chf. Ordnance Off., Capt. J. N. Salmon, R.A.	£383
District Paymaster, Col. F. Trefry, A.P.D.	£520
Dublin Recruiting District.	
Depot.—Linen Hall Barracks.	
Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II.), Major H. H. Bedingfield, Devon R.	
Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. M. L. White, late A.M.S.	

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Headquarters, Dublin Castle—£1,352,408.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, then styled "the Constabulary of Ireland," was formed in 1836 by the consolidation of the "Barony Constables" and the "Peace Preservation Police." The force is armed with rifle, sword, and pistol, and its duties are varied, and military as well as police work has often to be undertaken. The loyalty with which the duties of the force are performed, often against the kith and kin of its members, has been rewarded on many occasions by violent abuse on platforms and in the Press. In 1857, by Her Majesty's command, the title of the force was changed from the Constabulary of Ireland to Royal Irish Constabulary, in special recognition of the splendid services rendered in the past, and in particular, during the Fenian outbreaks of that year, a special grant of £180,000 being voted by Parliament for distribution among the force. Officers and men alike have given repeated proofs of conspicuous courage and daring, and of exceptional moderation under the most trying circumstances. On 1 Nov., 1900, the strength of the force was 250 Head Constables, 1,912 Sergeants, 445 Acting Sergeants, and 8,333 Constables; total, 15,940.

Insp.-Gen., Col. Neville F. F. Chamberlain	£1,500
Private Sec., E. M. P. Wynne	£150
Dep.-In.-Gen., H. F. Considine, B.A., D.L.	£1,000
Asst. do., C. E. A. Cameron; T. Whelan	£700
Principal Clerk, Alfred Crawford	£600
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. F. Balfe	£600
Asst. Accountant, W. Campbell	£350
Staff Officers (1st Class Clerks), C. Fortescue	
McClintock; F. S. Ireland; M. Deigan; G. McConkey	£350 to £400
2nd Div. Clks. (High. Grd.), Two.. each	£250 to £350
Depôt	
Asst. Insp.-Genl., Commd., T. F. Singleton	£600
Surgeon, S. T. Gordon, F.R.C.P.I.	£400
Counties, &c.	
Town Inspector (Belfast), T. Moriarty, J.P.	£600
36 County Inspectors	each £350 to £500
212 District Inspectors	each £125 to £300

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

A return relating to Imperial Revenue states that the estimated true revenue from Ireland for the financial year ending March 31, 1900, was £8,664,500, against £8,202,000 in the previous financial year. The proportion to the total revenue of the United Kingdom was 6.88 per cent. in 1899-1900 against 6.74 per cent. in the year 1898-99. In 1859-60 the proportion was 11.12 per cent. The population of Ireland was in 1861 20 per cent. of that of the United Kingdom, and in the middle of the year 1899 this proportion had decreased to 11.2 per cent. The expenditure rose from £6,477,000 in 1893-99 to £6,980,000 in 1899-1900, figures in 1859-60 being £2,304,000.

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. Hugh Holmes; Rt. Hon. Samuel Walker (*additional*) 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
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. Lord O'Brien .. £5,000
Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles .. £4,600
Judges, Rt. Hon. William Drennan Andrews (*Probate*); Rt. Hon. Wm. Moore Johnson (*Admiralty*); Rt. Hon. James Murphy; Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson; Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden; Hon. Walter Boyd (*Bankruptcy*); Hon. William Kenny; Hon. Dun'ar P. Barton, each ... £3,500

Masters, D. R. Pigot; W. R. Bruce; A. H. Courtenay each £1,200
Chief Probate Registrar, H. C. Warren, B.A. .. £1,100
Judge's Registrar, Robert Travers, B.L. £700
Assistant Registrar, Jacob T. Geoghegan .. £700
Accountant Genl. Supreme Court, Luke Teeling.
Chief Registrar, Bankruptcy, W. H. S. Monck .. £800
Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle £800
Registrars, A. F. Lloyd £750
Deputy Do., H. F. Gibson £368
Senior Clerk, T. Hamilton £318
Official Assignees, J. Arthur Maconchy, and A. K. McEntire fees

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—£112,431.

Jud. Commr., Hon. Mr. Justice Meredith .. £3,500
Commissioners, Hon. 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-Gen., George Wright, q.c. £2,000
Chief Crown Solicitor, Sir Patrick Coll, c.b.

STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES, WITH NAMES OF LIEUTENANTS.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Extent in Acres.	Rateable Valuation of Property.	*Irish Emi- grants.	Poor Rate lodged durin g Half-year ended 31 Mar.	Number in receipt of Poor Relief on 30 Sept.	LIEUTENANTS AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.
LEINSTER.							
Carlow	1891.	1891.	1898.	1899.	1899.	1899.	Lord Rathdonnell.
Dublin	40,936	221,295	£165,234	173	£4,569	1,075	Earl of Meath.
Kildare	419,216	226,821	1,567,496	587	49,484	11,648	Robert Kennedy.
Kilkenny	70,206	418,496	339,557	139	10,828	1,839	Marq. of Ormonde, K.P.
King's	87,261	507,254	358,717	264	13,861	2,378	Earl of Rosse, K.P.
Longford	65,563	493,263	244,158	230	10,637	1,513	Earl of Longford.
Louth	52,647	257,770	153,087	5'3	7,922	1,335	Lord Bellew.
Meath	71,038	201,619	243,266	241	14,999	2,538	Simon Mangan.
Queen's	76,987	578,298	550,091	341	17,432	2,581	Viscount de Vesci.
Westmeath	484,423	424,853	660,637	280	7,397	1,090	Lord Castlemaine.
Wexford	65,109	434,017	518,167	146	10,897	1,507	Ld. Maurice FitzGerald.
Wicklow	111,778	573,200	377,400	191	13,968	3,264	Earl of Carysfort, K.P.
	62,136	490,822	277,841	56	7,736	1,519	
MUNSTER.							
Clare	1,187,760	4,836,708	4,855,631	3,151	170,130	32,277	Capt. Hector Vandeleur.
Cork	124,483	768,265	319,620	1,519	23,407	3,612	Earl of Bandon, K.P.
Kerry	438,432	1,838,921	1,233,485	6,861	65,573	13,638	Earl of Kenmare, K.P.
Limerick	179,136	1,159,356	296,522	3,284	24,888	5,052	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
Tipperary	158,912	662,973	536,086	990	27,993	5,995	Earl De Montalt.
Waterford	173,188	1,048,968	683,105	1,544	36,545	5,480	Duke of Devonshire, K.P.
	98,251	456,198	320,305	749	22,638	2,832	
ULSTER.							
Antrim	1,172,402	5,932,681	3,409,123	14,943	202,444	36,599	Sir F. E. W. Macnaghten.
Armagh	428,120	711,276	1,534,984	£07	34,595	7,245	Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Cavan	143,289	313,036	444,411	350	4,825	1,147	
Down	111,917	467,025	278,583	1,204	8,470	1,367	Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
Fermanagh	185,635	1,190,268	302,643	384	8,830	1,299	Marq. of Dufferin, K.P.
Londonderry	267,059	611,927	930,431	396	17,212	2,937	Earl of Erne, K.P. [Bt.
Monaghan	74,170	417,665	240,968	482	3,791	450	Rt. Hon. Sir M. H. Bruce.
Sligo	152,009	513,388	407,851	398	8,376	1,001	Lord Rossmore.
Tyrone	86,206	318,806	274,707	920	5,272	843	Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.
	171,401	778,943	457,664		12,560	1,651	
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway	1,619,814	5,322,334	4,932,242	5,953	103,981	17,961	Lord Clonbrock.
Letcher	214,712	1,502,362	478,311	3,944	21,712	3,067	Lord Harlech.
Mayo	78,618	376,510	137,947	896	6,134	1,022	Earl of Arran.
Roscommon	219,034	1,318,130	318,219	4,881	20,355	3,176	Rt. Hon. The O'Conor Don
Sligo	114,397	585,277	297,204	1,966	7,954	1,786	Rt.-Hon. M. H. Cooper.
	98,013	451,015	219,069	1,367	7,700	1,409	
	724,774	4,234,224	1,450,750	13,041	63,865	10,750	
Total, IRELAND	4,704,754	40,327,947	14,647,746	37,091	540,420	97,587	

* The total number of Emigrants who left Ireland from 1st May, 1857, to 31st Dec., 1899, was 3,796,137.

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, and about 23 miles of electric tram roads. 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 Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

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	£78,121	£82,484
Public expenditure	72,425	72,635
Public debt	276,852	272,852

Lieut.-Governor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Henniker (with house) £1,800
 Clerk of the Rolls, Sir James Gell, Kt. 1,000
 First Deemster, Thomas Kneen 1,000
 Second Deemster, S. Stevenson Moore 1,000
 Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring 1,000
 Receiver-General, Colonel W. J. Anderson... 230
 Sec. to Govt. & Treasr., A. B. Herbert-Story 500
 Speaker, House of Keys, A. W. Moore, M.A. unpr.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

comprise the bailiwicks of Jersey (including the Minquiers and Ecréhou Rocks) and Guernsey (in the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of Alderney, Sark, and Herm), situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances of from ten to thirty miles. 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 Jetou 35,243, Alderney, 1,857, and Sark, 570. The land under cultivation in Jersey amounted in 1900 to 19,234 acres, and in Guernsey 11,623 acres, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and wheat, and in Guernsey green crops and oats. There were 2,447 horses, 12,272 cattle, 258 sheep, and 5,841 pigs in Jersey in 1900; in Guernsey, 1,638 horses, 7,029 cattle, 319 sheep, and 4,743 pigs. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents Her Majesty. French is the official language of the local legislatures, 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 or judicial body. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The islands being all but exempt from imperial 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.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1898 ... £1,299,111
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1898 1,553,065

JERSEY.—Lieut.-Governor, Major-General Henry Richard Abadie, C.B. £1,700
 Govt. Sec., Lieut.-Col. A. Ward-Simpson.
 Bailiff, William Henry Venables-Vernon.
 Dean, Very Rev. George Orange Balleine, M.A.
 Attorney-Gen., Adolphus Hilgrove Turner, M.A.
 Viscount, Reginald Raoul Lemprière.
 Solicitor-Gen., Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.
 Receiver-General, Theodore Le Gallais.
 Revenue, 1899, £93,676; Expenditure..... £95,376
 Public debt, 1900 312,531

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Lieut.-Gov., Maj.-Gen. M. H. Saward..... £1,700
 Government Sec., Col. W. Bell, C.B., A.D.C.
 Bailiff, Sir 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
 Supt. of Education, J. A. Munday.

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 conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them; and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (i.e., possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1189, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, three Lord Mayor of London" (in reality, four times, A.D. 1297, 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.

Lord Mayor. £10,000.			
The Rt. Hon. Frank Green	{ Vintry	Ald. Shff. Mayor.	1891 1897 1900
Private Secretary, William Jameson Soulsby, C.B.	{ Mansion House, E.C. }		

Aldermen.	Ward.	Address.	1872	1874	1881
Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart.	Broad Street	29 Fleet Street, E.C.	1872	1874	1881
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	Cripplegate	41 Hill St., Mayfair, W. ...	1874	1875	1882
Sir Reginald Hanson, Bt., L.L.D.	Billingsgate	4 Bryanston Square, W. ...	1850	1881	1886
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart.	Bridge Without	31 Lombard Street, E.C. ...	1883	1882	1890
Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G.	Castle Baynard	24 Watling Street, E.C.	1884	1885	1891
Sir Joseph Renals, Bart.	Aldersgate	108 Fane Street, E.C.	1888	1892	1894
Sir Walter Hny. Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	Lime Street	43 Gloucester Square, W. ...	1888	1892	1895
Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, Bt. G.C.I.E.	Farringd. Within	Balls Park, Hertford	1888	1884	1896
Sir Horatio D. Davies, K.C.M.G., M.P.	Bishopsgate	21 Bishopsgate St., Without	1889	1887	1897
Sir John Voce Moore, Kt.	Candlewick	35 King William Street, E.C.	1889	1893	1898
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bt. ...	Bassishaw	The Wood, Sydenham Hill	1890	1888	1899

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Kt., M.P.	Cornhill	50 Cornhill, E.C.	1891	1893	.....
Sir Marcus Samuel, Kt.	Portoken	20 Portland Place, W.	1891	1894	.....
Sir James Thomson Ritchie, Kt.	Tower	■ Lime Street, E.C.	1891	1896	.....
John Pound	Aldgate	84 Leadenhall Street, E.C. ...	1892	1895	.....
Walter Vaughan Morgan	Cordwainer	Christ's Hospital, E.C.	1892	1900	.....
Sir William Purdie Treloar ...	Farringd. Without	Ludgate Hill, E.C.	1892	1899	.....
John Charles Bell	Coleman St.	95 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. ...	1894	.....	.....
George Wyatt Truscott	Dowgate	3 Suffolk Lane, E.C.	1895	.....	.....
Frederick Prat Alliston	Broad Street	45 Friday Street, E.C.	1895	1898	.....
Samuel Green	Wallbrook	28 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. ...	1897	.....	.....
Sir John C. Knill, Bart.	Bridge Within	5 Adelaide Place, E.C.	1897	.....	.....
Thomas Vezey Strong	Queenhithe	196 Upper Thames Street, S.E.	1897	.....	.....
Harry George Smallman	Cheap	3 Queen Street, E.C.	1898	.....	.....
Thomas Boor Crosby, M.D.	Langbourne	13 Fenchurch Street, E.C. ...	1898	.....	.....

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Appointed by the Court of Aldermen.

	Elect.		Elect.			
RECORDER —Sir Forrest Fulton, q.c.	£4,000	1900	Cashier, R. A. Warren	£300	1893	
High Steward of Southwark, The Recorder			Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall),			
	£79	7	0	Herbert George Savill	£1,000	1887
Clerk to Lord Mayor, Cecil G. Douglas , q.c.	£1,150	1887	Assistant, S. Richards	£500	1888	
Assistant, J. G. Trotter	£550	1887	Cashier and Account., John H. Major ...	£200	1895	
Appointed by the Court of Common Council.						
TOWN CLERK —Sir John Braddick Monckton,			2nd Master, Frederick Wm. Hill, M.A.	£500	1890	
Knt., F.S.A.	£3,500	1873	Head Master of Freeman's Orphan School,			
Com. Serjeant, F. A. Bosanquet , q.c.	£2,000	1900	R. E. Montague, M.A.	£500	1890	
Judge of City of London Court (and other			Registrar of Mayor's Court, David			
offices), Robert Malcolm Kerr , LL.D.	£3,200	1859	Harrison	£750	1900	
Assistants Judge of the Mayor's Court,			Sword-Bearer, George J. W. Winzar ...	£500	1874	
Frank St. Ither Jackson	£1,250	1900	Common Crier, Col. Eustace B. Burnaby	£400	1885	
Commissioner of Police, Lieut.-Col. Sir			Marshal, Edmund Stan ey	£300	1899	
Henry Smith, K.C.B.	£1,500	1890	Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain,			
Comptroller, Edgar Alexander Baylis	£2,000	1868	G. A. Pickering	£1,000	1854	
Remembrancer, Sir Prior Goldney, Bt.	£2,000	1882	Registrar City of London Court, James			
Solicitor, H. Homewood Crawford	£2,250	1885	Anstey Wild, jun.	£1,700	1889	
Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark,			High Bailiff of do., J. E. Sly	£600	1892	
Thomas Roderick	£1,500	1884	Prothonotary, Edgar Alexander Baylis ...	£100	1879	
Medical Officer and Public Analyst, Wm.			Librarian, Charles Welch, F.S.A.	£750	1888	
Sedgwick Saunders, M.D., F.I.C., F.S.A.	£1,700	1874	Keeper of Guildhall, James Gannon	£650	1880	
Coroner, Samuel Fred. Langham	£1,155	1884	Medical Officer Port of London, Wm. Col-			
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read	£210	1896	lingridge, M.D., M.R.C.S.	£1,000	1880	
Surveyor, Andrew Murray, A.R.B.A.	£1,250	1891	Principal of the Guildhall School of Music,			
Head Master of City of London School,			William Hayman Cummings	£1,000	1896	
Arthur Tempest Pollard, M.A.	£1,250	1889				

CHAMBERLAIN—Sir Wm. J. R. Cotton, Knt., £2,000. Elected by the Livery, 1893.

Sheriffs, Walter Vaughan Morgan (Ald.), Christ's Hospital, E.C. and Joseph Lawrence, 183 Fleet Street, E.C.

Under-Sheriffs, Joseph David Langton, 12 New Inn, Strand, W.C., and Thomas Henry Gardiner, 8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

Dr.	INCOME.	£	Cr.	EXPENDITURE.	£
Rents and Quit-rents		186,458	Balance overpaid on General Account ...		12,477
Renewing Fines		129	Expenses of Civil Government		73,118
Interest on Government Securities		1,179	Donations, Pensions, &c.		21,185
Do. on Stocks and Securities		2,244	Educational Expenses		16,852
Income Tax Retained		2,876	Administration of Justice (Criminal) ...		8,425
Markets, viz. :—			Office of Coroner (gross)		2,669
Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington		22,667	City Library, Museum, Art Gallery		9,517
London Central Markets, Smithfield...		131,427	Collection and Management, Rates, &c. ...		40,776
Leadenhall		7,839	Charges on Markets, viz. :—		
Billingsgate		24,327	Billingsgate		20,127
Metage of Corn, Fruit, &c.		596	Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington		27,065
Mayor's Court Fees (Gross)		6,129	London Central Markets, Smithfield...		88,051
Judiciary Fees		2,683	Other Markets, &c.		5,722
Reimbursement on Office of Coroner		1,200	Charges: Metage		1,272
" Wages to Workmen, &c.		4,244	Expenses of Magistracy and Police		46,989
" Officer's Salaries		4,800	City Pauper Lunatic Asylum		971
" From Guildhall School			Sanitary Expenses, Port of London		7,332
of Music		575	City of London Grain Duty Loans Sink-		
" Sanitary Expenses, Port			ing Fund Account		1,603
of London		351	Remembrancer's Office Suspense Ac-		
Officers' Surplus Fees and Profits		10,634	count		1,600
Transfers, Expenses in Parliament,			Guildhall School of Music Extension ...		2,282
Remembrancer's Suspense Account ...		3,652	Debenture Stock Redemption		15,000
Sale of Catalogues, &c., Art Gallery			Pensions, including London Almshouses		15,909
Loan Exhibition		843	Fish Market Conversion		7,291
Securities realised		500	Wesleyan Methodist Conference Reception		535
Sale of Freehold Sites, &c.		450	Church Congress Reception		672
Loan raised, viz. :—			Investments		866
London Central Markets		13,000	Bills in Parliament		747
Holborn Valley Improvement Accu-			Loan discharged, viz. :—		
mulated Rents		6,000	London Central Markets		13,000
Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics		458	Expenses of West Ham Park, &c.		2,738
Sundry and Casual Receipts		496	Miscellaneous Expenditure		5,013
(Sundry small sums omitted on both sides			Balance in hand 31st Dec., 1899		1,253
included in the totals.)					
Total ..		£436,408	Total ..		£436,408

Offices—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, 1900, accommodation in permanent schools had been provided for 577,385 children, and schools with accommodation for 5,619 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), 536,019 children. The staff of teachers comprised 10,538 adult, and 2,283 pupil-teachers and candidates.

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 (1900) 755,940; the number sent to industrial schools at the instance of the Board, up to Lady Day, 1900, being 28,555. In addition, many other cases had been referred to various voluntary agencies, &c., to be dealt with. The precepts for the year 1900-1901 amount to £2,172,047, which is at the rate of 13'9³d. in the pound.

MEMBERS (elected Nov. 29, 1900, for 3 years).

Chairman—

Priv. Sec., £400.

Vice-Chairman—

City of London.—Walter H. Key (M.); Canon Ingram (M.); *T. H. Brooke-Hitching (M.); Francis W. Buxton (P).

Chelsea.—*Rev. Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot (M.); *Sydney Black (P.); Mrs. Emma Knox Maitland (P.); *Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger (M.); W. W. Thompson (P).

Finsbury.—Mrs. R. W. Dibdin (M.); Anthony John Mundella (P.); *Rev. E. F. Farrar (P.); Miss Margaret Anne Eve (P.); Rev. E. F. Hosken, M.A. (M.); Jas. Wilson Sharp (M).

Greenwich.—Rev. F. Storer Clark (M.); Mrs. Bridges-Adams (Lab.); *E. A. H. Jay (M); Rev. J. B. Wilson (P).

Hackney.—*Howard A. Kennedy (P.); Rev. Stewart D. Headlam (P.); *Earl of Shaftesbury (M.); Graham Wallas (P.); W. Clive Bridgeman (M).

* Not Members

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 £600
 Principal Clerk, Works Dept.—G. C. Harcourt £500
 School Management Department—F. Wiles £500
 Principal Clerk Industrial Schools, (vacant).
 Store Superintendent—G. Frater £500
 Architect—T. J. Bailey £1,200
 Land Surveyor and Valuer—W. S. Cooke £650
 Inspectors of Schools—G. Ricks, £500; R. McWilliam, £500; F. G. Landon, £450; W. L. Clague, £500; T. Nickal, £500; G. Girling, £500; J. Murray, £400; W. H. Winch £400
 Singing Instructor—A. L. Cowley £270
 Drawing Instructors—A. W. F. Langman, £350; A. Wilkinson £350
 Assistant Superintendent of Drawing and Suitable Occupations—J. Vaughan £200
 Organising Physical Exercises for Boys—T. Chesterton, £200; G. O. H. Smalls £195

Medical Officer of the Board—Prof. William R. Smith, M.D., D.S.C., F.R.S.E.D., £600.

Solicitor—Charles Edward Mortimer, 22 Surrey Street, W.C.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25th MARCH, 1900.

	INCOME.	£
Balance in hand 25th March, 1899	312,248	
Day Schools (Government grants, Fee grants, &c.)	709,291	
Deaf and Blind Classes	4,712	
Evening Continuation Schools (Government grants, School fees, &c.)	21,825	
Industrial Schools ('Treasury grants', &c.)	6,140	
Loans raised	512,395	
Precepts	2,663,330	
Scholarships Fund	1,911	
Sundries	3,822	
Total	£3,705,704	

Lambeth (East).—Thomas Gaultrey (P.); Rev. Arthur W. Jephson (P.); George Crispe Whiteley (P.); Henry C. Gooch (M).

Lambeth (West).—Thomas Jas. Macnamara, M.P. (P.); Rev. Wm. Hamilton (P.); *Rev. J. Hughes (P.); *Rev. Allen Edwards, Junior, (M.); *S. Creswell (M.); John Sinclair (P).

Marylebone.—Edmund Barnes, J.P. (M.); *Rev. E. S. Smith (M.); *W. M. Graham-Harrison (M.); *Miss Susan Lawrence (M.); J. A. Murray Macdonald (P.); *Mrs. Hilda C. Miall-Smith (P); Hon. E. L. Stanley (P).

Southwark.—Rev. Father Brown (I); Rev. J. Scott Lidgett (P); *Miss Violet Honnor Morton (P); John M. T. Dumphyres (M).

Tower Hamlets.—Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I. (M.); *Rev. Father Beckley (I); *G. L. Bruce (P); Mrs. Francis Homan (P); Rev. Edward Schnadhorst (P).

Westminster.—Major Skinner (M.); Viscount Morpeth (P); *C. Y. Sturge (M); Hon. Maude Lawrence (P); *Sydney Gedge (M).

of last Board.

	EXPENDITURE.	£
Do. Girls & Infants—Mrs. Strachan-Matthews, £200; Miss Kingston	£190	
Deaf Superintendent—W. Nelson	£350	
Exams. of Needlework—Miss Loch, £200; Miss M.A. Christiansen	£200	
Superintendent of the Blind—Miss Greene	£200	
Superintendents of Cookery—Miss Matthews, £200; Miss Briggs, £200; Miss Pattersall, £200; Miss Borthwick, £180; and Miss Cade	£165	
Science Demonstrators—W. H. Grieve, A. Hubble, S. R. Todd, each £200; J. H. Howitt	£190	
Superintendents of Laundry Work—Mrs. Lord, £200; Miss Jones, £180; and Mrs. Kirby	£160	
Organiser & Instructor of Manual Training—S. Barter	£345	
Superintendent of Schools for Special Instruction—Mrs. Burgwin	£350	
Organising Superintendent of the Instruction of Ex-Pupil Teachers, W. T. Goode	£400	

	EXPENDITURE.	£
Day Schools, £1,920,531; Evening Continuation Schools, £86,203	2,006,734	
Enforcement of Compulsion	53,895	
Indus. Schls., £57,422; Office Exp. £48,107	105,529	
Bldgs., £32,375; Deaf. & Bld. Cl., £15,830	48,205	
Loans: Repaymt. £242,935; Int., £331,122	574,058	
Legal Expenses	1,730	
Stamp Duty and Charges on Loans	813	
Purchase of Land	203,984	
Erection of Buildings and Furniture	393,129	
Sundries (£1,274) Schrschs. (£1,790) Fund	3,064	
Balance in hand 25th March, 1900	314,973	
Total	£3,705,704	

Offices, 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 Metropolitan Management Act of 1855, except that under the London Government Act, 1899, there has been some rearrangement of the county boundaries, the principal being that Penge is taken out of, and South Hornsey is added to London. The county 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.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county and 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 Metropolitan 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 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, 1901, the fourth council having been elected in March, 1898. 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 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, and the sanctioning of loans required by vestries (now borough councils); main-drainage, and the sanctioning of local sewers; fire brigade; parks and open spaces; works for prevention of floods by the Thames; bridges over the Thames within the county (but outside the City), and other Thames crossings, including the 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 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; explosive substances and petroleum storage; infant life protection; tramways; locomotives on 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; 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; public health; historic buildings and monuments; rifle ranges; inspection of factories to secure means of escape from fire; suppression of nuisances; regulation of overhead wires; the administration of the Shop Hours and Shop Seats Acts; and the establishment of reformatories for inebriates. 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 30 committees. The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a gross debt of £44,400,000, a Sinking Fund of £21,400,000, and an annual expenditure of about seven millions. The Asylums Committee have special powers under the Lunacy Acts, and manage Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Banstead, Cane-hill, Claybury, Bexley and Horton Manor Asylums. An eighth asylum for 2,000 patients is in process of building, and the provision of a working colony for 300 male epileptic patients has been approved as an experiment. The Industrial Schools are under the care of another Committee: the schools at Feltham and Mayford accommodate 730 boys. A great deal of attention has been given to the organisation of the schools. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts; they have recently formulated schemes for the clearance of insanitary areas in Clerkenwell, Holborn, Southwark, St. Luke's and Poplar, at an estimated net cost of over half a million. The Committee have in hand also the clearance of several smaller areas, and the building of working-class dwellings. Upwards of £1,000,000 has been expended by the Council on the provision of working-class dwellings, which are, generally speaking, self-supporting. The Council is pressed to take up the problem of providing suitable healthy dwellings for the poorer classes and in congested districts, but financial difficulties have hitherto barred the way, it being held by many to be economically unsound to build such dwellings except they are self-supporting. This committee have also taken action in connection with the question of workmen's trains, which has an important bearing upon the housing problem. The Council has established a model municipal lodging-house for men, at Parker Street, Drury Lane. The Bridges Committee are chiefly concerned with Thames crossings, including

not only the bridges over the river but also the tunnel under the river at Blackwall (opened in May, 1897, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen), and the Free Ferry at Woolwich. The rebuilding of Vauxhall Bridge is proceeding; and a foot-tunnel is being constructed under the Thames at Greenwich. Powers were also obtained in 1900 for the construction of a 30 feet (external measurement) tunnel to connect the districts of Rotherhithe and Shadwell. This tunnel will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and is estimated to cost upwards of £2,000,000. The Improvements Committee are engaged upon the formation of a new street 100 feet wide between Holborn and the Strand (authorised by Act of 1899), new approaches to the Tower Bridge, the widening of Mare-street, Hackney, and several smaller improvements; and the Council has obtained Parliamentary powers to embank the Thames from the Houses of Parliament to Lambeth-bridge. The Fire Brigade, directed by the Fire Brigade Committee, has been much increased since the Council came into existence: the authorised staff now numbers over 1,100 men, and several new stations are being built, while old stations are being improved and enlarged.*

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 1,150 acres have since been added. The total number of places is 91, and the yearly cost of upkeep is £114,000.

The disposal of sewage is the work of the Main Drainage Committee. All the sewage of London is conveyed by 87½ 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 2,300,000 tons in a year, being carried out to sea by a fleet of six specially-constructed vessels. The great improvement in the condition of the river observed in late years has been maintained. A comprehensive scheme for enlarging the main drainage system to meet the increased population, and modern sanitary requirements has been recently adopted by the Council. The complete scheme involves an outlay of three millions sterling, and the Council has voted $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions for the first part of the work.

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. £106,000 has been expended on the purchase of premises and the erection of workshops, &c., at Belvedere-road, Lambeth, and a subsidiary depot at Battersea bridge. Works are carried out by the Manager of the Department, who is responsible to the Spending Committees in the same way as a contractor would be; the finances of the department are under the control of the Finance Committee. During the year ended the 31st March last the department executed works to the value of £364,461.

In the 1898 Almanack, particulars were given of the purchase by the Council of the tramways of the London Street Tramways Company, and those of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company within the county, comprising in all about 50 miles of tramway lines, and the depots, stables, &c., connected, therewith. These are

leased to the North Metropolitan Company until Midsummer, 1910, at rents amounting to nearly £60,000 a year, together with 12½ per cent. of the increase in gross receipts over those for the year 1895. On the 31st December, 1898, the Council purchased the undertaking of the London Tramways Company, which is the largest of the systems south of the Thames, extending over 24 miles. These tramways are worked by the Council. The traffic receipts for the year ending 31st March, 1900, amounted to £439,230, and the profit on working was £92,991, or after deducting interest on, and provision for repayment of, capital outlay £51,774. Night services are run on certain routes.

The Council obtained powers in the last session of Parliament for the conversion of all tramways in the county belonging to, or hereafter coming into possession of, the Council to electrical traction.

During the past year the Council has established at Horley, Surrey, a home for female inebriates, with accommodation for 30 patients and the necessary staff.

The Council has decided to purchase land at Ponders End, and to establish a volunteer rifle-range.

Powers are to be sought in the ensuing year to run municipal steamboats on the Thames.

The question of water supply is still engaging serious attention. The Council has resolved to again promote bills for the purchase of the undertakings of the eight London Water Companies.

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 31st March, 1900, amounted to £1,952,876, including street improvements, £614,910; housing of the working classes, £532,187; main drainage, £157,286; fire brigade, £81,729; lunatic asylums, £277,275; and the purchase of tramways, £88,037. 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 348.

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, 1901, expenditure on various improvements and services not exceeding £7,080,495, but a large proportion of this amount was a grant 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 £3,000,000.

The Council issued £5,000,000 of new 3 per cent. London County Consolidated Stock last June. This stock is not to be redeemed at any fixed date, but the Council reserves power to redeem at par 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. This issue was made at a fixed price of £97 10s., and up to the time of closing the list £27,831,380 was

For further particulars, see "Metrop. Fire Brigade."

applied for. The total stock now outstanding amounts to £46,761,638. During 1900, two issues of London County bills were made, £400,000 in February and £600,000 in May, all with a six months currency. The gross debt of the Council, including liabilities transferred from the former counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, stood on 31st March last, at £44,435,192; against this there were loans owing to the Council from the School Board, vestries, and other public bodies amounting to £17,743,791. Property was held to the extent of £2,534,089, and there were also other assets bringing down the net liability to £23,031,516, of which £2,536,903 was remunerative debt incurred for tramways and working class dwellings.

The rating for the year 1900-1 amounts to 12¼d. 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 14¾d.; in 1839-1900 the rate was £13½d.: in 1898-99 and 1897-98 it was 14d.; in 1896-97 and

1895-96, 15d.; in 1894-95 14d.; in 1893-94 13d.; in 1892-93 12½d.; in 1891-92 11¾d.; in 1890-91 13¼d.; and in 1889-90 12½d. The assessable value of the County of London on 6th April, 1900, was £37,549,521—a 1d. rate producing £156,456.

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. 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, 1900, is made up as follows:—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

1. CASH BALANCE on 1 April, 1900 ...	£351,743	
2. RECEIPTS in aid of expenditure:—		
Exchequer Contribution	£664,485	
Interest on loans advanced, on cash balances, &c.	657,165	
Rents	104,018	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	155,093	
		1,580,761
3. TRANSFER from Tramways Account		80,500
4. GRANT from Local Taxation Account under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896		931
5. COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS required to be raised:—		
For General County purposes, equal to a rate of 12¼d.	£1,916,552	
For Special County purposes, equal to a rate of 2¼d.	309,163	
		2,225,715
[Total rate, 14¾d.]		
		£4,239,650

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

1. DEBT:—		
Redemption	£610,164	
Dividends on Stock (less income-tax)	1,377,055	
Interest on sundry liabilities	52,569	
Income Tax	53,885	
Management of stock, &c.	33,683	
		£2,037,361
2. GRANTS:—		
To Guardians for indoor paupers	£326,809	
To Guardians and others out of the Exchequer contribution	252,382	
Registration of Electors	14,500	
Main roads	10,700	
		638,661
3. PENSIONS (including Superannuation and Provident Fund)		51,720
4. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES		151,870
5. JUDICIAL EXPENSES		44,635
6. SERVICES:—		
Main Drainage	£55,010	
Fire Brigade	193,640	
Parks and Open Spaces	113,210	
Bridges, Tunnel and Ferry	45,079	
Embankments	14,680	
Pauper Lunatics	70,570	
Industrial Schools	23,935	
Coroners	33,000	
Weights and Measures	14,635	
Miscellaneous	74,226	
		858,015
7. TECHNICAL EDUCATION		182,000
8. PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES, Inquiries, Rating Appeals, Election of Councillors, &c.		49,255
		3,956,737
9. ESTIMATED CASH BALANCE on 31 March, 1901		242,913
		£4,239,650

The Fourth London County Council.

Chairman W. H. Dickinson, Alderman.
 Vice-Chairman A. M. Torrance, J.P., Islington.
 Deputy-Chairman..... J. S. Fletcher, J.P., Hampstead.

BATTERSEA, 13,298
 * William Davies, P. 5,284
 * John Burns, M.P., P. 5,126
 * Earl of Denbigh, M. 3,715
 A. T. Quecke, M. 3,670

BESMONDSE, 10,552
 * Dr. George J. Cooper, P. 2,977
 [* Joseph Thornton, P. 2,843]
 (Bye-election 24 June, 1899.)
 Arthur Alford Allen, P.
 (vice Joseph Thornton resigned).

BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 7,772
 * Charles Frank, P. 2,733
 * Edwin A. Cornwall, P. 2,580
 J. A. Nix, M. 1,611
 Sir Edward Sassoon, M. 1,599

BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 8,801
 * James Branch, P. 2,275
 * Benjamin F. C. Costelloe, P. 2,155
 Percy Fraby, M. 1,397
 H. H. Finch, M. 1,374
 A. D. Jones, I. 54
 (Bye election 26 Jan., 1907.)

Thos. Wiles, P.
 (vice B. F. C. Costelloe, decers. d.)

BOW & BROMLEY, 10,848
 * Wm. Wallace Bruce, P. 3,082
 * Benjamin Cooper, P. 3,018
 V. J. Hussey-Walsh, M. 2,112
 A. a'Becket-Terrill, M. 1,992

BRIXTON, 10,835
 * William Hayden, M. 2,941
 * Charles Jer me, M. 2,863
 Rev. J. W. Horsley, P. 2,339
 * S. Barclay Heward, P. 2,323

CAMBERWELL (North), 11,955
 * Richard Strong, P. 3,477
 * Henry R. Taylor, P. 3,318
 Guy Lushington, M. 1,834
 F. R. Anderton, M. 1,773

CHELSEA, 12,043
 James Jeffery, P. 4,014
 E. J. Horniman, P. 3,675
 * C. Chapman, M. 3,673
 E. I. Meinertzhagen, M. 3,315

CITY OF LONDON, 25,307
 Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale,
 M.P., M. 5,893
 Duke of Leeds, M. 5,785
 * Benj. L. Cohen, M.P., M. 5,760
 * Henry Clarke, M. 5,780
 (Bye-election 27 March, 1899.)
 Lord Alexr. Thynne, M.
 (vice Duke of Leeds resigned).

CLAPHAM.
 * Lt.-Col. Arthur Rotton, M. 4,785
 * Thomas L. Corbett, M.P., M. 4,757
 D. Martineau, P. 3,929
 H. Gosling, P. 3,842

DEPTFORD.
 * Sidney Webb, P. 4,512
 Robert C. Phillimore, P. 4,437
 H. S. A. Foy, M. 3,218
 * J. M. T. Dumphreys, M. 2,865
 J. Yallop, L. 233

DULWICH, 13,502
 (Bye-election 29 May, 1899.)
 Bryce Grant, M. 3,028
 J. Ratcliffe Cousins, M. 3,011
 H. E. Ramsey, P. 2,521
 A. A. Allen, P. 2,465

FINSBURY (Central).
 Phillip J. Rulland, M. 2,392
 * Richard M. Beachcroft, M. 2,286
 * W. F. Blake, P. 2,267
 Rt. Hon. Sir A. Hayter, P. 1,987
 J. E. Woolcott, I. L. 582

FINSBURY (East).
 * Joseph A. Baker, P. 2,114
 Joseph Benson, P. 2,038
 Walter Smith, M. 1,391
 W. W. Grantham, M. 1,338

FULHAM, 15,757
 Lord Wolverton, M. 4,494
 Edward G. Easton, M. 4,467
 T. Sadler, P. 4,468
 Beaumont Morice, P. 4,043

GREENWICH, 11,604
 Richard S. Jackson, P. 3,989
 John Peppercorn, P. 3,249
 Lord Skelmersdale, M. 3,194
 Dr. W. E. Ball, M. 3,190
 J. M. Mc'Carthy, I. L. 683

HACKNEY (Central), 8,615
 * Thos. McKinnon Wood, P. 3,162
 * James Stuart, P. 3,125
 * P. B. Westacott, M. 2,363
 Hon. Claude Hay, M. 2,291

HACKNEY (North), 12,236
 * Dr. Elijah B. Forman, M. 3,597
 George Lamyand, P. 2,783
 M. Sha'v, P. 2,566
 J. V. Fitzgerald, Q.O., M. 2,274
 E. Reynolds, I. 1,779

HACKNEY (South), 12,130
 * Alfred Smith, P. 3,360
 Edward Browne, P. 3,174
 C. Steel, M. 2,484
 F. B. Oldfield, M. 2,452
 J. R. Macdonald, I. L. 379

HAGGERSTON, 6,74
 * Lord Monkswell, P. 2,057
 * Lt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, P. 2,060
 Stanley Boulter, M. 862
 C. F. Sh Ballard, M. 839

HAMMERSMITH, 13,974
 * William J. Bull, M.P., M. 4,168
 * E. A. Goulding, M.P., M. 4,121
 * Earl Russell 3,197
 Sir R. G. Head 3,164

HAMPSTEAD, 10,033
 * John S. Fletcher, M. 2,344
 * Edward Bond, M.P., M. 2,277
 F. Debenham, P. 1,878
 H. Wilberforce, P. 1,873

HOLBORN, 12,815
 * James F. Remnant, M. 3,117
 Sir John Dickson-Pozunder,
 Bart., M.P., M. 3,011
 * A. Hoare, P. 1,325

HOXTON, 8,209
 * Henry Ward, P. 2,179
 Henry T. Sawell, P. 2,151
 A. Arter, M. 1,567
 T. W. Shaw, M. 1,515

ISLINGTON (East), 10,541
 * Andrew M. Torrance, P. 3,015
 * James Laughland, P. 2,717
 G. F. Mortimer, M. 2,495
 Colonel Alt, M. 2,306

ISLINGTON (North), 11,292
 * Dr. T. B. Napier, P. 3,525
 * Wm. C. Parkinson, P. 3,228
 G. B. Clough, M. 2,880
 Lord Alexr. Thynne, M. 2,801

ISLINGTON (South), 7,954
 * George S. Elliott, I. 2,377
 Howell J. Williams, P. 2,172
 F. Kimber Bull, M. 1,543

ISLINGTON (West), 7,783
 * William Goodman, P. 2,455
 * George H. Radford, P. 2,361
 G. J. Chatterton, M. 1,431
 D. H. Kydd, M. 1,361

KENNINGTON, 9,859
 * Thomas A. Organ, P. 2,672
 * John W. Benn, P. 2,661
 * J. Dixon, M. 2,526
 J. R. Cousins, M. 2,471
 N. P. Palmer, Lab. 68

KENSINGTON (North), 10,168
 George E. S. Fryer, M. 2,319
 * James B. Porter, M. 2,293
 J. Lloyd, P. 2,285
 R. B. Doake, P. 2,209

KENSINGTON (South), 10,843
 * Charles H. Camofell, M. 3,078
 * Richard A. Robinson, M. 3,056
 S. Mayer, P. 648
 I. A. Symmons, P. 639

LAMBETH (North), 7,372
 * Lt.-Col. Charles Ford, P. 1,849
 Francis Samuel Smith, P. 1,557
 Charles Ansell, M. 1,252
 R. Mortimer, M. 1,072

LEWISHAM, 15,431
 George E. Dodson, M. 4,061
 * Theophilus W. Williams, M. 4,025
 J. E. Matthews, P. 3,037
 A. C. Arnold, P. 3,021

LIVEHOUSE, 6,838
 * William Pearce, P. 2,336
 * Arthur L. Leon, P. 2,142
 J. R. Pascoe, M. 1,726
 Sir W. H. Porter, M. 1,553

MARYLEBONE (East), 8,119
 * Lord Farquhar, M. 2,182
 * Edmund Boulois, M.P., M. 2,089
 J. F. Little, P. 1,516
 T. Slater, P. 1,419

MARYLEBONE (West), 10,344
 * Earl of Hardwicke, M. 3,035
 * Edward White, M. 2,892
 Sir Algernon West, P. 2,023
 Hon. J. Wallop, P. 2,015

MILE END, 5,813
John Renwick Seager, P. ... 1,711
Betram Straus, P. ... 1,663
 Major L. Darwin, *M.* ... 1,535
 *G. Bicker-Caarten, *M.* ... 1,492

NEWINGTON (West), 8,232
James D. Gilbert, P. ... 2,633
John Piggott, P. ... 2,599
Dr. Lausdale, M. ... 1,333
A. A. Bethune, M. ... 1,358
W. Langley, Soc. ... 194

NORWOOD, 12,007
 **Col. Frederick Campbell, M.* ... 4,051
 **Dr. Jam's White, M.* ... 4,025
J. E. Matthews, P. ... 3,037
A. C. Arnold, P. ... 3,021

PADDINGTON (North), 8,277
 **William Urquhart, M.* ... 2,142
 **Henry P. Harris, M.* ... 2,088
A. White, P. ... 1,842
W. Stevenson, P. ... 1,816

PADDINGTON (South), 6,462
 **Sir George D. Harris, M.* ... 2,199
Henry A. Harben, M. ... 2,146
C. G. Paddon, P. ... 620
H. C. Biron, P. ... 614

PECKHAM, 11,993
Charles Goddard Clarke, P. ... 3,201
Frederick W. Verney, P. ... 2,849
W. Scott-Scott, M. ... 2,664
W. L. Dowton, M. ... 3,356
J. E. Dobson, I.L. ... 268

POPULAR, 9,874
 **William Crooks, P.* ... 3,632
 **John McDougall, P.* ... 3,310
J. B. Atlay, M. ... 1,585

ROTHERHITHE, 9,576
Ambrose Pomeroy, P. ... 2,778
Harold J. Glanville, P. ... 2,650
 **W. H. C. Payne, M.* ... 2,427
A. Radford, M. ... 2,344

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQ., 10,457
 **R. Crawford Antrobus, M.* ... 3,143
 **Col. Hon. H. Legg, M.* ... 3,036
L. V. Biggs, P. ... 1,035
C. L. Heywood, P. ... 1,041
 NOTE.—Mr. Antrobus was elected an Alderman, and at the consequent bye-election (18 March, 1893), Mr. W. H. C. Payne was returned.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, 3,857
Charles Barratt, P. ... 1,510
Christopher Balian, P. ... 1,450
J. Abrahams, M. ... 1,232
 **Dalby Williams, M.* ... 1,227
 (Bye-Election 6 April, 1900.)
John E. Matthews, P.
 (vice C. Balian, resigned.)

ST. PANCRAS (EAST), 7,470
 **Nathan Robinson, P.* ... 2,952
Frederick Purchase, P. ... 2,741
E. W. Sinclair-Cox, M. ... 1,638
A. F. Calvert, M. ... 1,595

ST. PANCRAS (North), 6,783
 **Thomas H. W. Idris, P.* ... 2,334
David S. Waterlow, I. ... 2,112
 **W. J. Wetenhall, M.* ... 2,001
R. J. Willis, M. ... 1,607
J. Leighton, I. ... 144
A. E. Lucas, I. ... 65

ST. PANCRAS (South), 6,504
 **Sir John Hutton, P.* ... 2,036
 **Sir J. Blundell Maple, M.P.M.* ... 1,830
J. Macdonald, Soc. ... 494

ST. PANCRAS (West), 7,137
 **Dr. Wm. Job Collins, P.* ... 2,424
 **Earl Carrington, P.* ... 2,236
G. Barham, M. ... 2,017
Lord Eleho, M. ... 2,002

SOUTHWARK (West), 8,421
 **Thomas Hunter, P.* ... 2,578
 **Edric Bayley, P.* ... 2,575
Oscar Berry, M. ... 1,201
W. C. Copeland, M. ... 1,193

STEPNEY, 6,244
 **Wm. C. Steadman, M.P.* ... 1,955
 **Walter B. Yates, P.* ... 1,855
 Maj. Evans-Gordon, *M.* ... 1,648
 H. T. A. Chidgey, *M.* ... 1,534

STRAND, 10,526
 **Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn, M.* ... 2,697
 **Thomas Walter Emden, M.* ... 2,343
 Rev. A. W. Oxford, *P.* ... 1,664
 C. Charrington, *P.* ... 1,356
 E. C. Keevil, *I.* ... 327

WALWORTH, 7,668
 **Russell Spokes, P.* ... 2,172
 **Richard Parker, P.* ... 2,165
Hugh F. S. Hole, M. ... 1,239
 T. H. Brooke-Hitching, *M.* ... 1,292

WANDSWORTH, 20,753
 **Dr. G. Blundell Longstaff, M.* ... 6,378
 **Earl of Dunraven, M.* ... 5,493
R. Steven, P. ... 4,583
A. R. Gridley, P. ... 3,954
 (Bye-Election 25 Nov., 1899.)
Mark Maheu, P. ... 4,477
 Major Darwin, *M.* ... 4,245
 (vice Earl of Dunraven, resigned.)

WESTMINSTER, 7,958
 **Louis H. Hayter, M.* ... 2,212
R. W. Granville-Smith, M. ... 2,190
 T. Bremner, *P.* ... 789

WHITECHAPEL, 5,925
 **H. L. Webster Lawson, P.* ... 1,917
William C. Johnson, P. ... 1,768
 L. Campbell-Johnson, *M.* ... 1,322

WOLWICH, 14,230
 (Bye election 24 Feb., 1900.)
William J. Squires, M. ... 4,531
Hon. W. R. W. Peel, M. ... 4,093
 D. Marsh, *I.P.* ... 2,402
 Dr. Lindop, *P.* ... 1,907
 J. R. Macdonald, *P.* ... 1,403

NOTE.—Members of the last Council are marked with an asterisk.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	Electoral Division.
Allen, A. A. (P.)	Bermondsey.
Antrobus, Robert G., J.P.	Alderman till 1904.
Arnold, Sir Arthur, D.L., J.P.	Alderman till 1904.
Baines, J. A.	Alderman till 1904.
Baker, J. A. (P.)	East Finsbury.
Barratt, C. (P.)	St. George-in-the-East
Bayley, Edric (P.)	West Southwark.
Beachcroft, R. Melvill (M.)	Central Finsbury.
Benn, John Williams (P.)	Kennington.
Benson, J. (P.)	East Finsbury.
Blake, W. F.	Alderman till 1904.
Bond, Edward, M.P. (M.)	Hampstead.
Boulnois, E., M.P. (M.)	East Marylebone.
Branch, James, J.P. (P.)	S.-W. Bethnal Green.
Browne, E. (P.)	South Hackney.
Bruce, William Wallace (P.)	Bow & Bromley.
Bull, Wm. J., M.P. (M.)	Hammersmith.
Burns, John, M.P. (P.)	Battersea.
Campbell, C. H., J.P. (M.)	South Kensington.
Campbell, Col. F. (M.)	Norwood.
Carrington, Earl, G.O.M.G. (P.)	West St. Pancras.
Clarke, C. Goddard (P.)	Peckham.
Clarke, Henry, J.P. (M.)	City of London.
Cohen, Benj. L., M.P. (M.)	City of London.

Name.	Electoral Division.
Collins, W. J., M.D., J.P. (F)	West St. Pancras.
Cooper, B. (P.)	Bow and Bromley.
Cooper, G. J. (P.)	Bermondsey.
Corbett, T. L., M.P., J.P. (M)	Clapham.
Cornwall, E. A., J.P. (P.)	N.-E. Bethnal Green.
Cousins, J. R. (M.)	Dulwich.
Crooks, William (P.)	Poplar.
Davies, W., J.P. (P.)	Battersea.
Dew, G.	Alderman till 1904.
Dickinson, W. Hyett	Alderman till 1901.
Dimsdale, Sir J. C., M.P. (M)	City of London.
Dodson, G. E. (M)	Lewisham.
Easton, E. G. (M)	Fulham.
Elliott, G. S. (Ind.)	South Islington.
Emden, T. W. L., J.P. (M.)	Strand.
Farquhar, Lord (M)	East Marylebone.
Fletcher, J. S., J.P. (M)	Hampstead.
Ford, Lieut.-Col. C. (P.)	North Lambeth.
Forman, E. Baxter, J.P. (M)	North Hackney.
Freak, Charles (F)	N.-E. Bethnal Green.
Fryer, G. E. S. (M)	North Kensington.
Gilbert, J. D. (P.)	West Newington.
Glanville, H. J. (P.)	Rotherhithe.
Goodman, Wm. (P.)	West Islington.

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
Gosling, H.	Alderman till 1904.	Poynder, Sir J. Dickson-, Bt., M.P. (M)	Holborn.
Goulding, E. A., M.P. (M) ...	Hammersmith.	Probyn, Lt.-Col. C., J.P. (M) ..	Strand.
Giant, Bryce (M)	Dulwich.	Purchase, F. (P)	East St. Pancras.
Harben, H. A. (M)	South Paddington.	Radford, G. H. (P)	West Islington.
Hardwicke, Earl of (M)	West Marylebone.	Remnant, J. F. (M)	Holborn.
Harris, Sir G. D., J.P. (M) ...	South Paddington.	Ribblesdale, Lord	Alderman till 1904.
Harris, H. P. (M)	North Paddington.	Robinson, Nathan (P)	East St. Pancras.
Haydon, W. (M)	Brixton.	Robinson, R. A. (M)	South Kensington.
Hayter, L. H. (M)	Westminster.	Rotton, Lt.-Col. A., R.A., J.P. (M)	Clapham.
Horniman, E. J. (P)	Chelsea.	Russell, Earl	Alderman till 1904.
Hubbard, N. W.	Alderman till 1901.	Rutland, P. J. (M)	Central Finsbury.
Hunter, Thomas (P)	West Southwark.	Sawell, H. T. (P)	Hoxton.
Hutton, Sir John (P)	South St. Pancras.	Seager, J. Renwick (P)	Mile End.
Idris, T. H. W., J.P. (P) ...	North St. Pancras.	Smith, Alfred (P)	South Hackney.
Jackson, R. S. (P)	Greenwich.	Smith, Frank (P)	North Lambeth.
Jeffery, J. (P)	Chelsea.	Smith, R. W. Granville, (M) ..	Westminster.
Jerome, C. (M)	Brixton.	Spokes, R. (P)	Walworth.
Johnson, W. C. (P)	Whitechapel.	Squires, W. J. (M)	Woolwich.
Lampard, G. (P)	North Hackney.	Steadman, W. C., M.P. (P) ...	Stepney.
Laughland, J. (P)	East Islington.	Straus, B. S. (P)	Mile End.
Lawson, H. L. W., J.P. (P) ..	Whitechapel.	Strong, R., J.P. (P)	North Camberwell.
Lefevre, Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw- (P)	Haggerston.	Stuart, James, (P)	Central Hackney.
Legge, Col. the Hon. H. (M) ..	St. George, Hanover Sq.	Taylor, H. R. (P)	North Camberwell.
Leon, A. L., J.P. (P)	Limehouse.	Thynne, Lord Alexr. (M) ..	City of London.
Longstaff, G. B., J.P. (M) ...	Wandsworth.	Torrance, A. M., J.P. (P) ..	East Islington.
McDougall, John (P)	Poplar.	Tweedmouth, Lord	Alderman till 1904.
Maple, Sir J. B., Bt., M.P. (M) ..	South St. Pancras.	Urquhart, Wm. (M)	North Paddington.
Matthews, J. E. (P)	St. George-in-the-East	Verney, F. W. (P)	Peckham.
Mayhew, Mark (M)	Wandsworth.	Ward, Henry (P)	Hoxton.
Meath, Earl of	Alderman till 1901.	Waterlow, D. S. (P)	North St. Pancras.
Monkswell, Lord (P)	Haggerston.	Webb, Sidney (P)	Deptford.
Napier, T. B., LL.D., J.P. (P) ..	North Islington.	Welby, Lord, G.O.B.	Alderman till 1901.
Organ, T. A. (P)	Kennington.	West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E., K.C.B.	Alderman till 1901.
Parker, R. (P)	Walworth.	Westacott, T. B., J.P.	Alderman till 1901.
Parkinson, W. C. (P)	North Islington.	White, Edward (M)	West Marylebone.
Payne, W. H. C. (M)	St. George, Hanover Sq.	White, James, LL.D. (M) ...	Norwood.
Pearce, William, J.P. (P) ...	Limehouse.	Whitmore, C. A., M.P.	Alderman till 1901.
Peel, Hon. W. R. W., M.P. (M) ..	Woolwich.	Wiles, T. (P)	S - W. Bethnal Green.
Peppercorn, J. (P)	Greenwich.	Williams, Rev. C. Fleming ...	Alderman till 1904.
Phillimore, R. C. (P)	Deptford.	Williams, H. J. (P)	South Islington.
Piggott, J. (P)	West Newington.	Williams, T. W., J.P. (M) ...	Lewisham.
Poland, Sir H. B., Q.C.	Alderman till 1901.	Wolverton, Lord (M)	Fulham.
Pomeroy, A. (P)	Rotherhithe.	Wood, T. McKinnon (P) ...	Central Hackney.
Porter, J. B. (M)	North Kensington.	Yates, W. B. (P)	Stepney.
Porter, Sir W. H. Bart.	Alderman till 1901.		

NOTE.—The italic capital letters (M), (P), (I) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (M) Moderate; (P) Progressive; (I) Independent; (IL) Independent Labour.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, G. Laurence Gomma. £2,000	Public Control Dep., Alfred Spencer £950
Chief Clerk, T. Bell.	Statistical Officer, (vacant)
Engineer, Sir Alexander Binnie, Kt. £2,000	Chemist, F. Clowes, D.Sc. £900
Assistants, E. Bazalgette, C. Elwin, J. E. Worth, H. Bennett.	Parliamentary Agent, H. L. Cripps £1,100
Architect, W. E. Riley	Parks Dep., Lt.-Col. J. J. Sexby..... £600
Chief Asst., J. Hebb.	Chief of Fire Brigade, Comm. L. de L. Wells £900
Valuer, A. Young	Second Off., S. G. Gamble.
Asst. Valuer, E. J. Harper.	Manager Works Dep., W. Adams £1,500
Comptroller, H. E. Haward	Tramways Manager, Alfred Baker £1,000
Asst. Compt., E. Doggett.	Housing Manager (new appointment, not yet filled)..... £800
Solicitor and Deputy Clerk, W. A. Blaxland £1,200	Clerk Asylums Com., R. W. Partridge £1,100
Assistant Solicitor (Conveyancing), G. P. Jackson	Secretary, Technical Education Board, W. Garnett, M.A., D.C.L. £1,250
Medical Officer, Shiley Forster Murphy, M.D. £1,250	
Asst. Med. Officers, Dr. W. H. Hamer, Dr. C. W. F. Young.	

London City Livery Companies.

**THE CITY COMPANIES, NUMBER OF LIVERYMEN (1899),
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 most of the Companies; those marked "†" have revised this year's list, but others withhold information. 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 1900-1901.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Mercers †	183	48,000	35,000	83,000	Geo. H. Blakesley	Sir John Watney ..	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers	183	37,500	500	38,000	{ Murray W. Marshall ... }	R. V. Somers-Smith	Princes St.
Drapers	300	50,000	28,000	78,000	C. N. Dalton, C.B.	W. P. Sawyer	Throgmorton St.
Fishmongers † ...	341	44,533	7,754	52,387	F. J. Underwood ..	J. W. Towse	Adelaide Pl., Lond. Br.
Goldsmiths †	140	43,000	16,000	54,000	{ T. J. Whippam, M.D. }	Sir W. S. Prideaux	Foster Lane.
Skinners †	200	27,500	15,000	42,500	C. Herbert Dorman	E. H. Draper, B.A.	3 Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Tay- lora †	318	37,000	13,000	50,000	Seth Taylor	Edward Nash	30 Threadneedle St.
Haberdashers ..	343	9,000	29,000	38,000	William Tudor ..	J. H. Townend ..	33 Gresham St.
Salters †	182	19,600	1,945	21,500	A. Bowdler Hill ..	E. L. Scott	St. Swithin's Lane.
Ironmongers † ...	40	12,000	11,000	23,000	Percy C. F. Tatham	R. C. A. Beck	Fenchurch St.
Vintners †	214	9,500	1,500	11,000	Barton Stufield ..	C. Lomas	58½ Upper Thames St.
Clothworkers † ...	150	42,000	13,000	60,000	Lord Kelvin	Sir Owen Roberts.	11 Mincing Lane.
<i>The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.</i>							
Apothecaries † ...	150	...	600	...	Charles Browne ..	J. R. Upton	Water Lane.
Armourers and Brasiers	86	7,940	50	8,000	Charles G. Hale ..	Marshall Pontifex	81 Coleman St.
Bakers †	153	1,580	320	1,900	Thomas P. Griffin.	Frank C. Lingard ..	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers	115	...	...	...	Frederick Stanley.	Do.	Monkwell St.
* Basketmakers †	30	None.	...	...	J. G. Unite	J. G. White	[52 Cannon St.]
* Blacksmiths † ...	101	684	None.	684	Andrew Field	W. H. Garrett	16 St. Mary at Hill, E.C.
* Bowyers	25	550	40	590	Sir Dougl. Straight	C. B. Arding	[22 Surrey St., W.C.]
Brewers †	45	4,500	15,000	17,500	Chas. H. Babington	W. Higgins	Addle St., E.C.
* Broderers †	35	...	...	...	Frederick Clench	G. W. Barber, J.P.	[13 St. Swithin's Ln., E.C.]
Butchers †	148	1,233	800	2,018	John Hill	E. J. V. Philpott ..	Bartholomew Close.
Carpenters †	150	10,682	956	11,638	Prof. J. Rog. Smith	S. W. Preston	Throgmorton Av.
* Clockmakers † ...	71	...	...	...	W. D. Cronin	E. C. Overall	[Guildhall].
Cochmakers † ...	105	976	None.	976	{ Lt.-Col. F. J. J. Stohwasser ... }	P. de L. Long	Noble St., E.C.
* Cooks †	85	1,830	150	2,000	G. T. Goodinge ..	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
Coopers †	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	George Holloway ..	John Boyer	71 Basinghall St.
Cordwainers † ...	100	7,700	1,600	9,300	T. Blanford	H. Garrard Clarke	7 Cannon St.
Curriers	80	1,410	62	1,472	Julian Robinson	E. H. Burkitt	6 London Wall.
Cutlers †	100	5,350	59	5,400	E. Beaumont	W. C. Beaumont ..	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.
* Distillers †	55	...	None.	...	W. G. F. Whittingstall	T. G. Vickery	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Dyers	66	6,000	1,000	7,000	...	R. F. Brunskill ..	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
* Fanmakers † ...	90	150	None.	150	Sir A. J. Newton, Bt.	Col. T. D. Sewell ..	[Guildhall, E.C.]
* Farriers †	93	72	None.	72	A. Gerald Smith ..	W. E. Baxter	[9 Laurence Patny Hill.]
* Feltmakers † ...	65	...	125	...	Thomas W. Bowler	Alfred Peachey ..	[27 Salisbury Sq., E.C.]
Fletchers †	18	100	None.	100	Alfred E. Procter	B. Shephard	[6 Finsbury Circus].
Founders †	92	1,855	102	1,957	Rehd. W. Williams	A. G. Wells	13 St. Swithin's Lane.
* Framework Kniters †	93	310	130	440	G. J. Woodman ..	James Funston ..	[63 Finsbury Pavement.]
* Fruiterers †	98	90	...	...	Ald John Pound ..	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Lane].
Ganymers †	46	...	...	...	Philip Crowley ..	R. Goffon-Salmond	[72 Cheapside, E.C.]
Girdlers †	75	3,000	1,300	4,300	Statten Boulnois ..	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St.
* Glass-sellers † ...	42	nil.	21	21	W. D. Ross	R. H. Evans	[50 Gracechurch St.]
* Glaziers	60	260	40	300	{ B. S. Foster- MacGeagh ... }	W. J. B. Tippetts	[17 Maiden Lane.

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corpo- rate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Warden 1900-1901.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
* Glovers ¶	71	104	48	152	Chas Geo. Hibbert	A. W. Burn.....	[2 Moorgate St. Bldgs.]
* Gold & Silver Wire drawers ¶	130	31	3	38	Col. J. Roper. } Parkington }	W. E. Baxter	[9 Lawrence Pntny. Hill]
Gunmakers ¶	20	800	None.	2,800	D. C. Gibbs ...	F. T. Aston	46 Commercial Rd., E.
Horners ¶	59	89	None.	83	A. W. Timbrell ...	Howard Deighton	[44 King William St., E.C.]
Innholders ¶	85	1,700	227	1,927	H. W. Ball ...	J. A. Druce	College St., Dowgt. Hl.
Joiners ¶	1:1	1,300	None.	1,300	A. Holt	H. L. Bedford ...	[St. Sepulchre's Ch., E.C.]
Leathersellers ¶	151	18,000	5,000	23,000	J. R. Furneaux ...	W. A. Hepburn ...	St. Helen's Place, E.C.
* Loriners ¶	430	1,200	None.	1,200	Fredk. Hovenden.	Col. T. D. Sewell.	[Guildhall, E.C.]
* Masons ¶	51	550	None.	550	E. J. Moore ...	R. L. Hunter	[9 New Sq. Lane, W.C.]
* Musicians ¶	50	400	None.	400	Sir J. Stainer, M.S.D.	J. T. Theobald ...	[35 Bedford Row, W.C.]
* Needle makers ...	65	230	None.	250	Sir F. Seager Hunt	J. K. Farlow ...	[1 Church Ct., E.C.]
Painters ¶	130	700	230	3,000	M. C. Cowtan	H. & T. Pritchard	9 Little Trinity Lane.
* Patten makers ¶	40	50	13	63	Herbt. H. Bartlett	Charles Fitch	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Paviors	400	...	...	...	W. J. Batho.....	William P. Neal ...	[Pinners' Hall, Old Broad St., E.C.]
Peowlers ¶	105	4,400	167	4,567	D. Arden	T. W. Sawbridge	15 Lime St., E.C.
* Plaisterers ¶	49	1,100	30	1,130	L. S. H. Hammack	Alfred J. Mott ...	[22 Bedford Row, W.C.]
Pl. Card Makers ¶	100	50	£55	55	P. F. R. Sailiard	W. Hayes	[Guildhall, E.C.]
* Plumbers	40	880	20	900	...	W. R. E. Coles ...	[1 Adelaide Bgs. Lond. Br.]
Poulters ¶	111	1,020	430	1,450	C. F. Bellamy ...	A. W. Sadgrove...	[1 Gt. Tower St., E.C.]
Saddlers	82	11,200	1,000	12,200	Col. J. Dyson- Lawrie	F. W. Sherwell ...	141 Cheapside, E.C.
* Scriveners ¶	50	...	...	...	H. A. E. de Pinna	J. C. Wootton.....	[2 Finsbury Circus, E.C.]
* Shipwrights ...	200	830	None.	830	Sir J. H. Johnson	W. E. Baxter	[9 Lawrence Pntny. Hill]
Spectacle makers ¶	320	1,100	45	1,145	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hart-Dyke, Bt. M.P.	Col. T. Davies	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Stationers ¶	262	3,100	1,600	4,700	W. Harrison ...	C. R. Rivington ...	Stationers' Hall Ct.
Tallowchandlers ¶	102	...	220	220	Geo. S. Sapsworth	M. F. Monier- Williams	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
* Tin Plate Wks. ¶	103	4 12 4 6 10 4	11 3 8	A. J. Hollington.	E. A. Ebbelwhite, F.S.A.	E. A. Ebbelwhite, F.S.A.	[1 Paper Bldgs, Temple, E.C.]
* Turners ¶	200	64	None.	64	T. B. Crosby, M.D.	W. M. Shirreff ...	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
* Tylers & Bkrs. ¶	76	1,900	80	2,070	Charles Bird.....	A. Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W.C.]
* Upholders ¶	29	292	20	314	S. R. Fuller	Wm. J. Crump ...	[10 Philip Lane, E.C.]
Waxchandlers ¶	27	1,370	230	1,600	C. E. Hartley ...	A. J. Wood	Gresham St., E.C.
* Weavers ¶	103	1,150	1,050	2,200	Jas. Bigwood, M.P.	C. A. Bannister ...	[70 Basinghall St., E.C.]
* Wheelwrights ¶	120	300	None.	300	F. M. Mercer ...	J. B. Scott	[32 Coal Exchange, E.C.]
Wire Workers ¶		(See Tin Plate Workers.)					
* Woolmen ¶	20	376	None.	376	T. J. Caless ...	P. C. C. Francis...	[15 Gt. Winestr St., E.C.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, 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	3,215,544	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	50,658	37,795	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	5,595,101	*
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 1898-99 of £41,419,203, and embraces an area of upwards of 588 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1849 up to and including the year 1898 is 6,8453, with 8,496 in course of erection: the new in lease since 1849 being 2,233.

* 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 four Colonial companies, and of four offices founded in New York.

DATE OF FORMATION.—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. Many of the Life offices also transact other insurance business as well. These are indicated by letters in the column headed "Class." In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital, however, is usually liable for the claims of all branches. The companies in the first part of the Table all transact "ordinary" Life business; the companies doing Industrial business are stated separately.

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, 1899. The amount of the funds taken alone affords no indication of the financial stability of a company, which 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 reinsuring parts of such risks as the offices do not feel justified in retaining in their entirety.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life Office include not only the salaries of officials, rents of offices, cost of advertising, &c., but also in all cases where it is paid 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 Atlas, 3½% of the new premiums goes in expenses, one-tenth of this percentage or 3½% 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 80% 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 amounts 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 tables are employed, those most frequently used being those 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 ($H^m(5)$). 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. 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 $H^m(5)$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the H^m table alone, that the H^m is more stringent than the 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 rates of interest earned and assumed the greater is the surplus, and, speaking generally, the larger the bonus, though bonuses may fall at the time when a more stringent basis is first adopted. The rate of interest earned upon the total funds is stated wherever possible; sometimes only the rate earned upon the investments alone can be ascertained, and in such cases the rate earned appears higher than it would if the total funds had been employed in calculating the rate yielded.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

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.	
1894	P	Absolute	29,669	4,942	97.61	e	H ^m	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1883	P I	Abstainers & Gen. (Ord.)	126,242	26,786	25.46	a	106.9	3 10 0	2 19 10	
1824	P F	Alliance	3,351,115	331,461	10.00		53.5	3 0 0	4 0 10	
1808	P F	Atlas	1,650,248	151,912	14.97		89.0	2 10 0	3 18 6	
1847	M	British Empire	2,859,735	268,836	16.35		96.2	3 0 0	3 19 7	
1854	P	British Equitable	1,749,971	156,260	25.84	a	178.7	3 10 0	4 2 11	
1896	P	British Life	27,073	5,140	79.03		—	—	—	
1891	P I	British Natural Premium	223,401	53,248	73.19		—	—	—	
1833*	P F	Caledonian	1,764,838	189,481	14.83		82.0	3 0 0	3 17 3	
1838	P	City of Glasgow (1½ mos.)	2,523,348	182,307	16.29		87.0	3 0 0	3 14 10	
1829	M	Clergy Mutual	4,184,196	252,721	6.52	f	49.9	2 10 0	4 1 6	
1824	P	Clerical, Medical & Gen.	3,723,557	297,199	12.25		81.4	2 10 0	3 19 8	
1873	M	Colonial Mutual	2,385,266	317,545	23.57	o	138.4	4 0 0	5 10 11	
1861	P F ^m	Commercial Union	2,190,064	212,274	12.20		58.6	3 0 0	4 4 9	
1807	P	Eagle	2,626,079	168,125	16.67	s	92.8	3 0 0	4 3 7	
1823	M	Economic	4,090,159	234,231	15.14	a	100.1	3 0 0	4 0 9	
1823	P	Edinburgh	3,521,134	280,134	13.03		77.4	3 0 0	3 19 2	
1839	P	English & Scottish Law	2,364,906	209,221	16.64		96.3	3 0 0	4 2 8	
1762	M	Equitable	4,681,088	156,193	7.19		45.2	2 10 0	3 11 10	
1859	P	Equitable United States	57,907,896	8,755,462	24.81		108.5	Amer. & Act	4, 3 3 & 3 4 8	
1844	P	Equity & Law	3,656,993	311,819	9.75		59.8	H ^m & H ^m (5)	2 15 0	3 15 5
1832	M	Friends' Provident	2,768,281	177,378	9.28		55.9	Special	3 0 0	4 1 10
1837	P	General	1,727,923	197,365	18.85		103.4	H ^m	3 0 0	4 0 3
1848	P	Gresham	7,223,205	993,596	20.19		102.4	H ^m & Special	3 10 0	4 1 8
1821	P F ^s	Guardian	3,024,524	211,701	15.21	a	90.7	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0	3 16 5
1836*	M F	Hand-in-Hand	1,433,883	196,872	11.98		66.4	H ^m & H ^m (5)	2 0 0	3 15 8g
1820	P	Imperial	2,394,380	222,464	14.68		92.7	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 & 3 3 3	4 3 11
1852	P F ^s	Lancashire	1,090,168	102,765	15.65		84.9	H ^m	3 0 0	3 14 4
1823	P	Law Life	5,072,707	257,845	11.23		70.0	H ^m	2 15 0	4 1 0
1825*	P F ^s	Law Union & Crown*	3,824,665	356,477	13.83		77.8	H ^m	3 0 0	4 0 4
1836	P	Legal & General	3,530,530	281,907	11.04		44.3	H ^m	2 10 0	4 4 6g
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,684,176	398,926	14.03		91.7	H ^m	3 1/2 & 3 3/4	3 19 7
1836	P F	L'pool & London & Globe	5,354,352	239,296	10.00		64.9	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0	3 17 10
1862	P F	London & Lancashire	1,411,108	250,074	24.48		112.5	H ^m	3 1/2 & 4	4 3 3
1720	P F ^m	London Assurance	2,153,472	165,018	11.40		69.7	H ^m	3 0 0	4 4 11
1831	P I	London, Edin. & Glasgow	124,021	39,023	18.07		63.7	H ^m	3 10 0	3 5 9
1806	M	London Life	4,550,570	358,740	4.36	f	32.1	H ^m	3 & 3 1/2	3 18 3
1852	M*	Marine & General	993,538	98,275	19.40		103.1	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0	4 1 11
1867	P	Methodist & General	50,080	82,119	66.59		—	Govt. 1883	4 0 0	3 17 1
1835	M	Metropolitan	2,043,949	161,049	8.27	f	66.4	H ^m	3 1/2 & 3	3 17 10
1859	M	Mutual of Australasia	1,359,363	168,479	26.19		105.0	H ^m	4 0 0	4 18 9
1842	M	Mutual, New York	61,568,033	8,657,863	29.29		90.2	17 Offices	4 0 0	4 11 4
1881	M	Mutual Reserve Fund	616,556	1,052,420	28.50		173.3	American	4 0 0	4 18 6
1830*	M	National Mutual	2,583,995	181,935	15.88	a	106.3	H ^m	3 0 0	4 1 0
1869	M	Natnl. Mutual of Austral.	2,951,502	352,861	25.81		118.9	H ^m	4 0 0	4 18 5
1822	P F ^s	National of Ireland	252,387	17,676	13.61		—	H ^m	3 10 0	3 19 5
1835	M	National Provident	5,379,356	427,490	10.87		73.0	H ^m	3 0 0	3 19 5
1845	M	New York Life	48,177,295	8,377,351	25.88		89.8	Combined	4 0 0	4 12 4
1823	P F	North Brit. & Mercantile	10,990,406	763,602	13.06		76.7	H ^m	3 0 0	4 1 10
1836	P F	Northern	3,687,482	258,311	10.03		61.9	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0	4 0 0
1808	M	Norwich Union	3,893,357	403,744	13.39		56.2	H ^m	3 0 0	4 3 9
1824	P F ^s	Patriotic	182,612	20,888	19.19		—	H ^m	3 0 0	3 17 1
1797	P	Pelican	1,474,357	121,526	13.82		72.8	H ^m	3 0 0	4 2 9

For references see next page.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

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.
1891	PIS	Pioneer	4,896	23,822	75.24	...	H ^m & H ^m (5)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1866	P	Provident	3,271,694	228,907	14.66	100.5	H ^m	3 10 0	3 3 0
1840	M	Provident Clerks	2,026,517	143,104	14.95	93.5	H ^m	3 0 0	3 18 4
1848	P	I Prudential (Ordinary) ...	19,149,471	3,144,464	10.00	49.8	H ^m	3 0 0	3 5 11
1864	P	I Refuge	995,360	300,342	9.56	32.9	H ^m	3 0 0	3 1 11
1806	P	S Rock	2,237,176	156,707	19.30	96.7	H ^m	3 & 3½	3 17 0 ^a
1845	P	F Royal	5,956,471	479,205	12.72	73.4	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0	3 14 6
1720	P	F ^m Royal Exchange	2,609,238	214,466	13.83	72.4	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0	4 2 7
1864	P	Sceptre	817,894	67,923	14.85	95.5	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0	4 3 7
1896*	P	S Scottish Accident	12,687	8,978	22.62	41.9	—d*	...	...
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	4,145,789	250,248	13.68	57.3	H ^m & H ^m (5)*	2 10 0	4 6 1
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	4,318,035	354,374	13.26	81.4	H ^m	3 0 0	4 4 7
1865	P	Scottish Imperial	5,028,284	56,444	17.67	100.7	H ^m	3 10 0	3 16 5
1881	P	Scottish Life	522,001	67,244	17.55	71.6	H ^m	3 5 0	4 4 4
1876	P	S Scottish Metropolitan ...	420,675	69,096	19.75	86.5	H ^m	3 15 0	4 2 6
1837	M	Scottish Provident	11,347,759	624,081	10.88	64.4	H ^m	3 10 0	4 6 6
1883	P	S Scottish Temperance	511,052	92,139	17.47	78.9	H ^m	3 10 0	4 0 5
1824	P	F Scottish Union & Nat. ...	3,915,570	316,110	13.49	83.9	H ^m	3 0 0	3 18 7
1815	M	Scottish Widows	15,008,661	968,567	9.75	63.0	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0	4 4 4
1893*	P	S Sickness, Accident & Life	15,655	5,411	29.05	45.0	d	...	...
1825	P	Standard	9,353,765	841,335	19.69	100.5	English	3 & 3½	4 2 8
1843	P	Star	4,828,287	559,030	15.72	88.1	H ^m	3 0 0	3 15 9
1810	P	S Sun Life	4,069,603	451,513	15.33	84.6	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0	4 3 10
1865*	P	Sun Life of Canada	1,879,750	421,019	30.65	95.4	H ^m	4 0 0	5 12 10
1813*	P	F Union	2,443,580	347,433	15.81	86.7	H ^m	3 0 0	3 16 2
1824	P	United Kent	679,107	39,896	15.51	92.4	Special	3 0 0	4 3 7
1840	M	United Kingdom Temp. ...	7,029,061	479,161	11.56	74.1	H ^m & H ^m (5)	2 10 0	3 17 9
1854	P	Universal	919,726	76,016	16.59	95.7	H ^m	3 0 0	4 2 0
1825	P	University	1,031,974	57,297	14.06	79.7	H ^m & H ^m (5)	2 10 0	3 16 2
1860	M	Victoria Mutual*	99,294	11,483	23.84	e	H ^m	3 0 0	3 18 5
1836	P	Westminster & General. ...	6,642	58,831	19.37	118.0	H ^m	3 0 0	4 2 0 ^c
1824	P	FS Yorkshire	897,685	76,837	15.64	72.7	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0	4 2 6 ^g

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1883	P	O Abstainers & General ...	10,316	10,744	54.41 ^a	e	Eng. No. 3	3 & 3½	4 0 11
1863	P	British Legal	182,222	119,011	51.39	e	Eng. No. 3	3 5 0	3 9 10 ^c
1866	P	O Brit. Workman's (8 mos.)	509,018	431,728	42.35 ^a	e	Eng. No. 3	4 0 0	4 9 1
1881	P	O London, Edin. & Glasgow	137,856	310,924	46.53	e	Eng. No. 3	3 10 0	3 5 9
1869	P	London & Manchester ...	177,842	107,824	50.04	e	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0	2 7 3 ^c
1864	P	O Pearl	971,278	732,153	46.52 ^a	e	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0	3 9 9
1848	P	O Prudential	15,708,696	5,168,959	39.05	e	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0	3 4 9
1864	P	O Refuge	530,596	996,256	51.41	e	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0	2 14 3
1841	M	O Wesleyan & General. ...	424,243	411,664	47.03	e	Eng. No. 3	3 10 0	3 18 8
1870	P	Yorkshire Provident	6,115	12,306	51.48	e	Eng. No. 3	3 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 yet filed with Board of Trade.
 e = New Premiums not stated.
 f = Does not pay Commission.
 g = Interest earned excludes Reversions.
 m = Transact Marine Business also.
 * Sickness and Accident. Accident business commenced 1885.
 * Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1805.

* Eagle. Excluding £7,966 for cost of pensions.
 * Equitable. With additional reserve of more than one-third of clear surplus.
 * Hand-in-Hand. Fire Business commenced 1866. Funds stated exclude General Accumulated Funds of £2,475,113.
 * Law Union and Crown amalgamated 1892.
 * London, Edin., and Glasgow. Expenses exclude amount charged to Capital.
 * Marine and General. Also insures Mariners, &c., effects. Expenses include those of Marine Branch.
 * National Mutual. Amalgamated 1896.
 * Rock. Interest in last year of valuation period £2 ca. 4d.
 * Scot. Acc. Accident Business commenced 1877.
 * Scot. Amicable. Net premiums valued at 31 per cent.; so strengthening Reserves by £200,000.
 * Sun of Canada. Commenced in Great Britain in 1893.
 * Victoria Mutual. Accepts monthly payments.
 * Union. Fire Business commenced 1774.

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	5	1	13	8	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	2	9	2	0	2	41	3	6	9	2	17	10	2	13	11
22	2	0	3	1	14	4	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	3	11	2	1	2	42	3	8	8	2	19	10	2	15	9
23	2	1	2	1	15	1	1	13	4	33	2	12	2	5	2	2	2	4	43	3	10	11	3	1	11	2	17	9	
24	2	2	1	1	15	11	1	14	0	34	2	14	1	2	6	5	2	3	6	44	3	13	3	3	4	2	19	9	
25	2	3	1	1	16	7	1	14	9	35	2	15	8	2	7	9	2	4	10	45	3	15	9	3	6	7	3	11	
26	2	4	1	1	17	6	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	9	3	2	6	2	46	3	18	5	3	9	0	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	18	5	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	10	10	2	7	6	48	4	4	1	3	14	5	3	9	3
28	2	6	6	1	19	5	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	12	5	2	9	0	50	4	11	6	4	0	7	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	2	0	6	1	18	2	39	3	2	7	2	14	2	2	10	7	55	5	12	0	5	0	3	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	2	1	7	1	19	1	40	3	4	6	2	15	11	2	12	3	60	7	0	8	6	6	8	5	16	3

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 21.			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.			
Absolute	1	16	6	2	0	7	2	7	3	2	15	4	3	5	10	3	19	7	4	13	4	5	13	9	7	4	6			
Abstainers General ..	1	13	9	1	16	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	2	9	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	9	5	10	6	6	17	1	4		
Atlas	2	2	5	2	4	8	2	8	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	5	8	0	6	14	3	0		
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	7	4	0	0		
British Equitable	1	19	0	2	3	0	2	9	0	2	16	6	3	3	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	15	4	4	12	0	5	15	9	7	7	8	8		
Brit. Workman's Gen. ..	1	16	11	2	0	6	2	2	2	2	13	2	3	2	1	3	13	11	4	9	6	5	10	7	...	...	...	...	...
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	9	
City of Glasgow	2	1	6	2	4	6	2	9	6	2	15	6	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	6	
Clerical, Med. & Gen. ..	1	18	7	2	2	9	2	8	7	2	16	4	3	2	2	9	13	2	4	16	3	6	0	1	7	11	3	3	3	
Colonial Mutual	1	18	4	2	2	1	2	7	4	2	14	10	3	3	3	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	12	0	7	3	3	0	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	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	4	4	
Economic	1	15	5	1	19	0	2	10	4	2	11	1	2	19	6	3	10	9	4	5	5	5	5	3	6	12	3	3	3	
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	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	5	5	
Equitable	2	4	5	2	4	2	1	2	13	5	2	19	10	3	7	11	3	17	10	4	10	7	5	8	0	6	12	3	3	3
Equitable, U.S.	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5	5	5	
Equity and Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5	5	5	
Friends' Provident ..	1	18	2	2	1	3	2	5	9	2	11	2	2	18	1	3	7	0	3	19	3	4	16	8	6	1	9	9	9	

NAME OF OFFICE.	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.																																																																												
General	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	15	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0																																																																												
Gresham	1	19	8	2	3	3	2	9	10	2	16	3	3	5	8	3	18	0	4	14	3	5	16	3	7	6	5																																																																												
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6																																																																												
Hand-in-Hand	2	4	5	2	7	11	2	13	7	3	0	8	3	9	10	4	1	2	4	15	2	5	15	7	7	1	1																																																																												
Imperial	1	19	4	2	1	11	2	6	11	2	13	6	3	2	1	3	13	2	4	7	5	5	6	6	6	14	3																																																																												
Lancashire	1	18	4	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	15	0	3	3	6	3	15	0	4	10	6	5	10	6	6	17	10																																																																												
Law Life	2	0	1	2	3	8	2	9	4	2	16	2	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	0	5	10	9	6	17	6																																																																												
Law Union & Crown..	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0																																																																												
Legal and General ...	2	1	2	2	5	1	2	10	9	2	17	7	3	5	11	3	16	7	4	10	9	5	10	6	6	19	5																																																																												
Life Assoc. of Scot... L'pool & Lond. & Gl... London & Lancashire London Assurance ...	1 19 8 1 18 7 1 16 9 2 0 8	2 4 4 2 2 11 2 0 10 2 4 0	0 2 2 2 1 2 2 10 2 2 9 2	2 10 0 2 9 3 2 13 7 2 16 3	2 16 0 2 16 3 2 13 2 2 16 3	2 17 0 3 5 6 3 2 4 3 4 11	3 5 4 3 5 6 3 2 4 3 3 4	3 17 4 3 16 0 3 12 5 3 16 5	4 13 4 4 11 3 4 6 10 4 11 5	5 13 8 5 14 8 5 9 1 5 11 5	6 19 5 7 5 11 6 18 11 5 7 2	7 2 5 7 5 11 6 18 11 7 2 11	8 7 4 8 8 7 7 11 5 9 1 5	9 5 13 9 8 7 8 9 4 9 1 5	10 6 15 10 8 6 10 11 5 10 12 6	11 7 16 11 8 7 11 9 4 11 10 5	12 8 17 12 9 8 12 10 9 12 11 10	13 9 18 13 10 9 13 11 10 13 12 11	14 10 19 14 11 10 14 12 11 14 13 12	15 11 20 15 12 11 15 13 12 15 14 13	16 12 21 16 13 12 16 14 13 16 15 14	17 13 22 17 14 13 17 15 14 17 16 15	18 14 23 18 15 14 18 16 15 18 17 16	19 15 24 19 16 15 19 17 16 19 18 17	20 16 25 20 17 16 20 18 17 20 19 18																																																																														
Lnd., Edin., & Glas... *London Life	1 19 11 2 10 6	2 3 4 2 14 0	2 4 2 2 10 0	2 8 11 3 0 4	2 15 10 3 8 6	3 4 7 3 16 10	3 15 10 4 12 0	4 12 0 5 8 8	5 13 0 6 9 4	6 14 0 7 10 0	7 15 0 8 11 0	8 16 0 9 7 0	9 17 0 10 8 0	10 18 0 11 9 0	11 19 0 12 10 0	12 20 0 13 11 0	13 21 0 14 12 0	14 22 0 15 13 0	15 23 0 16 14 0	16 24 0 17 15 0	17 25 0 18 16 0	18 26 0 19 17 0	19 27 0 20 18 0	20 28 0 21 19 0	21 29 0 22 20 0	22 30 0 23 21 0	23 31 0 24 22 0	24 32 0 25 23 0	25 33 0 26 24 0	26 34 0 27 25 0	27 35 0 28 26 0	28 36 0 29 27 0	29 37 0 30 28 0	30 38 0 31 29 0	31 39 0 32 30 0	32 40 0 33 31 0	33 41 0 34 32 0	34 42 0 35 33 0	35 43 0 36 34 0	36 44 0 37 35 0	37 45 0 38 36 0	38 46 0 39 37 0	39 47 0 40 38 0	40 48 0 41 39 0	41 49 0 42 40 0	42 50 0 43 41 0	43 51 0 44 42 0	44 52 0 45 43 0	45 53 0 46 44 0	46 54 0 47 45 0	47 55 0 48 46 0	48 56 0 49 47 0	49 57 0 50 48 0	50 58 0 51 49 0	51 59 0 52 50 0	52 60 0 53 51 0	53 61 0 54 52 0	54 62 0 55 53 0	55 63 0 56 54 0	56 64 0 57 55 0	57 65 0 58 56 0	58 66 0 59 57 0	59 67 0 60 58 0	60 68 0 61 59 0	61 69 0 62 60 0	62 70 0 63 61 0	63 71 0 64 62 0	64 72 0 65 63 0	65 73 0 66 64 0	66 74 0 67 65 0	67 75 0 68 66 0	68 76 0 69 67 0	69 77 0 70 68 0	70 78 0 71 69 0	71 79 0 72 70 0	72 80 0 73 71 0	73 81 0 74 72 0	74 82 0 75 73 0	75 83 0 76 74 0	76 84 0 77 75 0	77 85 0 78 76 0	78 86 0 79 77 0	79 87 0 80 78 0	80 88 0 81 79 0	81 89 0 82 80 0	82 90 0 83 81 0	83 91 0 84 82 0	84 92 0 85 83 0	85 93 0 86 84 0	86 94 0 87 85 0	87 95 0 88 86 0	88 96 0 89 87 0	89 97 0 90 88 0	90 98 0 91 89 0	91 99 0 92 90 0	92 100 0 93 91 0	93 101 0 94 92 0	94 102 0 95 93 0	95 103 0 96 94 0	96 104 0 97 95 0	97 105 0 98 96 0	98 106 0 99 97 0	99 107 0 100 98 0

* London Life. These rates are for nearest age and are subject to reductions—anticipated to be not less than 55%—in the eighth year and thereafter.
a Abstainers Rates are less.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the assured however die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The annual premiums payable throughout the endowment period, or till death if previous, for the assurance of £100 at

various ages of entry and maturity, are given in the next table. Endowment assurance may be taken either with or without participation in profits; it is usually advantageous to take participating policies. The discounted bonus system described above is also applied to endowment assurance policies.

Table with 12 columns for age groups (Age 25 to Age 45) and rows listing various insurance offices like Absolute, British Equitable, and others. Each cell contains numerical values representing premiums.

360 Annual Premiums for, Endowment Assurance—continued.

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.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Royal	B 3	5 84 0	8 5 2	8 7 0	10 14 0	2 17 43	8 04 3	4 5 6	0 7 4	0 0
Royal Exchange	I 3	5 94 0	3 5 2	11 7 1	1 1 0	2 17 33	7 64 2	8 5 6	1 7 5	0 0
*Sceptre	I 3	4 94 0	10 5 4	2 7 3	10 11 0	6 2 15	7 3 7	4 4 3	1 5 7	2 7 5 0 0
+Scottish Accident	B 3	6 84 0	0 5 1	2 26 16	11 10 8	7 2 17	8 3 7	4 4 1	8 5 3	7 7 0
Scottish Amicable	I 3	6 94 1	1 5 5	3 0 6 18	6 12 12	0 2 18	3 3 9	1 4 4	1 5 6	0 7 2 7
Scottish Equitable	I 3	6 0 3 19	5 5 0	0 6 14	7 10 3	4 2 17	1 13 7	8 4 1	8 5 2	11 6 18 1
Scottish Imperial	I 3	2 7 3 17	1 4 19	0 6 15	11 10 10	8 2 14	7 3 5	2 3 19	1 1 5	2 4 7 0 4
Scottish Life	I 3	6 5 4 1	1 5 2	3 6 16	6 6 0	2 17 10	3 8 10	4 3 9	5 4 7	0 3
Scot Metropolitan	B 3	2 5 3 16	0 4 18	6 6 17	4 10 15	10 2 13	1 13 3	5 3 18	5 2 0	7 1 11
aScottish Temperance	B 3	4 11 3 19	7 5 1	10 6 19	4 10 17	0 2 16	7 3 7	3 4 2	3 5 4	11 7 3 6
Scottish Un. & Nat. B.	I 3	5 6 4 1	6 5 4	0 7 3 6	...	2 16 0	3 7 0	4 3 0	5 6 6	7 5 0
Scottish Widows'	I 3	11 6 4 5	3 5 5	9 9 0	...	3 2 10	3 12 10	4 6 10	5 8 0	...
Sickness, Acc. & Life	I 3	5 11 3 19	6 5 0	0 3 6 15	1 10 4	6 2 17	9 3 7	7 4 1	5 3 2	6 18 9
Standard	I 3	6 4 4 1	4 5 3	7 7 0 0	...	2 17 8	3 8 9	4 3 11	5 6 2	7 2 10
Star	I 3	4 8 4 1	2 5 3	0 7 1 0	...	2 15 4	3 7 4	4 3 5	5 11 7	5 5
aSun Life	I 3	4 0 4 0	0 5 2	7 7 0	1 10 11	7 2 15	8 3 7	9 4 3	4 5 6	11 7 3 5
Sun of Canada	I 3	4 5 3 19	1 1 5 3	1 7 2	1 11 0	9 2 15	9 3 7	0 4 2	10 5 6	7 7 6 9
Union	I 3	2 8 3 17	5 4 19	8 6 16	3 0 0	2 14 5	3 5 3	4 0 5	5 3 3	7 1 0
United Kent	I 3	5 6 4 0	6 5 2	1 1 7 0	3 0 0	2 17 0	3 8 0	4 3 3	5 6 2	7 4 7
United King. Temp. B.	I 3	7 9 4 4	6 5 8	1 1 7 10	3 0 0	2 18 4	3 10 6	4 6 6	1 1 5	11 11 5
University	I 3	6 6 4 0	7 5 2	7 6 19	7 0 0	2 18 0	3 8 6	4 3 9	5 6 7	7 4 9
Victoria	B 3	7 5 4 3	6 5 7	4 7 7 1	...	2 18 3	3 9 11	4 6 2	5 10 3	7 10 2
Wesleyan & General.	I 3	5 8 4 3	3 5 4	7 8 7 10	7 11 16	11 2 16	9 3 8	9 4 6	0 5 12	3 7 16 0
*Westminster & Gen.	I 3	4 8 4 0	9 5 4	1 7 3 9	...	2 15 7	3 7 3	4 2 1	5 6 1	1 7 4 10
Yorkshire	B 3	5 6 4 0	2 5 2	7 7 0	1 10 15	8 2 16	8 3 7	3 4 2	5 5 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 25 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.

i With Tontines or Deferred Bonuses. B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.

i London Life, see note p. 358.

a Abstainers rates are less.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and Colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table :-

INCOME.	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES.	
	1882.	1900.	1882.	1900.
	£	£	£	£
Premiums (less re-assurances)	11,658,319	20,829,017	1,941,994	8,078,728
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,356,812	...	11,534
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	8,390,832	45,716	563,530
Increase in value of Investments	238,573	416,552	...	5,083
Fines, Fees, &c.	6,157	13,725	141	992
Miscellaneous.....	44,571	80,817	1,832	137,086
Total Income	17,907,538	32,087,775	1,989,683	8,763,855
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	15,597,349	697,778	3,131,916
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	1,081,438	...	559
Surrenders	734,051	992,682	2,533	44,997
Annuities	512,214	1,503,069	15	6,697
Commission and Expenses.....	1,572,816	2,918,714	935,180	3,597,430
Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	391,680	2,661	458,047
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	354,541	422	5,103
Miscellaneous	7,631	74,133	345	156,357
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	9,084,169	350,749	1,392,549
Total	17,907,538	32,087,775	1,989,683	8,793,855
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	231,339,585	1,529,965	18,392,283

Assurances in Force shown by the latest Returns issued by the Board of Trade	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sum Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sum Assured.
		£		£
	1,739,606	£60,560,713	17,857,134	£172,619,457

ABBREVIATIONS.—A = Accident; Bo = Boiler; Bu = Burglary; Ca = Horse and Cattle; E = Employers' Liability; F = Fire; G = Guarantee; Ha = Hailstorm; L = Life; Li = Licences; Ma = Machinery; M = Marine; Mo = Mortgage; P = Plate Glass.

Est'd	Fire, Accident, Life, &c.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1894	L	Absolute	87, St. James's-street, S.W.
1883	L, A	Abstainers and Gen. (Ord) ..	City-bldgs., Carr's-lane, <i>Birmingham</i> .
1849	{ A, E, P, G, Bu }	Accident	10, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.
1824	F, Ha, L	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
1808	F, L	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C.
1865	G	Bankers' Guar. and Trust	86, King William-street, E.C.
1847	L	British Empire	4 & 5, King William-street, E.C.
1854	L	British Equitable	Queen-street-place, E.C.
1888	F	British Law	5, Lothbury, Bank, E.C.
1863	L	British Legal	1, Richmond-street, <i>Glasgow</i> .
1896	L	British Life	101, St. Vincent-street, <i>Glasgow</i> .
1891	L	British Natural Premium	56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1866	L	British Workman's	Broad-st.-crnr., <i>Bmgham</i> ; West-st, <i>Finsbury-circ.</i>
1881	A, E	Builders' Accident	31 and 32, Bedford-street, Strand.
1805	F, L	Caledonian	19, George-st., <i>Edin.</i> ; 82, King William-st., E.C.
1838	L	City of Glasgow	30, Renfield-st., <i>Glasgow</i> ; 12, King William-st., E.C.
1829	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen. ..	15, St. James's-square, S.W.
1873	L	Colonial Mutual	33, Poultry, E.C.
1867	F, G, L	Co-operative	Long Millgate, <i>Manchester</i> .
1861	F, L, M	Commercial Union	24, Cornhill, E.C.
1807	F	County	50, Regent-street.
1807	L	Eagle	79, Pall Mall, S.W.
1890	F, Bu, A	Eastern Counties	63, Market-place, <i>Hull</i> .
1887	F, Bu, P	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand.
1823	L	Economic	6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
1823	L	Edinburgh	22, George-st., <i>Edinb.</i> ; 11, King William-st., E.C.
1880	A, E, G	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment.
1878	Bo, E	Engine Boiler & Emp. Liab.	12, King-street, <i>Manchester</i> .
1839	L	English and Scottish Law	12, Waterloo-place, S.W.
1762	L	Equitable	Mansion-house-street, E.C.
1873	F, A, E, Bu	Equitable Fire and Accident ..	St. Ann-st., <i>Manchester</i> ; 12 & 13, Nicholas-la., E.C.
1859	L	Equitable, United States	<i>New York</i> ; 6, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
1802	F	Essex and Suffolk	High-street, <i>Colchester</i> .
1890	F, A, E, Bu	Fire Art and General	90, Cannon-street, E.C.
1832	L	Friends' Provident	45, Darley-st., <i>Bradfd.</i> , <i>Yks.</i> ; 17, Gracechch.-st., E.C.
1886	A, E, Bu, G	General (Perth)	42, Tay-street, <i>Perth</i> ; 115, Cannon-street, E.C.
1837	L	General	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1890	A, E, Bu, P	Globe Accident	1, York-street, <i>Manchester</i> ; 13, Cullum-st., E.C.
1891	Bu	Goldsmiths' and General	85, Gresham-street, Guildhall, E.C.
1848	L	Gresham	St. Mildred's-house, E.C.
1821	F, A, E, L	Guardian	11, Lombard-street, E.C.
1840	G	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin-lane, E.C.
1696	F, L	Hand-in-Hand	26, New Bridge-street, E.C.
1868	Ca	Horse, Carriage, and General ..	17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1803	F	Imperial	1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1820	L	Imperial	1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1878	A, Ca	Imp. Acc., Live Stock, & Gen.	17, Pall-mall East, S.W.
1802	F	Kent	High-street, <i>Maidstone</i> ; 124, Cannon-street, E.C.
1852	F, A, E, L	Lancashire	Exchange-st., <i>Manc.</i> ; 14, King William-st., E.C.
1877	A, E, G	Lancashire and Yorkshire	37, Princess-street, <i>Manchester</i> .
1845	F	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1823	L, A	Law Life	187, Fleet-street, E.C.
1892	A, Bu	Law Accident	215, Strand, W.C.
1888	Mo, Li, G	Law Guarantee and Trust	49, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1825	F, A, E, L	Law Union and Crown	126, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1836	L	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C.
1831	Li	Licences	24, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 5, Lombard-st., E.C.

Est'd.	Fire, Accident, Life, &c.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1879	F	Lion	83, Queen-street, E.C.
1835	F, L	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, <i>Liverpool</i> ; 7, Cornhill, E.C.
1838	G, Mo	Liverpool Mortgage	6, Castle-street, <i>Liverpool</i> .
1720	F, M, L	London Assurance	7, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1862	F	London and Lancashire Fire ...	43, Dale-street, <i>Liverpool</i> ; 73, King William-st.
1862	L, A	London and Lancashire	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.
1859	L	London and Manchester	Southwark Exchange, S.E.
1861	P	London and General	19, Haymarket, S.W.
1881	A, L, E, G, Bu	London, Edin. & Glasgow	Insurance-buildings, Farringdon-street, E.C.
1869	A, E, G	London Guarantee and Acc. ...	61, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C.
1716	M	Lloyds	Royal Exchange, E.C.
1824	F	Manchester	98, King-street, <i>Manchester</i> ; 96, Cheapside, E.C.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	9, Mount-street, <i>Manchester</i> .
1875	Ma	Machinery	Temple-chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C.
1852	L	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
1867	L	Methodist and General	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1833	L	Metropolitan	13, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1869	L	Mutual of Australasia	<i>Sydney</i> ; 5, Lothbury, E.C.
1842	L	Mutual, New York	<i>New York</i> ; 16, 17 & 18, Cornhill, E.C.
1831	L	Mutual Reserve Fund	<i>New York</i> ; 79, Cannon-street, E.C.
1864	Bo	National Boiler	22, St. Ann's-square, <i>Manchester</i> .
1892	Bu	National Burglary	10, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1863	G	National Guarant. & Suretyship ..	67, George-street, <i>Edinburgh</i> .
1822	F, L, A, E	National of Ireland	3, College-green, <i>Dublin</i> ; 47, Cornhill, E.C.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral. ...	<i>Melbourne</i> ; 75 & 76, Cornhill, E.C.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1854	P, G	National Provincial	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1897	L	New Era	68a, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
1845	L	New York Life	<i>New York</i> ; Trafalgar-bldgs., Trafalgar-sq., W.C.
1809	F, L	North British & Mercantile	61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1836	F, L	Northern	1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1833	A, E, G	Northern Accident	19, West Nile-st., <i>Glasgow</i> ; 23, Coleman-st., E.C.
1797	F	Norwich Union	Surrey-street, <i>Norwich</i> ; 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1808	L	Norwich Union	<i>Norwich</i> ; 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1836	{ A, E, Ha, } { G, Bu }	Norwich and London Acc.	St. Giles-street, <i>Norwich</i> ; 114, Cannon-st., E.C.
1871	{ A, E, } { Mo G Bu }	Ocean Accident	36-44, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1824	F, A, E, L	Patriotic	9, College-gn., <i>Dublin</i> ; 69, King William-st., E.C.
1864	L	Pearl	London-bridge, E.C.
1797	L	Pelican	70, Lombard-street, E.C.
1782	F	Phoenix	19, Lombard-street, E.C.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	11, Dale-street, <i>Liverpool</i> .
1806	L	Provident	50, Regent-street.
1840	L	Provident Clerks'	27 & 29, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1876	A, E	Provident Clerks' Acc.	61, Coleman-street, E.C.
1855	G	Provident Clerks' Guarantee ..	61, Coleman-street, E.C.
1848	L	Prudential	Holborn-bars.
1849	A, E, G	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C.
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford-st., <i>Manchester</i> ; 29, New Bridge-st., E.C.
1806	A, E, L	Rock	15, New Bridge-street, E.C.
1845	F, L	Royal	Royal Insur.-bdgs., <i>L'pool</i> ; Lombard-st., E.C.
1720	F, L	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C.
1864	L	Sceptre	40, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1877	A, G, L	Scottish Accident	115, George-st., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 27, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1888	F, G	Scottish Alliance	151, St. Vincent-st., <i>Glasgow</i> ; 76, Queen-st., E.C.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	St. Vincent-pl., <i>Glasgow</i> ; 1, Threadneedle-st., E.C.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	111, Union-street, <i>Glasgow</i> .
1881	A, E, G	Scottish Employers' Liability ..	9, King-street, <i>Aberdeen</i> ; 88, Cannon-street, E.C.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	26, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinb.</i> ; 19, King William-st., E.C.
1865	L	Scottish Imperial	183, W. George-st., <i>Glasg.</i> ; 15, King William-st., E.C.
1881	A, L	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edin.</i> ; 13, Clement's-lane.
1876	A, E, L	Scottish Metropolitan	25, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 8, King-st., E.C.

Est'd	Fire, Accident, Life, &c.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinh.</i> ; 17, King William-st., E.C.
1883	A, L	Scottish Temperance	105, St. Vincent-st., <i>Glasgow</i> ; 96, Queen-st., E.C.
1824	F, L	Scottish Union and Nat.	35, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edin.</i> ; 3, King Wm.-st., E.C.
1815	L	Scottish Widows	9, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 28, Cornhill, E.C.
1885	A, E, G, L	Sickness, Accident, & Life ...	24, York-place, <i>Edin.</i> ; 35, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1825	L	Standard	3, George st., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 83, King William-st., E.C.
1843	L	Star	32, Moorgate-st., E.C.
1891	F	State	Exchange-bdgs., <i>L'pool.</i> ; 13, Abchurch-lane, E.C.
1710	F	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1810	A, L, E	Sun Life... ..	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	93, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1714	F	Union	81, Cornhill, E.C.
1824	L	United Kent	High-street, <i>Maidstone</i> ; 124, Cannon-street, E.C.
1840	L	United Kingdom Temp.	1, Adelaide-place, <i>London</i> -bridge.
1834	L	Universal	1, King William-street, E.C.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W.
1860	L	Victoria Mutual	Memorial Hall-buildings, Farringdon-st., E.C.
1859	A, E, G, B, O	Vulcan Boiler	67, King-street, <i>Manchester</i> ; 3, Eastcheap, E.C.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	Corporation-st., <i>Birm'ham</i> ; 18, New Bridge-st., E.C.
1717	F	Westminster	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
1836	L	Westminster and General	28, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
1886	F	West of Scotland	131 St. Vincent St., <i>Glasgow</i> .
1824	F, A, L	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-sq., <i>York</i> ; 2, Bank-bdgs, <i>Princes-st.</i>
1870	L	Yorkshire Provident	10, Corporation-street, <i>Manchester</i> . [E.C.]

Fire Insurance Rates.

RATES.—For merchandise at the principal ports, and for mills and manufactories and other leading industries throughout the United Kingdom, all the tariff or associated offices charge an identical minimum. Non-tariff and some class offices advertise that they assess individual risks on their merits. 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), 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, building containing very hazardous goods or used for any specially hazardous trade will, of course, also increase the risk.

The most recent returns of 46 British Fire Offices give a premium income of £20,154,057; Losses, £12,555,818; Expenses, £6,930,239. Funds exclusive of Capital, £30,714,056; Paid-up Capital, £8,494,063. The losses amount to 62·30 per cent. of the premiums and the expenses to 34·39 per cent., making together 96·69 per cent. of the premiums. In the previous year the losses were 59·61 per cent., expenses 24·79 per cent., together 84·40 per cent. of the premiums.

Rules by which the Personal Estates (including leaseholds) of English Persons, and the Movable Estates of Scottish, Persons Dying Intestate are Distributed.

IN ■■■■ INSTANCE IT ■■ SUPPOSED THERE ARE NO NEARER RELATIONS THAN THOSE NAMED.

[* Where this is prefixed the Regulation applies to Scotland only.]

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, passed in the Session 53 & 54 Vict. c. 29, ■ 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 ■ 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 ■ deceased brother ■ 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 ■ 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.
■ no child, children, ■ representatives of them...		*Three-fourths to child, one-fourth to grandchild.
Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	}	All to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate.
Brother and grandfather.....		Half to brother or sister <i>per capita</i> , half to children of deceased brother or sister <i>per stirpes</i> .
Brother's grandson, and brother's or sister's daughter	}	Whole to brother.
Brother and two aunts.....		All to daughter.
Brother and wife	}	All to brother.
Grandfather, no nearer relation		Half to brother, half to wife.
Father's father, and mother's mother.....	}	All to grandfather.
Grandmother, uncle, or aunt.....		Equally to both.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child.....	}	All to grandmother.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child		*All to uncle or aunt ■ paternal.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece	}	All to uncle.
Uncle's or aunt's children, and brother's ■ sister's grandchildren		*Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister ...	}	Equally to all.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister		*Nephew and niece.
	}	Equally to all.
		*Brother's or sister's grandchildren.
	}	Equally <i>per capita</i> (see NOTE A).
		*All to nephew by brother.
	}	Each in equal shares <i>per capita</i> , and not <i>per stirpes</i> .
		*The same, having regard to NOTE B.

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 ■ 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 <i>in</i> father's side. [<i>Wife.</i>]

Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	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>]
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), ■ nieces, if brother left no son. [<i>Wife.</i>]
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters) ...	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.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first. [<i>Father or grandfather, as case may be.</i>]
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	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. Husband for life; afterwards to only child or to eldest ■ ■ ■ issue of a deceased eldest son. [<i>Husband.</i>] If all daughters, to them equally.
Husband and child or children ...	
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of ■ child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father ...	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors ■ the father's side, issue of such ancestors. [<i>Mother.</i>]
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother. [<i>Mother.</i>]
Mother and sisters	All to sisters. [<i>Mother.</i>]
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to father. [<i>Father.</i>]
Child and grandchild by deceased child	See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c. [<i>Child.</i>]
Brother and grandfather	All to brother. [<i>Brother.</i>]
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson. [<i>Niece.</i>] All to brother's daughter if child of eldest brother.
Brother and two aunts	Brother, all. [<i>Brother.</i>]
Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother. [<i>Wife.</i>]
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather. [<i>Grandfather.</i>]
Father's father, & mother's mother	All to father's father. [<i>Either, or both.</i>]
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt. [<i>Grandmother.</i>]
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	Uncle, unless deceased uncle ■ elder brother, when his child takes all. [<i>Uncle.</i>]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child ...	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>]
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother ...	Nephew. [<i>Two aunts.</i>]
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally. [<i>Either, not exceeding three.</i>]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Nephew by brother. [<i>Either, or both.</i>]
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, ■ of deceased brother. [<i>To either of the nephews and nieces, not exceeding three.</i>]

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 Finance Act of 1894, will be found in detail on pp. 445-446.

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 Appendix), 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.

THE sixth Session of the fourteenth Parliament of the present reign was marked with events of the greatest national importance, the public attention being directed to war with the two South African Republics, and later on to the crisis in China; so that it was not surprising that a waning Parliament was not pregnant of big legislative ambitions. The chief item was the Australian Commonwealth Bill, which embodied the new Constitution accepted by the principal Colonies of Australia.

Several measures foreshadowed in the Queen's Speech were not proceeded with, and these included the Military Manœuvres Bill, the Secondary Education Bill, the Scotch Education Bill, the Lunacy Bill, and the Factory Acts Amendment Bill, while amongst those placed on the Statute Book were the above-mentioned Australian Commonwealth Bill, the Irish Tithe Rent-charge Bill, the Railway Accidents Bill, the Agricultural Holdings Bill, the Housing of the Working Classes Bill, the Limited Liability Companies Bill, the Money-lending Bill, the Elementary Education Bill, the Irish Intermediate Education Bill, the Volunteers Bill, the Military Lands Bill, the Uganda Railway Bill, and several other measures.

Owing to the great expenditure for war supplies the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to meet a very adverse balance. The Budget proposals were an increase of 4*d.* in the pound; 2*d.* per pound on the tea duty; a shilling a barrel on the beer duty; 6*d.* per gallon on the spirit duty; 4*d.* per pound on the tobacco duty. This would produce 12 millions of new revenue.

Parliament was prorogued on August 8, and members knew that a dissolution would take place before the re-assembling of the House. This came early in October, and the Unionists were returned with almost a similar majority as they had at the previous election in 1895.

January 30.—**LORDS.** The Duke of Somerset moved and the Earl of Shaftesbury seconded the Address. In reply to the Queen's speech the Earl of Kimberley urged on the Government the necessity of ensuring the efficiency of the defences of the Empire, and to bring about a speedy termination of the war in South Africa. Lord Salisbury replied, and the debate was continued by Lord Rosebery and Lord Lansdowne. Address agreed to.

COMMONS. The Address moved by Captain Pretyman and seconded by Mr. P. Pease. Speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. Lord E. Fitzmaurice moved an amendment to the Address criticising the Ministry in their preparations for the war in South Africa.

January 31. Debate continued by Mr. Stevenson, Colonel Milward, Mr. Buxton, Sir A. Acland-Hood, Sir R. Reed, and Mr. Brodrick.

February 1. Sir C. Dilke resumed the debate and was replied to by Mr. George Wyndham in a spirited speech.

LORDS. Lord Salisbury said, in respect to the Press attacks on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Sir M. Hicks-Beach had never refused anything that the War Office or the Admiralty thought necessary for the public service. Lord Lansdowne made a statement as to Sir W. Butler's resignation of the Command of the South African Forces.

February 2.—**COMMONS.** After a speech by Mr. Bryce, Mr. Goschen defended Mr. Chamberlain's

administration of the Colonial Office, while Sir E. Clarke threw the responsibility of the war on the Colonial Secretary. Colonel Sanderson caused a scene by stating that "the Nationalists never attacked in front," an expression he subsequently had to withdraw.

February 5. Sir W. Harcourt continued the debate on Lord E. Fitzmaurice's amendment, and was replied to by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Dillon on behalf of the "re-united" Irish party declined to support the amendment.

February 6. Speeches by Mr. Asquith, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Balfour, after which the amendment was rejected by 352 votes against 139.

February 7. Mr. J. Redmond moved an amendment to the Address, urging that the war in South Africa should be brought to a close by reorganising the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which was rejected by 368 votes to 66.

February 9. The Address carried by 229 votes to 39.

February 12. Mr. George Wyndham unfolded the new Military proposals of the Government, which contemplated the addition of 30,000 men to the Regular Army and 50,000 to the Auxiliary Forces. The scheme was criticised by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Charles Dilke.

LORDS. Debate on the new Army proposals of the Government, which were outlined by Lord Lansdowne. Lords Kimberley, Tweedmouth, Wantage, Granby, and Wemyss spoke.

February 13.—**COMMONS.** Resumed debate on the new Military programme, Mr. Wyndham stated that the fifteen additional battalions would involve a permanent annual charge of £785,000 and the new batteries £535,000.

February 14. A Nationalist bill to amend the Irish Local Government Act rejected by 214 votes to 126.

February 15. The Military scheme further discussed.

LORDS. Lord Rosebery delivered an important speech on the crisis, and asked the Government to make proposals which were adequate to meet the serious situation. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Salisbury replied.

February 16.—**COMMONS.** The Supplementary Army Vote of £13,000,000 agreed to after the closure had been carried by 224 votes to 32.

LORDS. Discussion on the administration of the Patriotic Fund.

February 19.—Statement by Lord Lansdowne on the subject of Volunteer Rifle ranges.

COMMONS. Army Votes discussed on the Report Stage.

February 20.—A motion by Mr. D. A. Thomas in favour of re-opening the inquiry into the Jameson Raid negatived, after speeches by Mr. Chamberlain, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Balfour, by 286 votes to 152.

LORDS. Debate on a motion by the Earl of Wemyss, advocating an amendment of the Militia Ballot Act, so that it might be available to be put into force. Lord Salisbury opposed the motion, which was defeated by 69 votes to 42.

February 22.—Lord James' Money-lending Bill re-introduced and read a second time.

COMMONS. A bill introduced by Mr. Chaplin for the better housing of the working classes, read a first time. Committee of Supply on Civil Service Supplementary Estimates. Several important increases foreshadowed.

February 23.—Statement as to Army contractors who had been struck off the list for misconduct. Discussion initiated by the Irish members on the Cromwell Statue.

February 25.—The Navy Estimates. Statement by Mr. Goschen that the contemplated expenditure was £27,000,000 and that the personnel, including reserves, represented 150,000 men. The subsequent discussion indicated general approval of the Government's proposals.

February 27.—Discussion on the Navy Estimates. **LOrds.** The Land Clauses Bill read a third time.

February 28.—**COMMONS.** An Eight Hours Bill for Miners, the second reading moved by Mr. Lewis, rejected by 99 votes to 175.

March 1.—In Committee of Supply, the circumstances under which bluejackets were employed in the war in South Africa discussed.

LOrds. Statement by Lord Lansdowne as to reinforcements for South Africa.

March 2.—**COMMONS.** A bill to amend the Factory Acts, brought in by the Home Secretary. Naval Estimates discussed.

March 5.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in making his annual Budget statement, estimated that owing to the prolongation of the War, the deficit for the current year was £17,770,000, and to 1900-1 £20,225,000, making, with £5,000,000 for contingencies, £43,000,000. Of this sum £30,000,000 would be raised by the issue of a stock of bonds, £8,000,000 by the renewal of Treasury Bills, and £5,000,000 would be reserved for a further issue of those bills. It was proposed to raise £12,317,000 by additional taxation in the ensuing financial year. Income-tax increased by 4*l.* in the pound would produce £6,500,000. An additional shilling a barrel on beer would be imposed, and sixpence a gallon on spirits, fourpence per pound on tobacco, sixpence per pound on foreign cigars, and twopence per pound on tea, while certain stamp duties would be extended. The usual discussion followed.

LOrds. Lord Onslow said that the present famine was without parallel in the history of India. The expenditure for relief works during the financial year was likely to be more than five crores of rupees (about £3,330,000).

March 5.—**COMMONS.** Budget resolution discussed.

March 7.—A bill introduced by Sir F. Fleming on Old-age Pensions talked out on the second reading stage.

March 8.—A bill to prevent the disfranchisement of Volunteers on active service in South Africa read a second time. Navy estimates discussed.

March 9.—The Census Bill read a second time.

March 12.—On the Army estimates Mr. Wyndham said that it was intended to increase the bounties given to the Militia, who in return would serve abroad in special emergencies. Extra capitulation grant would be given to the Volunteers, while the regular Army was to be permanently increased. Sir C. Dilke described the proposals of the Government as a make-shift scheme.

March 13.—The War Loan Bill read a second time by 268 votes to 21.

LOrds. Lord Salisbury stated his reply to the Presidents of the Transvaal and Orange Free State to their overtures for peace.

March 15.—Mr. Balfour announced that the Government did not propose to accept the intervention of any Power in South Africa.

March 16.—On the consideration of Army esti-

mates, Mr. Wyndham announced the proposals of the Government with regard to the training of the Yeomanry and Volunteers.

March 19.—The second reading of the Budget Bill carried by 182 votes to 30.

March 20.—Discussion with regard to "black-listed" firms who had obtained Government contracts from the War Office raised on the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill.

LOrds. Lord Lansdowne made a statement as to the future of the Yeomanry.

March 21.—**COMMONS.** The Government agreed to accept the second reading of a bill introduced by Mr. Goulding extending the Workmen's Compensation Act to agricultural labourers.

March 22.—Discussion on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and a motion in favour of readjustment, initiated by the Nationalist members, rejected after a series of scenes by 220 votes to 102.

LOrds. Lord Russell of Killowen's bill to check secret commissions in trade read a first time; and the Money-lending Bill passed.

March 23.—Discussion in reference to the new regulations in respect of educational grants.

COMMONS. The Nationalist proposal for a Roman Catholic University in Ireland discussed, and on a division negatived.

March 25.—Budget Bill debated.

March 27.—The increase in the beer duty agreed to by 223 votes to 71.

March 28.—A bill dealing with the penalty of flogging for certain offences thrown out by 195 votes to 72.

March 29.—The London Water (Purchase) Bill, rejected by 234 votes to 151. Another Bill on the subject was withdrawn. Committee on the Finance Bill.

April 2.—**LOrds.** Lord Russell of Killowen's bill for the Prevention of Corruption by making illegal secret commissions read a second time.

COMMONS. Finance Bill considered, and a clause remitting the death duties in case of officers and men who died in war leaving estates up to £5000 to their widows and orphans. Committee on the Army Annual Bill.

April 3.—Debate on the Famine in India.

April 5.—The Railways (Prevention of Accidents) Bill, after discussion, was read a second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Trade.

April 6.—The Finance Bill read a third time.

April 26.—The House reassembled after a long Easter recess. Mr. George Wyndham answered several important questions with regard to the war in South Africa.

April 27.—Post Office Vote in Committee of Supply.

April 30.—In Committee of Supply, further expenditure sanctioned for the completion of the Uganda Railway.

May 1.—The cost of the South African war was stated to be £13,250,000 up to March 31st.

May 4.—Civil Service Estimates: Inland Revenue and Post Office Votes discussed.

May 7.—The Uganda Railway Bill read a second time: also the Sea Fisheries Bill.

May 8.—The question of a breach of privilege discussed with regard to a letter addressed to the House by a firm of Liverpool solicitors representing a firm accused of being involved in the quarrels of the War Office. A proposal to limit speeches in the House to twenty minutes, except in the case of Cabinet Ministers, rejected by 137 votes to 91.

LORDS. Debate on the recommendations of the Licensing Act.

May 10.—The Housing of the Working Classes Bill debated on the second reading.

May 14.—Mr. Chamberlain introduced the Commonwealth of Australia Bill, which was to make Australia one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth, firmly united for one of the most important purposes of Government.

LORDS. Lord Lindley, as the new Lord of Appeal, took the oath on his elevation to the Peerage.

May 15.—**COMMONS.** Mr. S. Smith submitted a motion deploring the immorality of present-day plays, but his views were not shared by the House.

May 16.—A Cheap Trains Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Lough, after discussion, rejected by 172 votes to 143.

May 17.—The Housing of the Working Classes Act Amendment Bill read a second time without a division.

LORDS. The Prevention of Corruption Bill referred to a Select Committee.

May 18.—Lord Lansdowne introduced two bills affecting the constitution of Volunteer forces, by which volunteers might enter into an agreement to serve abroad, also to give compulsory power for the acquisition of land to be used for rifle ranges. Both were read a first time.

COMMONS. Committee of Supply on Scottish Estimates.

May 21.—The second reading of the Australian Commonwealth Bill carried without a division.

LORDS. The Scottish Education Bill passed through Committee.

May 22.—An Early Closing of Shops Bill rejected on the second reading by a large majority.

May 23.—**COMMONS.** The second reading of a Bill to Enable Women to sit as Aldermen and Councillors on the London Borough Council's was carried by a majority of 119.

May 25.—Irish Estimates discussed.

LORDS. Lord Lansdowne announced that the Government recognised that 28 days in camp was putting too great a strain on the convenience of the Volunteers and had reduced it to 14 days.

May 28.—The Volunteer Bill read a second time; as also was the Colonial Marriages (Deceased Wife's Sister) Bill after a division, 116 voting for, 31 against. House adjourned for Whitsun holidays till June 18.

COMMONS. Religion in Elementary Schools discussed.

June 18.—House reassembled after Whitsun recess. The Education vote discussed.

June 19.—Army Estimates discussed; forty-one millions sterling voted.

June 20.—The Report stage of the Workmen's Compensation Act (1897) Extension Bill, giving agricultural labourers the benefits of the Act, completed.

June 21.—The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill passed through its Committee stage and reported.

LORDS. The Uganda Railway Bill read a second time.

June 22.—**COMMONS.** Civil Service Estimates in Supply.

June 25.—The Australian Commonwealth Bill read a third time; and the Bill to amend the Housing of the Working Classes Act considered in Committee.

June 26.—The Companies Bill read a second time and referred to the Standing Committee on

Trade. The Money-lending Bill also read a second time.

LORDS. The Duke of Devonshire introduced the Secondary Education Bill.

June 27.—The Bill extending the Workmen's Compensation Act to agricultural labourers read a third time.

June 28.—The Tithe Rent Charge (Ireland) Bill read a second time.

LORDS. Committee on the Volunteer's Bill.

June 29.—The Commonwealth of Australia Bill read a second time after Earl Carrington had criticised in strong terms the action of Mr. Chamberlain.

COMMONS. Hospital administration in South African criticised and debated.

July 2.—The Housing of the Working Classes Bill ordered for third reading.

LORDS. The Militia Ballot, the second reading of which was moved by Lord Wemyss, rejected by 92 votes to 31.

July 3.—The Australian Commonwealth Bill passed through Committee without amendment.

July 4.—**COMMONS.** The Irish Tithe Bill in Committee.

July 5.—The appointment of the Commission of Inquiry into the alleged Hospital scandals in South Africa discussed.

LORDS. The Compensation for Agricultural Labourers Bill read a second time.

July 6.—**COMMONS.** Committee of Supply on the Scottish Estimates.

July 9.—**LORDS.** Royal Assent given by Commission to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill.

COMMONS. Statements made with regard to the situation in China.

July 10.—**LORDS.** Lord Lansdowne made a statement as to the distribution of grants for volunteer ranges.

July 11.—**COMMONS.** Discussion on the Agricultural Holdings Bill. House counted out.

July 12.—The report stage of the Agricultural Holdings Bill concluded. The Housing of the Working Classes Bill read a third time.

July 13.—Supply: On the Home Office vote condition of the London streets and the wages of the police discussed.

July 15.—Mr. Balfour made a statement with regard to the legislative programme for the remainder of the session, and announced the measures to be dropped. The Irish Tithe-Rent discussed on the third reading.

LORDS. Discussion on Ritualistic Practices of the Clergy.

July 17.—**COMMONS.** Naval Estimates: Ship-building programme and water-tube boilers discussed.

July 18.—The Volunteer Bill discussed.

July 19.—Mr. Chamberlain announced that there was no intention of the Government taking over the territory of the South African Company.

LORDS. The formation of a Colonial Reserve for active service discussed.

July 20.—The Financial relations of Great Britain and India discussed.

COMMONS. Several important questions on the Chinese situation answered by Mr. Brodrick.

July 23.—Several important measures advanced stage.

LORDS. The Prohibition of Exportation of Arms Bill read a second time.

July 24.—The Agricultural Holdings Bill read second time.

COMMONS. After some questions on the South

African Hospital enquiry, the Companies Bill was amended in Committee.

July 25.—On the vote for the Salary of the Colonial Secretary, a debate arose on the Government policy in South Africa.

July 26.—The Indian Budget agreed to.

July 27.—Supplementary War Vote of £11,500,000 agreed to.

LORNS. Debate on the Defences of the Empire.

July 29.—COMMONS. Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved for a supplementary war estimate of 13 millions.

August 1.—War Loan Bill read a second time.

August 6.—Stormy scene between Mr. Balfour and Mr. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, with regard to alleged Hospital scandal in South Africa.

August 7.—The Appropriation Bill passed through Committee.

August 8.—Parliament prorogued by Royal Commission.

TABLE OF THE STATUTES

Passed in the Sixth and Seventh Session of the Twenty-Sixth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (63 & 64 Vict.—A.D. 1900).

62 & 63 Victoria.—A.D. 1899.

1. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
2. To raise money by Treasury Bills for the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred.
3. To explain References in the Acts of the last Session of Parliament to the next ensuing Session.

63 & 64 Victoria.—A.D. 1900.

1. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred.
2. To provide for raising Money for the present War in South Africa.
3. To apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the years ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine one thousand nine hundred, and one thousand nine hundred and one.
4. For taking the Census for Great Britain in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.
5. To provide, during Twelve Months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.
6. For taking the Census for Ireland in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.
7. To grant certain duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other duties, and to amend the Law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue and the National Debt, and to make other provision for the financial arrangements of the year.
8. To remove Electoral Disabilities which may arise in the case of Members of the Reserve Militia, and Yeomanry Forces, and in the case of Volunteers, by reason of absence on the Military Service of the Crown.
9. To authorise the grant out of Police Funds of certain Allowances and Gratuities in respect of Police Reservists who are called out on Permanent Service.
10. To remove doubts respecting the powers of the Local Government Board for Ireland for determining the Area on which certain expenses are to be chargeable.
11. To provide further Money for the Uganda Railway.
12. To constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.
13. To amend the County Councils (Elections) Act, 1891.
14. To provide for the admission of Solicitors of Courts of British Possessions to the Supreme Courts in the United Kingdom.
15. To amend the Law relating to Burial Grounds.

16. To make further provision for the term of Office of District Councillors and Guardians.
17. To amend the Royal Naval Reserve (Volunteer) Act, 1859, in relation to calling out the Volunteers for Actual Service.
18. 'To amend the County Surveyors (Ireland) Act, 1852.
19. For the acquisition of Property for building a new Land Registry Office and other Public Offices in London, and for purposes connected therewith.
20. To amend the Law regarding Ecclesiastical Assessment; in Scotland.
21. To prohibit Child Labour Underground in Mines.
22. To extend the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, to Workmen in Agriculture.
23. To amend the Law relating to the Removal of Paupers from England to Ireland.
24. To further amend the Law relating to Veterinary Surgeons.
25. To amend the Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Act, 1843.
26. To amend the Law relating to Charges on Land and to matters connected therewith.
27. For the better Prevention of Accidents on Railways.
28. To amend the Inebriates Act, 1879 to 1899, for Scotland.
29. To assimilate the County Council and Borough Council Franchise in London.
30. To amend the Laws relating to Beer Retailers' and Spirit Grocers' Licences in Ireland.
31. To amend the Law with respect to Customs Duties in the Isle of Man.
32. To amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, with respect to the Liability of Shipowners and others.
33. For the Prevention of Cruelty to Wild Animals in Captivity.
34. To amend the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1852.
35. To restrict the amount of Oil in Manufactured Tobacco.
36. To grant Money for the purpose of certain Local Loans out of the Local Loans Fund, and for other purposes relating to Local Loans.
37. To continue various Expiring Laws.
38. To extend the Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1893, to Teachers serving in the Isle of Man, and to service as a Teacher in that Island.
39. To amend the Volunteer Act, 1863.
40. To extend the Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1893, to Teachers serving in the Island of Jersey, and to service as a Teacher in that Island.

41. To provide for the alteration of the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1899.
42. To amend the Reserve Forces Act, 1882.
43. To amend the Law relating to Intermediate Education in Ireland.
44. To amend the Law relating to the Exportation of Arms, Ammunition, and Military and Naval Stores.
45. To amend the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1892, with respect to relief given by the maintenance of Lunatics and Children, and with respect to the quantity of Land which may be acquired under those Acts.
46. To relieve Members of County Councils and other Local Authorities from disqualification by reason of absence in certain cases.
47. To amend the Law with regard to the Investment of Money paid into a County Court.
48. To amend the Companies Acts.
49. To consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Election and Proceedings of Town Councils in Scotland.
50. To amend the Law relating to Agricultural Holdings.
51. To amend the Law with respect to Persons carrying on business as Money-Lenders.
52. To make further provision for a Naval Reserve.
53. To amend the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1893.
54. To amend the Law relating to the number and salaries of the Staff of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, and to provide for the remuneration of certain of the Commissioners.
55. To amend the Law relating to Executors in Scotland.
56. To amend the Military Lands Act, 1892.
57. To apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
58. To amend the Law relating to Tithe Rent-charge in Ireland.
59. To amend Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
60. To amend the Tramways (Ireland) Acts, 1860 to 1896.
61. To provide for raising a Supplemental Loan for the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and one.
62. To amend the Colonial Stock Acts, 1877 and 1892, and the Trustee Act, 1893.
63. To amend sections forty-two, fifty-one, fifty-four, sixty-nine, one hundred and three, one hundred and fifteen, and one hundred and twenty-one of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and Articles nineteen, twenty-four, and thirty-six of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898.

Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1899—1900.

DECEMBER, 1899.

BANK RATE $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

1. Australian and Canadian volunteers left Cape Town for the scene of fighting.
4. Detachments of Life and Royal Horse Guards left for South Africa.
8. Lord Methuen's division repulsed the Boer attack on his line of communications at Enslin.
8. Sir Archibald Hunter, in a night sortie from Ladysmith, destroyed 2 of the enemy's big guns, ("Long Toms").
10. General Gatacre, misled by treacherous guides, made an unsuccessful attack at Stormberg, but retreated in good order, though with heavy loss of wounded and prisoners.
- Colonel Metcalfe, with 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, made a successful sortie from Ladysmith, destroying another "Long Tom."
11. Lord Methuen's division attacked the Boer lines at Magersfontein. The Highland Brigade lost their leader, General Wauchope, and about 33 per cent. of their number.
- In the Reichstag the Imperial Chancellor (Prince Hohenlohe) announced the approaching introduction of a bill for doubling the fighting strength of the German navy.
12. Mr. Winston Churchill, now M.P. for the Oldham Division of Lancashire, and at the time special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, escaped from prison at Pretoria, after capture in the armoured train affair at Chieveley on Nov. 15.
13. Colonel Porter, with part of General French's force, frustrated an attempt by the Boers to attack Naauwpoort.
15. General Buller sustained a severe reverse at Colenso, Natal, his artillery being severely

handled close to the River Tugela, and 11 guns being captured. Lieut. the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, only son of the Field Marshal, lost his life in attempting to save the guns.

15. The Seventh Division of the Army received mobilisation orders.
16. The conduct of the war in Natal requiring the entire attention of Gen. Buller, and the turn of affairs throughout after Stormberg, Magersfontein, and Colenso being most unexpected, it was announced that Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar, F.C., had been appointed in supreme command, with Lord Kitchener of Khartoum Chief of his Staff.
18. Additional reinforcements accepted from Canadian and Australasian Colonies for service in South Africa.
20. Formation of the City Imperial Volunteer Corps to serve in South Africa announced.
23. Lord Roberts sailed for Cape Town on the s.s. "Dunottar Castle."
- Fatal accident to the Pullman boat train, L.B. & S.C. Railway, near Brighton Station.
25. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum joined F.M. Lord Roberts at Gibraltar.
27. A Company formed at Trenton (N.J.), U.S.A., to purchase the Panama Canal from existing French concessionaires.

Consols, highest, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; lowest, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$.

JANUARY, 1900.

1. The Colonial contingents under Col. Pilcher defeated the Boers at Sunnyside; General French also successfully attacked Rensburg.
- Enrolment of the first members of the City Imperial Volunteers at the Guildhall.

1. In the list of New Year's Honours, Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir John Lubbock were raised to the Peerage.

4. The 3rd Batt. Queen's Own (R. W. Kent R.) left England for Malta, being the first Militia battalion sent abroad since the Crimean War.

5. The G.W.R. steamer *Ibez* lost on the Black Rock off Guernsey, one seaman drowned.

6. Desperate assault on Ladysmith by the investing Boers repulsed by Sir George White and his garrison after 19 hours' continuous fighting. The British loss was 15 officers and 141 men killed, and 25 officers and 238 men wounded.

— First Battalion of the Suffolk Regt. unsuccessfully attacked a Boer position near Bensburg. Colonel Watson killed and over 100 captured.

10. Lord Roberts and his staff arrived at Cape Town.

— The Mansion House Relief Fund for Widows and Orphans of those killed in the War amounted to £527,000.

— The Duke of Connaught sworn in as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

— Arrival at Khartoum of the first through train from Cairo.

11. Gen. Buller again advanced across the Tugela to the relief of Ladysmith, but retired to his lines on 13th.

— Bank rate lowered to 5 per cent.

13. The first detachment of the City of London Imperial Volunteers sailed from Southampton after having the Freedom of the City conferred upon them on 12th. The 2nd detachment sailed on 20th, and the 3rd on 27th January.

18. Bank rate lowered to 4½ per cent.

19. Capture of the notorious Dervish leader Osman Digna near Tokar.

20. Death of John Ruskin and R. D. Blackmore.

— It was stated at Cape Town that the loss of the Boer forces up to this date was 6,425 killed, wounded and missing; and the British loss 7,987 officers and men killed, wounded and missing.

23. General Buller began a third advance to the relief of Ladysmith, and captured a commanding height named Spion Kop. This was subsequently abandoned, General Sir E. R. P. Woodgate was mortally wounded, and the forces retired across the Tugela on 24th and 25th.

25. Bank Rate lowered to 4 per cent.

— Funeral of John Ruskin at Coniston.

27. Funeral of H.H. the Duke of Teck at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

28. 1,000 officers and men of the Imperial Yeomanry, a force specially raised for the war, left Southampton for the Cape.

30. Opening of the Seventh Session of the 26th Parliament of the U.K. by Royal Commission.

— An Imperial Edict issued at Peking, notifying the abdication of the Emperor and the succession of Po Ching, aged 14 years.

Consols, highest, 102¼; lowest, 97½.

FEBRUARY, 1900.

3. An advance begun on the Modder-Kimberley line of operations at Koodoesberg.

— Suspension of Dumbell's Banking Company, I. of Man.

4. General Hector MacDonald with the Highland Brigade occupied Koodoesberg.

5. General Buller again advanced across the Tugela, but returned to his base on 8th.

6. Great speech on Canada and the British Empire by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

7. The Mansion House War Fund amounted to £676,000.

9. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder River Camp; Gen. MacDonald ordered to retire from Koodoesberg.

11. General French, with a large force of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, left Modder River.

14. Despatch received from Lord Roberts that a general advance was being made into the Free State, and that several drifts had been seized.

15. General French, with a mobile force, relieved Kimberley, which had been closely invested since the outbreak of hostilities. General Cronje, with about 5,000 men and 6 guns, evacuated Magersfontein and retreated towards Paardeberg.

— The Lord Mayor opened a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in India. In 10 days this fund reached £100,000.

— Lord Roberts entered Jacobsdal.

16. Supplementary estimate of £13,000,000 and 123,000 men voted for the prosecution of the war.

18. Further advance by General Buller; capture of Monte Christo Hill and re-occupation of Colenso.

— Much excitement caused by the escape of an elephant during a sacred concert at the Crystal Palace.

27. General Cronje surrendered unconditionally at Paardeberg, O.F.S., with all his forces. Lord Roberts, in telegraphing the news, stated his hopes that it would be acceptable to H. M. Government, occurring as it did on the anniversary of Majuba Day.

28. Lord Dundonald, with his cavalry brigade, entered Ladysmith, which had been besieged for 120 days.

Consols, highest, 101¾; lowest, 100½.

MARCH.

1. Lord Roberts entered Kimberley.

2. General Cronje and his fellow prisoners arrived at Cape Town.

5. Sir M. Hicks-Beach announced in his Budget speech additional income-tax and other increases, with a loan of about £43,000,000 to meet the deficit caused by war expenditure.

7-10. Lord Roberts dislodged the enemy from various positions, and General Gatacre occupied Burgersdorp.

7. The Queen ordained that in recognition of the gallantry of her Irish Regiments in South Africa they should wear a sprig of shamrock in future on St. Patrick's Day.

8. The Queen came to London from Windsor, and drove "to see her people" on the afternoons of 8th and 9th.

— Army estimates provided 430,000 men until September.

— Total destruction by fire of the Paris Théâtre Français.

10. Boers defeated at Driefontein.

13. Lord Roberts occupied Bloemfontein.

— Sir Wilfrid Laurier, defending Canada's action in helping the Imperial Forces in South Africa, received a vote of confidence in the Dominion House of Commons by 119 votes to 10.

18. Death of General Sir William Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief in India.

22. The Queen visited wounded soldiers at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.

24. A fourth contingent of Volunteers, 440 strong left Otago, N.Z., for South Africa.

27. Delegates from Australasian Colonies, commissioned to confer with home authorities on the Commonwealth Bill, received by the Queen at Windsor.

— Death of General Joubert, Commander-in-Chief of the Boer Forces.

— Gen. Clements occupied Fauresmith.

28. Railway accident at Glasgow, 5 killed and 30 injured.

29. The Delage Bay Arbitration award issued after eleven years' deliberation Portugal to pay 15,314,000 francs, with interest, to the U.S.A. and U.K.

— Lord Roberts dispersed the enemy at Karee Siding.

31. Birth of a son (Henry William Frederick Albert) to T.R.H. Duke and Duchess of York.

— Part of Col. Broadwood's force fell into an ambush and was captured at Koon Spruit.

— Cambridge won the Boat Race in record time.

— H.R.H. Prince of Wales's *Ambush II.* won the Grand National Steeplechase.

Consols, highest, 102½%; lowest, 99¾.

APRIL.

2. The Queen left Windsor on a visit to Ireland, reaching Kingstown on 3rd.

3. Serious check to British arms at Reddersburg: 600 officers and men captured.

4. The Queen entered Dublin, and was received with the greatest loyalty and enthusiasm.

— Attempted assassination of the Prince of Wales at the Nord Station, Brussels.

— Death of Ghazi Osman Pasha the heroic defender of Plevna.

5. 52,000 shillings handed over to the *Daily Telegraph* Fund, for relief of widows and orphans of soldiers at the war, by the Treasurer of the Brixton Torchlight Procession Fund. The total number of shillings received at this date was 3,935,456.

— The chartered transport *Wingfield* lost after collision with the Union liner *Mexican*; no lives lost.

— Boers under General Villebois de Mareuil attacked near Boshof by Lord Methuen and their leader killed.

9. Serious news received from Kumasi of a native rising after an expedition had been sent to search for the "Golden Stool" or emblem of rule.

14. The Queen visited Kilmainham Hospital — Sir George White, F.C., arrived at Southampton.

20. The Prince of Wales returned to London from Denmark.

21. The Queen held a review of troops in Dublin.

24. The *Powerful* Naval Brigade received with great enthusiasm at Portsmouth.

— First number appeared of the *Daily Express*, a new halfpenny morning newspaper.

25. Relief of Wepener after a gallant defence by Col. Dalgty and the Cape Mounted Rifles.

25. The Queen terminated her visit to Ireland, reaching Windsor on 27th.

— Terrible fire at Hull, Ontario, spreading eventually to Ottawa on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence river. About 15,000 persons were rendered destitute and damage done to the amount of nearly £3,000,000.

Consols, highest, 101½%; lowest, 100¼.

MAY.

1. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York deliver their opinion upon the question of the reservation of the sacrament.

3. Lord Roberts advanced and occupied Brandfort without great opposition, owing to the effective use of cavalry and mounted infantry.

4. The King of Sweden and Norway visited Queen Victoria at Windsor.

7. The Ladysmith naval brigade of H.M.S. *Powerful* marched through London and was reviewed at the Admiralty by the Prince of Wales.

8. Convocation of the University of London met for the first time at the Imperial Institute.

10. Lord Roberts forced the Zand River.

10-11. Sale at auction of the Peel heirlooms realised £62,500.

11. Abduction of "Gyp" in Paris.

12. General Buller advanced along the Helpmakar Road and re-occupied Dundee and Glencoe, which had been abandoned to the enemy since the last day of October, 1899.

— Entry of Lord Roberts into Kroonstad.

14. Mr. Chamberlain introduced the Commonwealth of Australia Bill in the Commons.

17. Col. Mahon, D.S.O., with a flying column relieved Mafeking, which outpost Col. Baden-Powell had successfully defended since 15th Oct., 1899.

23. Official celebration of the 81st birthday of H.M. The Queen.

— Colonel Baden-Powell gazetted Major-General.

24. Lord Roberts invaded the Transvaal at Parys.

— Bank rate lowered to 3½ per cent.

28. Lord Roberts annexed the Orange Free State as the "Orange River Colony."

— Total eclipse of the sun well observed in the South of Europe.

30. Owing to manifestations from "Boxers," a Chinese armed secret society, guards were summoned to the Legations at Peking.

— H.R.H. Prince of Wales's *Diamond Jubilee* won the Derby.

— President Krüger abandoned Pretoria for Watervalboven.

31. The British flag hoisted on the government buildings at Johannesburg, which was officially entered by Lord Roberts on June 1st.

Consols, highest, 102½%; lowest, 100.

JUNE.

3. Opening of the City and South London Railway.

5. Lord Roberts entered Pretoria and witnessed the hoisting of the British flag on the Raadzaal.

12. Sir George White, F.C., presented with the freedom of Belfast.

13. Resignation of the Schreiner Ministry of Cape Colony.

14. Bank rate lowered to 3 per cent.

14. Death of Mrs. Gladstone, widow of the late Premier.

16. Disasterous railway accident at Slough, 5 killed and 70 injured.

17. The Taku forts opened fire on the allied squadrons, which returned the fire and demolished the forts.

18. General Baden-Powell occupied Rustenberg.

21. The Khedive of Egypt arrived at Port Victoria, but owing to indisposition did not land until 27th.

22. The Prince of Wales opened the Wallace Collection at Hertford House, Manchester Square.

23. Relief of Tientsin by the Allies after heavy bombardment by Boxers.

— Sir F. and Lady Hodgson, who had been besieged in Govt. House, Kumasi, broke through the investing rebels with a bodyguard of 600 native soldiers, leaving Captain Bishop and 100 native soldiers to defend the fort. The defence was successfully carried on until the relief of the fort on July 15.

27. The Prince of Wales opened the Central London Railway from the Bank to Shepherd's Bush.

— Admiral Seymour wrote a most cordial letter to Admiral Courrejolles, the French Commander-in-Chief in Chinese waters, warmly praising the gallantry of French forces with the relief expedition.

— Letter from Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., on Military Hospitals in South Africa, appeared in *The Times*.

28. The Khedive visited the Queen at Windsor.

29. Admiral Seymour, unable to advance further for the relief of the Legations, retired upon Tientsin.

30. Disastrous fire at the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd dock at Hoboken, opposite New York. 200 lives lost and great damage done to shipping.

Consols, highest, 103 $\frac{1}{4}$; lowest, 100 $\frac{3}{4}$.

JULY.

2. Trial at Brussels of Sipido, the would-be assassin of the Prince of Wales; ended on July 5 in the release of the culprit on technical grounds.

3. The Khedive visit ed the City of London.

4. The Khedive left England for the Continent.

7. General Buller arrived at Pretoria.

— Statue of Mr. Gladstone unveiled at Athens.

9. Col. Willcocks, with Ashanti Relief Forces, reached Bekwai and relieved the remnant of the Kumasi garrison on 15th.

13. Earl of Hopetoun appointed Governor-General of Australia.

17. *The Times* and other newspapers contained obituary notices of the British Ministers and officers at Peking, less responsible papers giving thrilling details of the massacre. (See Aug. 15.)

— A World's Convention of "Christian Endeavour" Societies held at the Alexandra Palace.

— About 1,500 Boers under De Wet broke through the lines of Generals Hunter and Rundle.

19. Bank rate raised to 4 per cent.

20. *Diamond Jubilee* won the Eclipse Stakes.

21. Private Ward, Devonshire Volrs., won the Queen's Prize at Bisley.

28. The Shah of Persia arrived in Paris on a European tour; owing to the Queen's bereavement his visit to London was abandoned on 30th.

29. Assassination of King Humbert of Italy at Monza.

30. Death of H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha at Rosenau Castle.

30-31. — Surrender to Sir Archibald Hunter of General Prinsloo with about 3,000 followers.

30. Major Beddoes, with a flying column, defeated the rebel Ashantis at Formera and destroyed their stockades.

— A cipher message received from Sir Claude Macdonald that the Peking legations were safe on July 21.

Consols, highest, 100 $\frac{5}{8}$; lowest, 97 $\frac{1}{4}$.

AUGUST.

2. Attempted assassination of the Shah of Persia in Paris.

2. Western Australia decided by a *referendum* to join the Commonwealth.

4. Funeral of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha at Coburg.

5. Marriage of King Alexander of Servia to Madame Draga, *née* Lougnevica, at Belgrade.

9. Funeral of the late King Humbert of Italy, with impressive ceremony at Rome.

10. Plot to kidnap Lord Roberts discovered at Pretoria. The ringleader, Hans Cordua shot on 24th.

— Death of Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England.

13. An International Zionist Congress opened at the Queen's Hall.

— Fatal railway accident near Rome; 15 killed and many injured.

15. Relief of Peking by the Allies, all the Ministers being safe except Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, who had previously been murdered in the streets. (See July 17.)

16. Colonel Hore, after gallantly holding out with a small garrison at Elands River for some weeks, was relieved by Lord Kitchener.

20. Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee left Berlin for China as Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces there.

23. Letters from British M.P.s to Boer officials published as a Parliamentary Paper.

25. Two columns sent out by Col. Willcocks returned to Bekwai, after successful expeditions against the rebel Ashantis.

27. Genl. Buller during a combined advance against Louis Botha in the mountainous district of the Northern Transvaal occupied Bergendal, and earned great praise from Lord Roberts.

27-31. Bubonic plague ascertained to have broken out in Glagow. Rigorous preventive measures were at once taken, and by the energy of the local administration the plague was soon stamped out.

29. Bresci, assassin of King Humbert, sentenced to penal servitude for life.

— Completion of a cable connecting New York, U.S.A., with Emden (Germany).

30. Charles Edward Goss, formerly a clerk in Parr's Bank, sentenced to penal servitude for stealing, on 24 Jan., 1899, bank notes to the total value of £56,600 from the offices in Bartholomew Lane.

— The Boers released over 1,700 British prisoners at Nooitgedacht.

Consols, highest, 99 $\frac{1}{8}$; lowest 96 $\frac{1}{16}$.

SEPTEMBER.

1. The Queen arrived at Balmoral from Osborne.

— Celebration at Constantinople of the Jubilee of the Sultan of Turkey.

— Lord Roberts published a proclamation annexing the Transvaal. This was subsequently re-proclaimed on 25th October.

3. The Mansion House War Fund exceeded £1,000,000.

7. General Baden-Powell arrived at Cape Town, and received a most enthusiastic reception.

9. Terrific hurricane at Galveston, Texas, U.S.A. The whole town was destroyed, and 4,000 people perished.

18. The *Gazette* contained the Queen's Proclamation of the Commonwealth of Australia, as from 1st Jan., 1901, and dissolved Parliament on 25th Sept.; it was also announced that T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York would open the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.

19. Lord Roberts reported considerable successes from Nelspruit and the destruction of many heavy guns.

— General Pole-Carew captured 20 railway engines and much railway stock at Kaapmuiden.

— The Metropolitan Tabernacle, destroyed by fire in 1898, was re-opened by Mr. Spurgeon, the Pastor.

20. The Allies captured the Pei-tang forts from the Boxers.

23. President Loubet entertained 22,000 provincial mayors at Paris.

25. Church Congress opened at Newcastle.

— Parliament dissolved.

26. Further captures of stores and ammunition by General Rundle.

27. Commencement of the General Election.

— The Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia entertained at a farewell banquet at Edinburgh.

29. Mr. Alderman Frank Green elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing civic year.

30. On the 68th anniversary of his birthday it was announced that Lord Roberts of Kandahar was appointed Commander-in-Chief.

Consols, highest, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; lowest, 98.

OCTOBER.

1. General Baden-Powell arrived at Pretoria to assume command of the newly-formed Military Police.

2. General Buller returned to Lydenberg from Spitzkop with prisoners and stock captured from the Boers.

3. Lord Hopetoun entertained at a farewell banquet at the Hotel Cecil.

8. Cook Islands annexed by Lord Ranfurly, Governor of New Zealand.

9. Death of the Marquess of Bute, K.T.

16. The British and German Governments concluded a Treaty enunciating their views and intentions with regard to China.

— The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway appointed Regent during the illness of King Oscar.

— Betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin announced.

17. Prince Hohenlohe resigned the Chancellery of the German Empire, and was succeeded by Count von Bülow.

— Arrival of Count von Waldersee at Peking.

20. Mr. Kruger sailed for Europe on the Dutch cruiser *Gelderland*.

— Sir Redvers Buller started on his return to England in the S.S. *Hawarden Castle*.

21. A trial of Count Zeppelin's Air Ship entirely demonstrated the success of his invention.

— Resignation of Señor Silvela, Spanish Premier; a new Ministry formed on 22nd by General Azcaraga.

24. Successful attack on De Wet by Gen. Barton.

25. The Transvaal annexed by Royal Proclamation.

— Lord Rosebery's racing stable sold at Newmarket, realising 7,305 guineas.

27. Further successes reported against De Wet by troops under General Charles Knox.

— Arrival of the *Aurania* at Southampton with the City Imperial volunteers.

— Arrest of Sipido, the would-be assassin of the Prince of Wales, at Billancourt, near Paris.

29. Death from enteric fever of H.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, grandson of the Queen, while serving with the forces in South Africa.

— The City of London Imperial Volunteers marched from Paddington to St. Paul's, the Guildhall, and the headquarters of the Honourable Artillery Company, through dense crowds of sightseers; many serious accidents occurred in the streets from crushing.

30. Result of the polling in Orkney and Shetland announced, being a gain to the Unionist party; the final figures of the two parties were thus made: Unionists 402, Liberals and Nationalists 268, giving the former a majority of 134.

— Consummation of the Union of the United Presbyterian Church and Free Church of Scotland.

Consols, highest 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, lowest 98

NOVEMBER.

1. At the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield Lord Walseley advocated reform in the administration of the Army and in the Army itself.

2. The Prince of Wales presided at a banquet given by the Honourable Artillery Company to those of its members who had served with the City Imperial Volunteers.

5. De Wet sustained a severe defeat, near Bothaville, at the hands of Col. Le Gallais and General Charles Knox. The British lost Col. Le Gallais, but captured several field pieces and 100 prisoners.

6. In the Presidential Election in the U.S.A. Mr. McKinley was returned to power by a large majority over his opponent Mr. Bryan.

7. *Patience* revived at the Savoy Theatre.

8. Launch at Barrow-in-Furness of the Japanese war-ship *Mikasa*, the largest battleship afloat.

9. General Sir Redvers Buller, F.R.S., arrived at Southampton after nearly a year's arduous service in South Africa.

— Lord Mayor's Banquet at the Guildhall. Speeches by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador.

— Elections of Mayors in all boroughs in England and Wales, including the newly constituted municipalities in the London district.

15. Serious railway accident near Bayonne; 17 killed and 20 injured.

16. Arrest at Johannesburg of several conspirators who had plotted to assassinate Lord Roberts at St. Mary's Church on 18th.

18. Accident to Lord Roberts at Johannesburg.

19. Dumbell Bank Trial ended at Douglas.

22. Death of Sir Arthur Sullivan, the famous composer. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 27th.

— Arrival of ex-President Kruger at Mar-seilles.

29. Lord Roberts left Johannesburg for Durban, Natal, en route to Cape Town, prior to leaving for England to assume office as Commander-in-Chief.

— Triennial election of members of the London School Board.

Consols, highest, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; lowest, 98 $\frac{1}{10}$.

BANK RATE 4 per cent.

- Acland, Sir Henry Wentworth Dyke, 1st Baronet of Oxford, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., aged 85.—*Oct. 16.*
- Adey, Gen. Sir John Miller, G.C.B. (Crimea, Mutiny, Egypt, &c.), aged 81.—*Aug. 25.*
- Airlie, David Stanley William, 8th Earl of, and a Scottish Representative Peer, aged 44.—*June 11* (killed at Hatherley, Transvaal).
- Albright, Arthur, Birmingham philanthropist, introducer of phosphorus as an English manufacture, aged 89.—*July 3.*
- Allen, Sir Geo. Wm, K.C.I.E., aged 69.—*Nov. 4.*
- Anderson, John, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished zoologist, aged 66.—*Aug. 15.*
- Argyll, George Douglas Glassell, 8th Duke of, K.G., K.T., P.C., F.R.S., a distinguished statesman, orator, and writer, head of the house of Campbell, aged 76.—*April 24.*
- Armitage, Benjamin, formerly M.P. for West Salford, aged 76.—*Dec. 4, 1899.*
- Ashburnham, Sir Anchtel, 8th Baronet, aged 71.—*Dec. 2, 1899.*
- Ava, Earl of, son of the Marquess of Dufferin, aged 36.—*Jan. 11.*
- Baker, Rev. Sir Talbot Hastings Bendall, 3rd Baronet of Ashcombe, aged 79.—*April 6.*
- Barron, Sir Henry Page Turner, 2nd and last Baronet, C.M.G., aged 75.—*Sept. 12.*
- Barrow, Sir John Croker, 3rd Baronet, aged 67.—*Sept. 23.*
- Barry, Charles, F.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., architect of Burlington House, Dulwich College, &c., aged 75.—*June 2.*
- Bartelot, Capt. Sir Walter George, 2nd Baronet, aged 45.—*July 23* (killed at Retief's Nek).
- Bates, Sir Edward Percy, 2nd Baronet, aged 54.—*Dec. 31, 1899.*
- Bates, William, the Yorkshire cricketer, aged 41.—*Jan. 8.*
- Bathurst, Sir Frederick Thomas Arthur Hervey, 4th Baronet, aged 67.—*May 20.*
- Bayly, Gen. Abingdon Augustus, R.A. (Punjab), aged 71.—*Aug. 11.*
- Berkeley, Baroness, aged 59.—*Dec. 10, 1899.*
- Biddell, William, formerly M.P. for West Suffolk.—*Oct. 25.*
- Birkmyre, William, formerly M.P. for the Ayr Burghs, aged 61.—*April 18.*
- Blackmore, Richard Doddridge, author of "Lorna Doone," aged 74.—*Jan. 20.*
- Blomfield, Adm. Henry John (Acre and Baltic), aged 74.—*June 4.*
- Blunt, Maj.-Gen. Charles Harris, C.B. (Sutlej, Punjab, and Mutiny), aged 75.—*Aug. 15.*
- Booth, Sir Henry William Gore, 5th Baronet, aged 56.—*Jan. 13.*
- Boyd, Gen. Brooke (Bheel, 1836, Sutlej and Burma), aged 84.—*Nov. 17.*
- Boyd, Gen. Daniel, I.S.C., aged 81.—*Jan. 7.*
- Bridge, Sir John, late Chief Magistrate of Metropolitan Police Courts, aged 76.—*April 26.*
- Bridges, Sir George Talbot, 8th and last Baronet, aged 81.—*Dec. 1, 1899* (about).
- Brooks, Sir William Cunliffe, 1st and only Baronet, formerly M.P. for two divisions of Cheshire, aged 80.—*June 9.*
- Brownrigg, Sir Henry Moore, 3rd Baronet, aged 80.—*Jan. 28.*
- Buchheim, Charles Adolphus, Professor of German at King's College, aged 72.—*June 7.*
- Buckle, Rev. George, Canon of Wells, aged 79.—*Jan. 5.*
- Burton, Sir Frederic William, F.R.S.A., R. H. Acad., formerly a Director of the National Gallery, aged 84.—*March 16.*
- Bute, 3rd Marquess of, K.T., aged 53.—*Oct. 9.*
- Cameron, Sir Roderick William, founder of a line of steamships, aged 75.—*Oct. 19.*
- Campion, Rear-Adm. Hubert, C.B. (Black Sea), aged 74.—*April 13.*
- Carleton, Gen. Henry Alexander, C.B. (Peshawar 1851, and Mutiny), aged 85.—*Feb. 22.*
- Carnegy, Gen. Alexander, C.B. (Indian Mutiny), aged 71.—*Oct. 25.*
- Carter, Hon. Sir Frederick Bowker Terrington, K.C.M.G., Q.C., late Premier, Speaker, and Chief Justice in Newfoundland, aged 80.—*Feb. 28.*
- Cavan, 9th Earl of, K.P., P.C., served in B.N. at Sebastopol and Canton, aged 60.—*July 14.*
- Cheetham, Rt. Rev. Henry, Bishop of Sierra Leone 1870-82, aged 72.—*Dec. 22, 1899.*
- Clarke, Gen. George Calvert, C.B. (Crimea), aged 85.—*Feb. 9.*
- Clerk, John, Q.C., aged 83.—*April 10.*
- Cookson Gen. James Gathorne, late of Madras Cavalry (Mutiny), aged 79.—*June 28.*
- Cotterell, Sir Geers Henry, 3rd Baronet, M.P. for Herefordshire 1857-9, aged 65.—*March 17.*
- Cowan, Sir John, 1st and only Baronet, chairman of Midlothian Liberal Assoc., aged 86.—*Oct. 26.*
- Cowen Joseph, formerly M.P. for Newcastle, aged 69.—*Feb. 17.*
- Cowie, Very Rev. Benjamin Morgan, D.D., Dean of Exeter, aged 83.—*May 3.*
- Crofton, Sir Morgan George, 4th Baronet of Mohil, aged 50.—*Feb. 26.*
- Crump, Frederic Octavius, Q.C., editor of the *Law Times*, aged 59.—*April 15.*
- Cunynghame, Maj. Sir Francis George Thurlow, aged 65.—*Nov. 12.*
- Currey, Henry, Architect of St. Thomas's Hospital, aged 81.—*Nov. 23.*
- Currie, Rev. Sir Frederick Larking, 2nd Baronet, aged 77.—*Nov. 13.*
- Daft, Richard, famous Notts cricketer, aged 64.—*July 18.*
- Darnley, Edward Henry Stuart, 7th Earl of, aged 49.—*Oct. 30.*
- Davidson, Col. Sir David, K.C.B., inventor of the elongated rifle bullet, aged 88.—*May 18.*
- De Moleyns, Thomas, Q.C., formerly County Court Judge, aged 93.—*March 5.*
- De Renzis, Francesco (Baron di Montanaro, &c.), Italian Ambassador in London, aged 61.—*Oct. 28.*
- De Wet, Sir Jacobus Petrus formerly Chief Justice of the Transvaal, aged 61.—*April 19.*
- Dickens, Lt.-Gen. Craven Hildesley, C.S.I., formerly Secretary to Ind. Govt. in Works Department, aged 78.—*July 21.*
- Dickson, Sir Richard, repeatedly Mayor of Dover, aged 77.—*Oct. 13.*
- D'Oyly, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Walters, 9th Baronet, aged 77.—*July 11.*
- Drysdale, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William, K.C.B. (Afghanistan 1839, Gwalior, Sutlej, Punjab, and Mutiny), aged 81.—*Aug. 7.*
- Dumbell, His Honour Sir Alured, Judge of the Chancery Court in the Isle of Man, aged 65.—*March 12.*
- Dunbar, Sir Alexander James, 4th Baronet of Boath, aged 30.—*Nov. 16.*
- Du Plat, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Taylor, K.C.B., an Extra Equerry to the Queen, aged 78.—*Nov. 3.*
- Earle, Sir Thomas, 2nd Baronet, aged 79.—*April 13.*
- Edwardses, Sir Henry Hope, 10th and last Baronet of Shrewsbury, aged 70.—*Aug. 27.*
- Elton, Charles Isaac, Q.C., aged 61.—*April 23.*

- Escombe, Rt. Hon. Harry, q.c., ex-Premier of Natal, aged 61.—*Dec. 27, 1899.*
- Faed, Thomas, B.A. retired, distinguished genre painter, aged 74.—*Aug. 22.*
- Fairfax, Adm. Sir Henry, k.c.b., F.R.C.S. (Alexandria), aged 62.—*March 20.*
- Fairfax of Cameron, John Contée, 11th Baron, aged 70.—*Sept. 23.*
- Fane, Sir Edmund Douglas Veitch, k.c.m.g., British Minister at Copenhagen, aged 62.—*March 20.*
- Farnham, 10th Baron, an Irish Representative Peer, aged 51.—*Nov. 22.*
- Farquhar, Sir Walter Rockcliff, 3rd Baronet, aged 90.—*July 15.*
- Farvell, Sir Thomas, Pres. R. H. Acad., a distinguished sculptor, aged 79.—*July 3.*
- Ferguson, Richard Saul, F.R.S., Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle, aged 78.—*March 2.*
- Finlaison, Alexander John, c.b., Actuary to the National Debt Commissioners, aged 60.—*Sept. 17.*
- Finnie, William, formerly M.P. for North Ayrshire, aged 72.—*Dec. 3, 1899.*
- Forbes, Archibald, the War Correspondent, aged 62.—*March 30.*
- Forsyth, William, q.c., M.P. for Marylebone 1874-80, aged 87.—*Dec. 26, 1899.*
- Fraser, Hon. Sir Malcolm, k.c.m.g., formerly Colonial Secretary, Surveyor-General, &c., for West Australia, aged 65.—*Aug. 17.*
- Furse, Ven. Charles Wellington, Canon and Archdeacon of Westminster, aged 79.—*Aug. 3.*
- Gardiner, His Honour William Dundas, Judge of the Bath County Court District.—*Sept.*
- Geddes, Sir William Duguid, LL.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Aberdeen University, aged 71.—*Feb. 9.*
- Gillilan, Gen. Thomas, I.S.O. aged 81.—*June 27.*
- Gladstone, Catherine, Mrs., widow of late Premier, aged 83.—*June 14.*
- Glyn, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Thomas, c.b., c.m.g. (Crimea, Mutiny, and S. Africa 1875-9), aged 69.—*Nov. 21.*
- Godfrey, Sir John Fermor, 4th Baronet, aged 71.—*Feb. 25 (about).*
- Goldney, Sir Gabriel, 1st Baronet, M.P. for Chippenham 1865-85, aged 86.—*May 8.*
- Goldsworthy, Sir Roger Tuckfield, k.c.m.g., late Governor of the Falkland Isles, aged 60.—*May 5.*
- Gort, Standish Prendergast, 4th Viscount, aged 80.—*Jan. 9.*
- Gough, Col. (Maj.-Gen.) Hon. George Hugh, c.b. (Egypt, Soudan, and two Transvaal Wars), aged 47.—*March 29 (killed at Norvalds Pont).*
- Graham, Lt.-Gen. Sir Gerald, c.o.b., c.m.g., F.R.C. (Crimea, China, Egypt, and Soudan), aged 68.—*Dec. 17, 1899.*
- Greenaway, Gen. Thomas, I.S.O., aged 80.—*Aug. 3.*
- Grimsbaw, Thomas Wrigley, c.b., M.D., Registrar-General for Ireland, aged 60.—*Jan. 23.*
- Grove, Sir George, c.b., D.O.L., formerly Director of the Royal College of Music and Editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, aged 79.—*May 24.*
- Hagarty, Sir John Hawkins, late Chief Justice in Ontario Court of Appeal, aged 83.—*April. 26.*
- Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, k.c.m.g., q.c., M.P. for Holborn (Recorder), aged 57.—*March 9.*
- Hamilton of Dalzell, 1st Baron, aged 70.—*Oct. 15.*
- Hannen, Sir Nicholas John, Chief Justice of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan, aged 57.—*April 26.*
- Harrowby, 3rd Earl of, P.C., aged 69.—*March 26.*
- Hartwell, Sir Francis Houlton, 3rd Baronet, aged 65.—*Sept. 26.*
- Hassard, Maj.-Gen. Fairfax Charles, c.b., R.Z. (Crimea, Kaffraria, and Zululand, had charge of Cetewayo), aged 78.—*Oct. 5.*
- Hassard, Sir John, k.c.b., Principal Registrar of the Province of Canterbury, aged 69.—*Aug. 31.*
- Haswell, Vice-Adm. William Henry (Acre, West Africa, and China), aged 81.—*July. 20.*
- Hawkes, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Philip, c.b. (Abyssinia and Burma), aged 66.—*O t. 9.*
- Hay, Col. Alexander Sebastian Leith, c.b. (Canada, Crimea, and Indian Mutiny), aged 82.—*May 14.*
- Higgins, Joseph Napier, q.c., aged 73.—*Dec. 17, 1899.*
- Hope, Maj.-Gen. Hush Richard, c.b. (Afghanistan and Burma), aged 55.—*May 11.*
- Howe, Gen. Earl, G.C.V.O., c.b. (Kaffir War and Delhi), aged 78.—*Sept. 25.*
- Hunter, Sir William Wilson, k.c.s.t., c.i.e., formerly a member of the Indian Government and compiler of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," aged 59.—*Feb. 7.*
- Hutchinson, Maj.-Gen. George, c.b., c.s.t. (Sutlej and Mutiny), aged 73.—*Dec. 29, 1899.*
- Inchiquin, 14th Baron, k.p., Representative Peer of Ireland, aged 60.—*April 8.*
- Italy, H.M. Humbert (Umberto), King of k.c., aged 56.—*Assassinated July 29.*
- Jenkins, Sir Henry, k.c.b., late Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury, aged 61.—*Dec. 10, 1899.*
- Jephson, Capt., Sir Alfred, R.N. (Crimea and China), aged 58.—*Sept. 11.*
- Jephson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanhope William, 4th and last Baronet, c.b. (Afghanistan, Mahratta Country, China, &c.), aged 90.—*June 20.*
- Joinville, Prince de (François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans), last surviving son of King Louis Philippe, aged 81.—*June 16.*
- Jones, His Honour Edwin, Judge of the Belton County Court District.—*Feb. 18.*
- Jordan, Maj.-Gen. Joseph, c.b. (Crimea and Indian Mutiny), aged 73.—*Dec. 2, 1899.*
- Kennedy, Rev. John, D.D., aged 85.—*Feb. 6.*
- Kensington, 5th Baron, aged 31.—*June 24.*
- Kerr, Gen. Lord Mark Ralph George, G.C.B. (Crimea and Indian Mutiny), aged 83.—*May 17.*
- Key, Sir Kingsmill Grove, 2nd Baronet, aged 84.—*Dec. 28, 1899.*
- King, Maj.-Gen. Augustus Henry, c.b., B.A., (Crimea), aged 68.—*Dec. 24, 1899.*
- King, Vice-Adm. Richard Duckworth (Black Sea and China), aged 60.—*Jan. 4.*
- Kingston, William Beatty, over 30 years on staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, aged 63.—*Oct. 4.*
- Kirkpatrick, Hon. Sir George Airey, k.c.m.g., q.c., late Lt.-Gov. of Ontario and Speaker of the Canadian Commons, aged 58.—*Dec. 13, 1899.*
- La Touche, Lieut.-Gen. Cecil D'Urban (Persia, Mutiny, and Afghanistan), aged 66.—*Sept. 23.*
- Lawder, Gen. Edward James, I.S.O. (Indian Mutiny), aged 78.—*March 2.*
- Lawes, Sir John Bennet, 1st Baronet, D.S.O., F.R.S., distinguished agricultural chemist, aged 85.—*Aug. 31.*
- Leathes, Stanley, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's and Prof. of Hebrew at King's College, London, aged 70.—*April 30.*
- Leonard, Sir John Farnaby, 1st Baronet, aged 83.—*Dec. 21, 1899.*
- Levinge, Sir William Henry, 9th Baronet, aged 50.—*April 9.*
- Loch, Henry Brougham, 1st Baron, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., late Governor of Victoria and High Commissioner of South Africa, aged 73.—*June 20.*

- Lockhart, William Ewart, R.S.A., distinguished painter, aged 53.—*Feb. 9.*
- Lockhart, Gen. Sir William Stephen Alexander, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Com-in-Ch., India (Bhutan, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Burma, and various Indian campaigns), aged 59.—*March 18.*
- Londesborough, 1st Earl of, aged 65.—*April 19.*
- Long, Sir George Henry, late Mayor of Windsor, aged 81.—*Jan. 22.*
- Longley, Sir Henry, K.C.B., Chief Charity Commissioner, aged 65.—*Dec. 25, 1899.*
- Lothian, 9th Marquess of, K.T., P.C., F.R.S.E., aged 66.—*Jan. 17.*
- Louis, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles, 4th Baronet (Syria and Baltic), aged 81.—*Feb. 6.*
- Lowe, Edward Joseph, F.R.S., distinguished meteorologist, aged 74.—*March 10.*
- Ludlow, Henry Charles, 1st Baron P.C., Q.C., M.P. for Launceston 1868-74, afterwards two years for Frome, late a Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 71.—*Dec. 25, 1899.*
- Lyveden, FitzPatrick Henry, 2nd Baron, aged 76.—*Feb. 25.*
- McCausland, Sir Richard, formerly Recorder at Singapore, aged 90.—*June 8.*
- Macdonald, Gen. John Alexander Mathew, C.B. (Persia and India), aged 76.—*April 26.*
- Macdonald, Adm. Sir Reginald John, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (Carlist War of 1837-8 and on West African Coast), Chief of the Clan Ranald, aged 79.—*Dec. 15, 1899.*
- Macdonell, Lieut.-Gen. John Ignatius (Crimea and Indian Mutiny), aged 75.—*Oct. 14.*
- Mellwraith, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G., third Premier of Queensland, aged 65.—*July 17.*
- Mackenzie, Sir James Dixon, 10th Baronet of Tarbat and 7th of Scotwell, aged 70.—*June 24.*
- Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Smith, 6th Baronet of Gairloch, aged 67.—*Feb. 10.*
- McKerrie, Col. Sir John Graham, K.C.B., aged 84.—*Jan. 7.*
- Mackintosh, Aeneas William, M.P. for Inverness Burghs 1868-74, aged 81.—*June 25.*
- MacLagan, Sir Douglas, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., aged 88.—*April 5.*
- McLagan, Peter, F.R.S.E., formerly M.P. for Lincathgowshire, aged 77.—*Sept. 1.*
- McMullin, Gen. John Robert, I.S.O. (Gwalior, Punjab, Mutiny), aged 83.—*July 17.*
- Macpherson of Cluny, Col. Cluny (Chief of the Clan Chattan), aged 64.—*Nov. 18.*
- McQuhae, Capt. John Mackenzie, C.B., R.N. (East Africa), aged 53.—*July 16.*
- Manvers, 3rd Earl, aged 74.—*Jan. 16.*
- Marcet, William, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., distinguished physician and scientist, aged 71.—*March 4.*
- Marindin, Col. Sir Francis Arthur, K.C.M.G., R.E., Senior Inspector of Railways to the Board of Trade, aged 61.—*April 21.*
- Marshall, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G. (Crimea and Zululand), aged 70.—*June 8.*
- Martinez, Rev. James, D.D., formerly Unitarian Minister and Professor of Mental Philosophy at New College, Manchester, aged 94.—*Jan. 11.*
- Martinez y Campos, Spanish Field Marshal and Statesman, aged 65.—*Sept. 23.*
- Mason, Adm. Thomas Henry, C.B. (Canton and Amoy), aged 88.—*Feb. 21.*
- Maunder, Col. Francis Cornwallis, C.B., VC (Indian Mutiny), a Military Knight of Windsor, aged 72.—*Oct. 19.*
- Maxse, Adm. Frederick Augustus (Black Sea), a well-known politician, aged 67.—*June 23.*
- Maxwell, Wellwood Herries, M.P. for Kirkcudbrightshire 1868-74, aged 82.—*Aug. 13.*
- Meade, Rt. Hon. Joseph Michael, an Irish P.C., formerly Lord Mayor of Dublin, aged 61.—*July 14.*
- Meux, Sir Henry Bruce, 3rd and last Baronet, aged 43.—*Jan. 11.*
- Milbanke, Sir Peniston, 9th Baronet, aged 52.—*Nov. 30, 1899.*
- Miller, Sir William, M.B., aged 72.—*Jan. 29.*
- Mitchell, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Bullen Hugh, C.M.G., Governor of Britain's Settlements, aged 73.—*Dec. 7, 1899.*
- Mitter, Sir Romesh Chunder, late a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, aged 60.—*Oct. —.*
- Mivart, St. George Jackson, M.D., F.R.S., distinguished naturalist, aged 72.—*April 1.*
- Money, Sir Alonzo, M.C.M.G., C.B., Commissioner of Egyptian Public Debt.—*April 8.*
- Monk, Charles James, formerly M.P. for Gloucester, aged 75.—*Nov. 10.*
- Monson, 8th Baron, C.V.O., aged 70.—*June 18.*
- Moody, Dwight Lyman, noted evangelist, aged 63.—*Dec. 22, 1899.*
- Moore, Col. Charles Thomas John, C.B., F.S.A., aged 73.—*May 17.*
- Mountgarret, Henry Edmund, 12th Viscount, aged 84.—*Aug. 29.*
- Müller, Rt. Hon. Friedrich Max, LL.D. of five Universities, Corpus Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford, and an author of voluminous works in connection with the literature of India, aged 77.—*Oct. 28.*
- Munkacsy, Michelde, famous Hungarian painter, aged 65.—*May 1.*
- Nangle, Col. Walter Chidock, B.A., one of the principal witnesses in the Tichborne Trial, aged —.—*Sept. 23.*
- Neeld, Sir Algernon William, 2nd Baronet, aged 54.—*Aug. 11.*
- Nevill, Ven. H. Ralph, Archdeacon of Norfolk & Canon of Norwich Cathedral, aged 78.—*Oct. 18.*
- Newton, Robert Milnes, formerly Police Magistrate at Marlborough Street, aged 79.—*Oct. 29.*
- Nicolls, Lieut.-Gen. James E. Tannatt, R.E. retired (Gwalior, Sutlej, and Mutiny), aged 74.—*April 30.*
- Nicolson, Adm. Sir Frederick William Erskine, 10th Baronet of Tillicultrie, C.B., aged 84.—*Dec. 29, 1899.*
- Norman Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Radford, K.C.B. (Sutlej, Punjab, and Mutiny), aged 81.—*Dec. 16, 1899.*
- Northcott, Lt.-Col. Henry Ponting, C.B., aged 43.—*Nov. 29, 1899.*
- O'Brien, Rt. Hon. William, Judge of the Queen's Bench Court in Ireland, aged 67.—*Dec. 5, 1899.*
- Ogilvy, Col. William Lewis Kinloch, C.B. (South Africa, 1879-83, and Egypt), aged 59.—*Feb. 3.*
- Oldershaw, Maj.-Gen. Charles Edward, C.B., R.A. (Crimea), aged 72.—*Aug. 12.*
- Oppenheimer, Sir Charles, Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 64.—*June 21.*
- Oranmore and Browne, 2nd Baron, an Irish Representative Peer, aged 81.—*Nov. 15.*
- Osman Pacha, Ghazi, the heroic defender of Fleva, aged 68.—*April 4.*
- Paget, Sir James, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Queen, aged 85.—*Dec. 30, 1899.*
- Parker, Sir George Arthur, late a Judge of the High Court, Madras, aged 57.—*June 5.*
- Parker, Col. George Hubert, C.B. (Afghanistan and South Africa), aged 66.—*Aug. 13.*
- Patiala, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., aged 28.—*Nov. 7.*

- Paul, Sir Gregory Charles, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General in Bengal, aged 68.—*Feb. 1.*
- Penzance, Lord, late Dean of Arches and formerly Judge of Probate and Divorce Court, aged 83.—*Dec. 9, 1899.*
- Pepper, Professor, distinguished in connection with the late Royal Polytechnic in Regent Street, aged 78.—*March 26.*
- Perceval, Gen. John Maxwell, C.B. (Kaffir War of 1852-3), aged 83.—*Jan. 24.*
- Phelps, Hon. Edward J., formerly American Ambassador in London, aged 78.—*March 9.*
- Pollock, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Richard, K.C.S.I., formerly Commissioner of Peshawar, aged 72.—*Dec. 25, 1899.*
- Portarlington, 5th Earl of, an Irish Representative Peer, aged 42.—*Aug. 31.*
- Porter, Rev. James, D.D., Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.—*Oct. 2.*
- Power, Sir John Elliott Cecil, 4th Baronet of Kilfane, aged 23.—*May 29* (of wounds at Lindley).
- Priestley, Sir William Overend, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.P. for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, aged 69.—*April 11.*
- Prior, Maj.-Gen. John Edward Hale, aged 42.—*Jan. 9.*
- Quaritch, Bernard, distinguished collector of rare books, aged 80.—*Dec. 17, 1899.*
- Queensberry, 8th Marquess of, aged 55.—*Jan. 31.*
- Radnor, 5th Earl of, F.C., aged 58.—*June 3.*
- Reeves, Sims (John Reeve), great tenor singer, distinguished equally in opera, oratorio, and ballad, aged 78.—*Oct. 25.*
- Richardson, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Fletcher, C.B. (Punjab, Mutiny, and Burma), aged 77.—*May 17.*
- Rivers, Lieut.-Gen. Augustus Henry Lane Fox-Pitt, F.R.S., F.S.A. (Crimean War), aged 73.—*May 4.*
- Rogers, Col. John, C.B., A.S.C., aged 45.—*May 31.*
- Rothschild, Baron Adolphe, aged 77.—*Feb. 7.*
- Ruskin, John, D.C.L., eminent art critic and political economist, aged 81.—*Jan. 20.*
- Russell of Killowen, Charles, Lord, F.C., C.C.M.G., Lord Chief Justice of England from 1894, previously M.P. for Dundalk and South Hackney, aged 67.—*Aug. 10.*
- Ryle, Rt. Rev. John Charles, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Liverpool, aged 84.—*June 10.*
- Samuel, Hon. Sir Saul, 1st Baronet, K.C.M.G., C.B., formerly Minister of Finance, &c. in N. S. Wales, aged 80.—*Aug. 29.*
- Sandwith, Thomas Backhouse, C.B., late Consul-General at Odessa, aged 69.—*April 24.*
- Sargent, Sir Charles, formerly Chief Justice of the Ionian Isles and of Bombay, aged 79.—*June 21.*
- Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, H. R. H. Alfred, Reigning Duke of, and Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., Admiral of the Fleet, aged 55.—*July 30.*
- Schleswig-Holstein, Major H. H. Prince Christian Victor of, C.C.B., C.C.V.O., aged 33.—*Oct. 29.*
- Sidwick, Henry, Litt.D., late Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge, aged 62.—*Aug. 28.*
- Simpson, Sir Henry Lunnon, Vet. Surg. to H.M.'s Buckhounds, aged 58.—*Aug. 17.*
- Sladen, Walter Percy, Zoological Secretary of the Linnean Society.—*June 11.*
- Smith, Ven. Benjamin Frederick, Archdeacon of Maidstone, aged 80.—*March 25.*
- Smith, Gen. John William Sidney, C.B. (Central America and Crimea), aged 86.—*April 11.*
- Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Murdoch, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., Director of Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, formerly R.E., aged 64.—*July 3.*
- Smith, Samuel George, formerly M.P. for Aylesbury, aged 78.—*July 6.*
- Smyth, Charles Piazzi, formerly Astronomer Royal for Scotland, aged 81.—*Feb. 21.*
- Somerset, Adm. Leveson Eliot Henry, F.R.G.S. (Baltic), aged 70.—*Feb. 7.*
- Spearman, Rudolph Herries, Recorder of Bridgnorth and a Revising Barrister, aged 55.—*Aug. 2.*
- Spinks, Frederick Lowten, last of the English sergeants-at-law, M.P. for Oldham 1874-83, aged 83.—*Dec. 27, 1899.*
- Stevens, George Warrington, War Correspondent, aged 30.—*Jan.*
- Steinitz, Dr. William, famous chess-player, aged 64.—*Aug. 12.*
- Stewart, Field-Marshal Sir Donald Martin, 1st Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.P.I., C.I.E. (Peshawar, Mutiny, Abyssinia, and Afghanistan), formerly Com.-in-Ch. in India, aged 76.—*March 26.*
- Stewart, Sir Thomas Grainger, F.R.S.E., F.R.C.P., aged 62.—*Feb. 3.*
- Stokes, Sir William, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., late Senior Surgeon to Government Hospitals in Ireland, aged 61.—*Aug. 20.*
- Stransham, Gen. Sir Anthony Blaxland, G.C.B., B.M. retired (Navarino, China, and Baltic), aged 94.—*Oct. 6.*
- Stronge, Sir John Calvert, 4th Baronet, aged 86.—*Dec. 29, 1899.*
- Stucley, Sir George Stucley, 1st Baronet, aged 87.—*March 12.*
- Sullivan, Sir Arthur, composer of *The Golden Legend*, *The Lost Chord*, &c., aged 58.—*Nov. 22.*
- Symons, George James, F.R.S., founder of the British Rainfall Organisation, aged 61.—*Mar. 10.*
- Tankerville, 6th Earl of, aged 83.—*Dec. 18, 1899.*
- Tate, Sir Henry, 1st Baronet, donor to the nation of the Tate Gallery, aged 82.—*Dec. 5, 1899.*
- Teck, H. H. Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Duke of, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., aged 62.—*Jan. 21* (his wife, the Princess Mary Adelaide, died Oct. 27, 1897).
- Terry, Peter, "Father of the News Trade," aged 95.—*Apr. 2.*
- Thackwell, Gen. Joseph Edwin, C.B. (Scinde and Crimea), aged 86.—*Jan. 13.*
- Thomas, William Luson, founder and managing director of the *Graphic*, aged 69.—*Oct. 16.*
- Thorne, Sir Richard Thorne, K.B., F.R.S., Principal Medical Officer to the Local Govt. Board, aged 58.—*Dec. 18, 1899.*
- Thornhill, Sir Thomas, 1st Baronet, aged 62.—*April 2.*
- Toms, F. R., many years editor of the *Field*.—*Jan. 1.*
- Traill, Henry Duff, distinguished journalist and author, aged 57.—*Feb. 21.*
- Truell, Maj.-Gen. Robert Holt, C.B. (Ind. Mutiny, Egypt, and E. Soudan), aged 63.—*Sept. 4.*
- Tuck, Raphael, aged 79.—*Mar. 16.*
- Tuer, Andrew White, Leadenhall Press, aged 61.—*Feb. 24.*
- Vandeleur, Col. John Ormsby, C.B. (Indian Frontier), aged 60.—*June 9.*
- Vertue, Rt. Rev. John, R. C. Bishop of Portsmouth, aged 73.—*May 23.*
- Ward, Adm. Hon. William John (China 1857), aged 71.—*Nov. 20.*
- Warton, Charles Nicholas, M.P. for Bridport 1880-5, aged 68.—*July 31.*
- Watson, Sir William Renny, late Chairman of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, aged 61.—*April 7.*
- Wauchope, Maj.-Gen. Andrew Gilbert, C.B., C.M.G. (Ashanti, Khartum, &c.), aged 53.—*Dec. 11, 1899* (killed at Magersfontein).

Weldon, Sir Anthony Crossdill, 5th Baronet, aged 72.—*Jan. 14.*
 Wellington, 4th Duke of, aged 54.—*June 3.*
 Westminster, 1st Duke of, K.G., aged 74.—*Dec. 22, 1899.*
 Wheler, Col. Sir Trevor, 11th Baronet, aged 71.—*Jan. 10.*
 Whitlock, Lieut.-Gen. William Henry (Burma and Mutiny), aged 65.—*Jan. 23.*
 Wilbraham, Gen. Sir Richard, K.C.B. (Persia, Syria, and Crimea), aged 89.—*April 30.*
 Williamson, Sir Hedworth, 8th Bt., 7th.—*Aug. 25.*
 Willis, Gen. Sir George Harry Smith, G.C.B., Col. Middlesex R. (Crimea, Egypt), aged 76.—*Nov. 29.*

Winchester, 15th Marquess of, Premier Marquess of England, Major 2nd Coldstream Guards (Nile and S. Africa), aged 40.—*Dec. 11, 1899.*
 Wodehouse, Vice-Adm. George (Navarino and Baltic), aged 89.—*Feb. 15.*
 Wood, Sir Richard, G.C.M.G., C.B., formerly Consul-General at Tunis, aged 90.—*July 21.*
 Woodgate, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Robert Provost, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Abyssinia, Ashanti, Zululand, and Boer War), aged 54.—*March 23.*
 Wrey, Sir Henry Bouchier Toke, 7th Baronet, aged 70.—*March 10.*
 Young, His Honour Alfred, Judge of the Wolverhampton District County Ct., aged 64.—*Nov. 22.*

Wills Proved, 1899-1900.

Wills disposing of estates over £100,000 and some others. The gross amount of the whole of the estate and the net value of the personality only appear upon the official records. The net value of the whole including realty is not ascertainable.

Abdy, His Honour John Thomas, LL.D., 77, County Court Judge (*Sept. 23, 1899*), £11,181 net.
 Adye, Gen. Sir John Mil'ner, G.C.B., 80 (*Aug. 26*), £12,265 net.
 Ainslie, David, 87, of Costerton, Midlothian (*May 24*), £432,461 gross.
 Albright, Arthur, 89, of Birmingham, chemist (*July 3*), £112,305 gross.
 Allcard, Edward, 79, stock-broker (*March 12*), £133,606 gross, £118,004 net.
 Allen, George Grant Blairfindie, 51, novelisc (*Oct. 25, 1899*), £6,455 gross, £3,500 net.
 Althaus, Dr. Julius, 67, of 20, Queen Anne St. (*June 4*), £1,780 net.
 App'ley, Edgar, of Blackburn, corn-miller (*Sept. 9*), £145,976 gross, £132,493 net.
 Argyll, George Douglas Glasell, 8th Duke of, K.G., K.T., 77 (*April 24*), £92,158 gross personality.
 Armitage, Benjamin, 75, of Pendleton, formerly M.P. (*Dec. 4, 1899*), £268,768 net.
 Ashbee, Henry Spencer, 66, of London Wall, F.S.A., book-collector and bibliographer (*July 29*), £62,989 net.
 Ashburnham, Emily, Countess of (*Feb. 12*), £5,668 net.
 Ashton, Capt. Sam Tudor, 58, Burton Hall, Leicester (*Jan. 18*), £101,371 gross, £83,024 net.
 Aubertin, John James, 81, Langton House, Blackheath (*Aug. 24*), £108,147 net.
 Ava, Lieut. Archibald James, Earl of, 36 (*Jan. 11*), £1,188 gross.
 Back, Mrs. Eliza, of Ashfield House, Midhurst (*June 17*), £179,672 gross, £140,740 net.
 Baker, Lieut.-Col. William Henry, 58, of Baker Brothers, Limited, licensed victuallers (*June 28*), £125,733 gross, £91,531 net.
 Bankart, Samuel Stephens, 90, of Leicester (*Feb. 9*), £190,822 gross, £18,365 net.
 Bates, Sir Edward Percy, 54, of Liverpool, 2nd Bart., ship-owner (*Dec. 31, 1899*), £523,446 gross, £437,739 net.
 Baumbach, John Andrew, 76, of 105, Lancaster Gate (*April 13*), 118,473 net.
 Beddington, Alfred Henry, 64, of H. E. and M. Moses, warehousemen (*Jan. 23*), £224,383 gross, £163,369 net.
 Bedford, Deputy John Thomas, 87, of Farringdon St. (*March 1*), £37,585 net.
 Bell, Major William Morrison, 66, of Bonchurch and Birchington (*April 6*), £236,317 gross, £216,241 net.
 Bevan, Richard Lee, 84, of Brixworth Hall, Northants (*Feb. 12*), £45,371 net.

Bird, Augustus, 73, of Shepherd's Bush, builder (*April 13*), £177,909 gross, £66,999 net.
 Birkmyre, William, 61, of Imellan, Ayr, formerly M.P. (*April 19*), £101,810 gross.
 Blachford, Georgiana Mary, Baroness, 78 (*July 13*), £24,153 net.
 Blackmore, Richard Doddridge, 74, of Teddington, author of "Lorna Doone" (*Jan. 20*), £16,993 gross, £9,221 net.
 Blencowe, John George, 83, of Chailey, Sussex (*April 23*), £179,153 gross, £139,154 net.
 Bloomfield, Sir Arthur William, A.R.S.A., 70, architect (*Oct. 30, 1899*), £27,589 net.
 Bloomfield, the Rev. George John, 77, of The Boltons (*Sept. 24*), £13,724 net.
 Bodkin, William Peter, 86, of Highgate, J.P. (*April 4*), £119,218 gross, £89,365 net.
 Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry Mildmay, 5th Viscount, 79, of Lydiard Park, Wilts (*Nov. 7, 1899*), £83,857 gross, £3,840 net.
 Boyle, Capt. Cecil William, 47, Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars (*April 5*, at Rietfontein), £64,361 gross, £50,811 net.
 Bridge, Sir John, 76, Metropolitan Police Magistrate (*April 26*), £66,384 gross.
 Bright, Right Hon. Jacob, 78, formerly M.P. for Manchester (*Nov. 7, 1899*), £5,449 gross, £3,926 net.
 Brocklehurst, Capt. William Coare, 82, Macclesfield, formerly M.P. (*June 3*), £517,240 gross, £463,095 net.
 Brothers, Horatio, 77, Tooting, M.I.C.E. (*Dec. 19, 1899*), £104,470 net.
 Bruce, Mrs. Mary, of 28, Hyde Park Square (*Dec. 24, 1899*), £114,756 net.
 Bruff, Peter Schuyler, 89, of Ipswich, C.E. (*Feb. 24*), £9,165 gross, £33,530 net.
 Buchan, Capt. George Charles Fordyce, 33, of Kelloe, Berwick (*May 2*, at Bloemfontein), £211,982 gross.
 Buller, George Frederick, of Pound, Devon (*Sept. 3, 1899*), £115,066 gross, £99,783 net.
 Busk, Stephen, 78, of 30, Upper Brook Street (*Jan. 1*), £495,292 net.
 Campion, Frederick William, 47, of Reigate and the Stock Exchange (*Aug. 30*), £123,194 gross, £104,756 net.
 Cannan, Mrs. Hannah Lightbody, 68, Alderley Edge (*Mar. 30*), £63,072 net.
 Carew, Emily Anne, widow of 2nd Baron, of 23, Belgrave Square (*Nov. 24, 1899*), £11,650 net.
 Caro, Jacob, of 51, Cumberland Place (*March 29*), £61,562 net.

- Cavan, Frederick Edward, 9th Earl of, 60 (July, 14) £11,354 net.
- Cattley, John Garratt, 76, of Shaldon, Merstham (May 25), £115,13 gross, £91,048 net.
- Charters, George Washington, 72, Ulster Spinning Co., Belfast (Jan. 21), £382,376 gross.
- Childe Captain Charles Baldwin, 43 (Jan. 20, at Potgieter's Drift), £108,236 gross, £6,768 net.
- Chisholm, James Chisholm Gooden, 83, of 33, Tavistock Square (Dec. 31, 1899), £155,796 gross.
- Chisholm, Lieut.-Col. John Francis Scott, 48 (Oct. 21, 1899, at Elandslaagte), £2,026 gross.
- Clark, Capt. James Rutherford, 37, Seaforth Highlanders (Dec. 11, 1899, at Magerstontein), £69,938 gross.
- Clayton, John Bertram, 39, Chesters, Northumberland (April 8), £144,503 gross, £61,695 net.
- Clerk, John, 84, of Astley Castle, Warwick, J.P., q.c. (April 10), £73,210 gross.
- Colman, Frederick Edward, 58, of J. & J. Colman, Ltd., mustard and starch (Jan. 1), £624,956 gross, £543,381 net.
- Colomb, Vice-Adm. Philip Howard, 68, the inventor of flashing signals (Oct. 14, 1899), £4,006.
- Combe, Richard Henry, 70, of Combe & Co., Long Acre, brewer (April 8), £647,375 net.
- Cowan, Phineas, 67, soapmaker and sugar refiner, formerly Alderman and Sheriff (Oct. 22), £43,895 gross.
- Cowen, Joseph, 68, of Blaydon-on-Tyne, proprietor *Newcastle Chronicle*, formerly M.P. (Feb. 18), £491,845 gross, £375,325 net.
- Cote, Rev. Sir Algernon, 82, of Baillyin, 11th Bart. (Nov. 20, 1899), £28,520 gross, £5,138 net.
- Cotterell, Sir Geers Henry, 65, of Garnons, Hereford, 3rd Bart., formerly M.P. (March 17), £18,569 gross, £23,44 net.
- Courage Mrs. Ann, 70, of 56, Queen's Gate (April 29), 75,799 net.
- Courtauld, Sydney, 59, of Braintree, crape manufacturer (Oct. 20, 1899), £87,884 gross, £75,903 net.
- Cox, Edward Lewton, 78, of 25, Gloucester Square (Nov. 11), £169,896 net.
- Craig, James, 72, of Dunville & Co., distillers (April 20), £1,065,078 gross, £1,032,445 net.
- Crawshaw, Charles, 84, of the Crown Brewery, Norwich (Oct. 25, 1899), £196,869 gross, £190,170 net.
- Cripps, Edmund William, 56, of the Cirencester Brewery (Dec. 15, 1899), £174,482 gross, £142,832 net.
- Cundy, Charles Fishlake, 81, of 31, First Avenue, Brighton (Sept. 24), £153,094 net.
- Currie, James, 76, of Leith, shipowner (Feb. 23), £193,344 gross.
- Crofton, Mrs. Anne Agnes, 75, of 29 Sussex Gardens (Feb. 14), £133,777 net.
- Curwen, Henry Fraser, 66, of Workington Hall, Cumberland (March 6), £327,458 gross, £24,186 net.
- Dalton, Miss Emily Francis, of Leicester (Jan. 3), £80,848 gross, £70,475 net.
- Dammers, Alfred William Hounsell, 52, Downe Hall, Bridport (July 10), £104,503 gross, £83,512 net.
- Deakin, Edward Carr, 63, of Bolton, dyer (April 3), £203,942 gross, £109,306 net.
- De Falbe, Madame Eleanor Lucy, of 19 Grosvenor Square (Dec. 16, 1899), £456,180 gross, £432,126 net.
- Denby, Charles, of Tong Park, Ottley, worsted manufacturer (Jan. 16), £226,587 gross, £214,102 net.
- Denny, Capt. Peter Robert, 25, of Dumbarton, and of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards (April 25th, at Dewetsdorp), £34,512 net.
- De Pothonier, Charles George Sligo, 54, of Princes Street, financier (Dec. 8, 1899), £115,181 gross, £110,192 net.
- De Rothschild, Baron Adolphe Charles, 77, of Paris, banker (Feb. 7), £2,337,979, in the United Kingdom.
- Devas, Thomas, 87, of Waud T. Devas & Co., Ltd., warehousemen (July 15), £114,273 gross, £70,692 net.
- Dicker, Robert, 73, of 8, Vigo St. (May 2), £120,013 gross, £112,827 net.
- Dixon, John Spofforth, 87, of Dibden, Hants (July 9), £270,806 gross, £210,806 net.
- Doddsheer, Isaac, of the Airedale Mills, Leeds (Feb. 2), £118,452 net.
- Donaldson, John, c.e., 57, of Thornycroft's, Chiswick (Oct. 4, 1899), £220,262 gross, £197,022 net.
- Drabble, George Wilkinson, 76, chairman London and River Plate Bank (Oct. 2, 1899), £135,263 gross, £420,981 net.
- Drabble, Robert Robinson, 81, of Sundridge, Kent (March 5), £115,841 gross, £107,476 net.
- Driver, Miss Mary Ann, 82, of Tittenhurst, Sunninghill (Jan. 7), £250,405 gross, £225,200 net.
- Drysdale, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William, K.C.B., 81 (Aug. 7), £139,203 net.
- Duke, Dame Jane Amelia, of 11 Cadogan Square (Oct. 11), £62,958 net.
- Dunboyne, James FitzWalter, 24th Baron, 60 (Aug. 17, 1899), £3,053 net.
- Dunlop, Matthew, 83, of Bristol, wine merchant (Nov. 2, 1899), £102,105 gross, £85,573 net.
- Earle, Sir Thomas, 79, of All-rton Tower, Liverpool, 2nd Bart. (April 13), £86,045 gross, £64,276 net.
- Egerton, Commander Frederick Greville, R.N., 30 Nov. 3 to 7, 1899, at Ladysmith), £2,964 net.
- Elin, John, 80, of 33 Upper Hamilton Terrace (Jan. 6), £147,217 gross.
- Ermen, Peter Geoffrey Jacob, 87, of Patricroft, cotton manufacturer (Sept. 20, 1899), £393,972 gross, £336,943 net personality.
- Exmouth, Capt. Edward Fleetwood John, 4th Viscount, 38 (Oct. 31, 1899), £40,878 gross, £14,642 net personality.
- Faed, Thomas, R.A., 74, of 24A, Cavendish Place (Aug. 17), £56,200 gross.
- Fair, John, 77, of Bournemouth, formerly of Buenos Ayres (Dec. 23, 1899), £145,796 net.
- Farmer, William Mortimer Maynard, 62, of the Cape Colony, merchant (Sept. 30, 1899), £201,022 net.
- Farrer, Thomas Henry, 1st Baron, 80, Abinger Hall, Surrey (Oct. 11, 1899), £119,290 gross, £102,936 net.
- Figgins, Mrs. Rosanna, of 18 Kensington Park Gardens (Feb. 15), £103,054 net.
- FitzHugh, Arthur James, 65, of Brighton, solicitor (Dec. 6, 1899), £105,432 gross, £97,467 net.
- Foley, Allan James (Signor Foli), bass singer (Oct. 20, 1899), £1,690 gross.
- Foley, Lady Emily, 94, of Stoke Edith Park, Hereford (Jan. 1), £48,944 gross, £20,351 net.
- Foster, William Orme, 85, of Apley Park, Salop, ironmaster, formerly M.P. (Sept. 29, 1899), £2,587,631 gross.
- Freeth, Mrs. Ellen, 93, of Standard Hill, Notts (June 8), £211,978 gross, £187,669 net.
- French, George, 79, of Hawkhurst and of Jamaica (Sept. 17, 1899), £129,571 gross, £96,808 net.

- Furness, George, 78, of Willesden, retired contractor (*Jan. 9*), £393,825 gross, £180,680 net.
- Galpin, Corporal Francis Walter, of the Imperial Yeomanry (*June 1*, at Lindley), son of Mr. Thomas Dixon Galpin, £36,89 net.
- Garnett, Peter, of Moorville, Leeds (*Jan. 6*), £223,572 gross, £216,001 net.
- Gibbons, Alfred Robert, of 172 Strand, *Lady's Pictorial* (*March 18*), £1,307 gross, £53,675 net.
- Gill, Wilfred Austin, 43, of Magdalene College, Cambridge (*Dec. 7, 1899*), £13,940 gross, £9,940 net.
- Gledhill, Manasseh, of Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., Ltd., Manchester (*Sept. 13, 1898*), £218,569 gross, £210,682 net. (Will disputed.)
- Gold, Henry, 65, of W. and A. Gilbey, Ltd (*May 1*), £193,407 gross, £185,390 net.
- Goldney, Sir Gabriel, 86, of Beechfield, Wilts, 1st Bart., formerly M.P. (*May 8*), £155,359 gross, £40,901 net.
- Gordon, Surgeon-Genl. Sir Charles Alexander, K.C.B., M.D. 73 (*Sept. 30, 1899*), £25,336 net.
- Gordon, Mrs. Elizabeth, 79, of Westcombe, Wimbledon (*July 31*), £224,248 gross, £214,348 net.
- Gort, Standish Prendergast, 4th Viscount, 80 (*Jan. 9*), £85,479 gross, £82,467 net.
- Graham, William, 61, a Bencher of the Inner Temple (*Oct. 6*), £115,545 gross, £6,269 net.
- Greenway, Rev. Charles, 75, of Darwen Bank, Lancashire (*April 15*), £106,088 net.
- Gretton, John, 66, of Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, brewer (*Oct. 2, 1899*), £2,833,640 gross, £2,714,043 net.
- Gretton, Mrs. Laura Sophia, of Cheltenham (*Dec. 30, 1899*), £103,833 gross.
- Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, 56, Q.C., K.C.M.G., Recorder of the City of London (*Nov. 15, 1899*), £55,874 gross, £39,235 net.
- Hankey, John Alers, 69, retired banker (*Mar. 27*), £178,021 net.
- Hardcastle, Joseph Alfred, 83, formerly J.P. for Colchester and Bury St. Edmunds, £7,333 net.
- Harrowby, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd Earl of, 63 (*Mar. 26*), £156,852 gross, £105,745 net.
- Harvey, Richard Musgrave, 60, deputy chairman Public Works Loan Board, and director of several companies (*Nov. 10, 1899*), £42,829 gross, £22,806 net.
- Hartnoll, James, 45, of Halberstadt Mansions, architect (*Jan. 23*), £439,969 gross, £173,351 net.
- Hattersley, Richard Longden, 79, of Keighley, manufacturer (*Aug. 3*), £359,973 gross, £256,835 net.
- Haynes, James, 68, of Stanfield House, Sheffield (*Nov. 23, 1899*), £122,664 gross, £87,140 net.
- Haywood, Thomas Bart, 73, timber merchant (*May 3*), £250,377 gross, £234,814 net.
- Heap, Richard Rankin, 69, of Liverpool, rice-miller (*Sept. 20, 1899*), £293,487 gross, £273,903 net.
- Heron, Samuel Outram, 57, of The Cliffe, Nantwich (*June 20*), £183,241 net.
- Higgins, Joseph Napier, Q.C., 73, Bencher of Lincoln's Inn (*Dec. 17, 1899*), £245,070 gross, £227,025 net.
- Hill, Charles 69, of Bristol, ship-owner (*Oct. 6, 1899*), £258,514 gross, £213,750 net.
- Holden, Capt. Henry, 76, of Bramcote Hills, Notts. (*Feb. 1*), £126,781 gross, £122,679 net.
- Hopkinson, Gen. Henry, 79, of 78, Holland Park, C.S.I. (*Dec. 22, 1899*), £133,289 gross, £127,836 net.
- Hornby, Hugh Frederick, 73, of H. & J. Hornby & Co., Liverpool, merchants (*Sept. 5, 1899*), £159,319 net.
- Horne, Edward William, 56, of Holmes Chapel, Chester (*8 pt. 3, 1899*), £143,068 gross.
- Horniman, Mrs. Ann, 100, Goombe Cliffe, Croydon (*July 7*), £110,647 gross, £101,577 net.
- Horniman, William Henry, of W. H. and F. J. Horniman, Limited, tea merchants (*Feb. 24*), £180,642 net.
- Horsfell, George Henry, 76, of Larkfield, Liverpool (*June 14*), £136,838 gross, £116,642 net.
- Houldsworth, William, of the Coltness Iron Co., Glasgow (*Dec. 27, 1899*), £379,495 gross.
- Howard De Walden, Maj. Frederick George Scott, 7th Baron, 69 (*Nov. 3, 1899*), £70,456 net.
- Hudson, Francis, 63, of Ludgate Hill, provision merchant (*Oct. 26, 1899*), £275,810 gross, £190,035 net personality.
- Hughes, Professor David, 69, of 40, Langham Street, F.R.S. (*Jan. 22*), £472,704 net.
- Hylton, Hedworth and Baron, 70, of Ammerdown Park, Somerset (*Oct. 31, 1899*), £27,980 gross, £13,849 net.
- Ingham, John Arthur, 75, of The Shaw, Halifax, J.P., mill-owner (*Jan. 24*), £163,581 gross, £140,350 net.
- Ionides, Constantine Alexander, 67, of Hove, collector of works of art (*June 29*), £155,534 gross, £149,685 net.
- Irby, the Hon. Georgina Albinia, 84, St. Ives, Upper Norwood (*June 20*), £29,473 net.
- Ismay, Thomas Henry, 62, of Ismay, Imrie & Co., Liverpool, ship-owners (*Nov. 23, 1899*), £1,297,881 gross, £1,020,955 net.
- Jefferies, John Robert, 59, of Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, Limited, Ipswich (*Sept. 12*), £114,710 gross, £109,993 net.
- Jewitt, James, 44, of Newmarket, trainer of race-horses (*Nov. 11, 1899*), £33,853 net.
- Johnson, John Henry, 72, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, solicitor and patent agent (*March 12*), £100,328 gross, £71,706 net.
- Jones, Major Felix Thomas, 61, of Chippenham (*April 17*), £154,869 gross, £144,019 net.
- Jones, Colonel Richard Heywood, 47, of Bedsworth Hall, Yorks (*June 11*), £103,290 gross.
- Jones, William Samuel, 68, of 2, Holland Park (*March 10*), £129,286 gross, £123,313 net.
- Kayler, Thomas, 69, of 112, Piccadilly (*Sept. 17*), £82,235 gross.
- Kelly, George, 79, of Tothill Street, Westminster, Parliamentary printer (*Dec. 21, 1899*), £117,481 gross, £105,288 net.
- Kensington William, 5th Baron, 31 (*June 24*), at Bloemfontein), £711,218 gross, £9,733 net.
- Kerr-Pearce, Rev. Beauchamp Warren Kerr, 64, The Rectory, Ascot (*June 8*), £134,973 gross, £58,030 net.
- Kilvert, George, 46, of Manchester, lard refiner, (*Feb. 22*), £109,331 gross, £57,616 net.
- Kingsley, Miss Mary Henrietta, 35, traveller and writer (*June 6*), at Simons Town, £3,411 net.
- Kitchin, James Pope, 77, of the Stock Exchange (*Jan. 6*), £181,756 gross, £174,770 net.
- Knight, William, of Horner Grange, Sydenham (*Feb. 12*), £184,307 gross, £168,017 net.
- Knowles, Charles Julius, 59, of the City and Westminster Properties, Limited (*Feb. 17*), £1,122,786 gross, £395,095 net.
- Knox, Lady Mabella Josephine (*Nov. 16, 1899*), £7,648 net.
- Lason, Capt. Henry Sidney Hammeth, 53, of Great Yarmouth, brewer (*June 30*), £127,918 net.
- Lacon, Thomas Beercroft Ussher, 54, Yarmouth, banker (*Feb. 27*), £86,037 net.

- Lake, George Edward, 67, of Lincoln's Inn, solicitor (*Nov. 27, 1899*), £2,116 gross, £1,683 net.
- Lampson, Sir George Curtis, 2nd Bart., 66 of 64 Queen Street Cheapside (*Nov. 7, 1899*), £92,235 gross, £57,632 net.
- Lawes, Sir John Bennet, 1st Bart., 85, agricultural chemist (*Aug. 31*), £583,115 gross, £565,242 net.
- Lawley, 2nd Lieut. William George Hodgson, 25 (*Jan. 24, at Spion Kop*), £13,342 gross, £9,680 net.
- Lean, Mrs. Francis (Florence Marryat), novelist (*Oct. 27, 1899*), £1,479 gross.
- Leatham, Edward Aldam, 71, banker, formerly M.P. (*Feb. 6*), £140,735 gross, £117,260 net.
- Leigh, Cholmeley Austen, 70, of Spottiswoode & Co., printer (*Sept. 30, 1899*), £118,212 net.
- Leigh, Capt. Henry Gerard, 43, of Luton Hood (*Jan. 7*), £27,125 net.
- Levet, Major Edward, 67, of Rowsley, Derby (*Dec. 28, 1899*), £179,995 gross, £34,210 net.
- Lindley, William, C.E., 91, of Blackheath (*May 22*), £139,497 gross.
- Lindsey, Montagu, Peregrine, 11th Earl of, 83 (*Jan. 29, 1899*), £4,133 gross.
- Lisburne, Ernest George Henry Arthur, 6th Earl of, 37 (*Sept. 4, 1899*), £21,860 gross, £10,317 net.
- Lloyd, Rt. Rev. Daniel Lewis, Bishop of Bangor, 59 (*Aug. 4, 1899*), £21,014 gross, £8,520 net.
- Loch, Henry Brougham, 1st Baron, 72 (*June 20*), £103,291 gross, £54,660 net.
- Londesborough, Col. William Henry Forester, 1st Earl of, 66 (*April 19*), £347,283 gross, net, Nil.
- Long, Sir George Henry, 82, Beaumont House, Windsor (*Jan. 22*), £97,196 gross, £34,157 net.
- Longley, Sir Henry, K.C.B., 66, Chief Charity Commissioner (*Dec. 25, 1899*), £8,016 gross, £6,330 net.
- Lothian, Schomberg Henry, 9th Marquess of, 16 (*Jan. 17*), £84,531 gross.
- Lowe, Edward Joseph, 75, of Shirenewton Hall, Chepstow, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., meteorologist (*March 3*), £54,584 gross.
- Ludlow, Henry Charles, 1st Baron, 71, Heywood, Wilts (*Dec. 25, 1899*), £181,952 gross, £139,147 net.
- Lunniss, Fred, 51, of Maple & Co., Ltd., and the "Henry-Frederick" Syndicate (*July 21*), £372,976 gross, £274,097 net.
- Lyon, Lieut. the Hon. Edward Hugh, 26 *March 23, at Bloemfontein*, £43,356 net.
- Maberly, Major-Gen. Evan, C.B., 84 (*Nov. 16, 1899*), £59,585 net.
- McCorquodale, Lieut. Hugh Stewart, 24, of Thornycroft's Light Infantry (*Jan. 24, at Spion Kop*), £123,373 gross, £118,611 net.
- Macdonald, Joseph, 64, of Egham Hill (*July 27*), £119,768 gross, £83,164 net.
- Mackenzie, Kenneth, 81, of London, Oporto, and Jerez, wine shipper (*Sept. 29*), £505,073 gross, £493,460 net.
- Mahler, John, 66, of Liverpool, iron merchant (*Nov. 5, 1899*), £121,288 gross, £110,263 net.
- Mallock, Richard, 56, Cockington Court, Devon, form. M.P. (*June 29*), £134,319 gross, £3,365 net.
- Mander, Samuel Theodore, 47, of Tottenhall, varnish maker (*Sept. 14*), £178,548 gross, £142,800 net.
- Manders, Col. Sydney William Herbert 3rd Earl, 74, Thoresby Park, Notts. (*Jan. 16*), £105,308 gross, £86,797 net.
- Mantfield, Sir Moses Philip, 80, of Northampton, formerly M.P. (*July 31, 1899*), £93,167 net.
- Manners-Sutton, the Rev. William, 75, of Brighton (*Dec. 29, 1899*), £150,863 gross.
- Maple, John, 85, formerly of Tottenham Court Road (*March 25*), £892,503 gross, £361,752 net.
- Marten, Edward, 51, of 112, Fenchurch Street, shipowner (*Feb. 6*), £194,529 gross, £179,088.
- Marshall William, 53, Mere House, Cheter (*April 8*), £127,829 gross, £19,075 net.
- Martineau, Revd. Dr. James, 94, Unitarian minister (*Jan. 11*), £29,658 net.
- Maxse, Adml. Frederick Augustus, 67, of Dunley Hill, Dorking (*June 25*), £75,542 gross, £59,337 net.
- Meux, Sir Henry Bruce, 3rd Bart., 43, of Meux & Co.'s Brewery (*Jan. 11*), £275,649 gross.
- Mewburn, William, 83, of Wykham Park, Banbury (*May 25*), £477,583 gross, £264,111 net.
- Mexborough, John Charles George, 4th Earl of, 89, Methley Park, Leeds (*Aug. 17, 1899*), £349,652 gross, £340,501 net.
- Michell, William Pryce, 83, of Holwell, Devon (*April 10*), £131,803 gross, £124,270 net.
- Mi banke, Sir Peniston, 9th Bart., 52, of Chichester, banker (*Nov. 30, 1899*), £31,586 gross, £19,992 net.
- Millar, Frederick Charles James, 70, of the Temple, Q.C. (*Nov. 18, 1899*), £101,507 net.
- Milles, the Hon. Georgiana Grace, 67, Middleton Hall, King's Lynn (*Dec. 21, 1899*), £82,309 net.
- Mitchison, William Anthony, 81, of the Manor House, Sunbury (*Aug. 9*), £135,209 gross, £61,996 net.
- Money-Coutts, Mrs. Clara Maria, 93, elder sister of Lady Burdett-Coutts (*Dec. 22, 1899*), £116,069 gross, £105,915 net.
- Montalegre, Mariano, 83, Costa Rica, merchant (*Jan. 26*), £199,158 net.
- Moon, Sir Richard, 1st Bart., 85, late Chairman Lond. N.W. Ry. Co. (*N.V. 17, 1899*), £394,646 gross, £374,830 net.
- Morrison, Martin, 48, of Carlton-in-Cleveland, Yorks (*Feb. 1*), £148,681 gross, £130,029 net.
- Mortimer, William, of Warrington, tanner, (*May 11*), £347,201 net.
- Mountgarret, Henry Edmund, 13th Viscount, 84 (*Aug. 26*), £321,775 net.
- Moxey, Edwin Rabiobns, 60, Cardiff, coal-owner, (*Nov. 19, 1899*), £114,727 net.
- Need, Sir Algernon William, 2nd Bart., 54, of Grittleton, Wilts. (*Aug. 11*), £21,944 net.
- Nicolson, Adml. Sir Fredk. William Erskine, 10th Bart., 84 (*Dec. 29, 1899*), £20,183 net.
- Nix, John Hennings, 69, of 77 Lombard St., banker (*Dec. 2, 1899*), £55,773 gross, £45,179 net.
- Northcote, the Hon. Hugh Oliver, 46, son of the late Lord Idlesleigh (*Mar. 30*), £9,951 gross, £3,660 net.
- Oliverson, Thomas 68, of East Sutton Park, Kent (*Sept. 21, 1899*), £284,189 gross, £178,266 net.
- Olney, Thomas Harding 70, warehouseman, treasurer for 40 years of the Metropolitan Tabernacle (*Jan. 17*), £122,847 net.
- Oppenheimer, Sir Charles, 64, H.B.M. Consul-General at Frankfort (*June 21*), £193,011 gross, £50,804 net.
- Orms, Walter Felix, 50, promoter of companies (*June 13*), £56,045 net.
- Page, Mrs. Anne Elizabeth, 80, of Ware, widow of Henry Page, maltster (*Jan. 5*), £947,699 gross, £889,562 net.
- Paget, Sir James, 1st Bart., F.R.S., 85, Sergt.-surgeon to the Queen (*Nov. 30, 1899*), £73,916 net.
- Palmer, Col. James Dampier, 48, of Palmer & Co., Ltd., candle manufacturers, formerly M.P. (*Oct. 16, 1899*), £63,566 gross, £56,396 net.
- Parker, Alfred Traill, 62, of Liverpool, shipowner (*Jan. 28*), £225,631 gross, £209,681 net.

- Parker, Sir George Arthur, 57, formerly Judge in Madras (June 6), £64,645 net.
- Parnell, John, 74, of Hadham House, Upper Clapton, barrister (Feb. 10), £159,230 net.
- Parrish, Dillwyn, 59, of 2 Copthall Buildings, Director of Companies (Aug. 11, 1899), £63,128 gross, £55,446 net.
- Pearce, Rev. William Peter, of Downing Coll., Cambridge (April 27), £126,590 net.
- Pearson, George, 65, of S. Pearson & Son., Ltd., contractors (March 3, 1899), £215,372 gross, £166,535 net.
- Penzance, James Plaisted, 1st Baron, 83, form. Probate Judge (Dec. 9, 1899), £19,950 net.
- Perry, Frederick Charles, 80, of Dunstn Hall, Staffs. (March 6), £234,078 gross, £154,183 net.
- Petrie, George, 77, of Old Broad St., ship-owner, £179,461 gross, £133,950 net.
- Petrocochino, Alexander Pandia, 86, Greek merchant (Jan. 1), £95,436 net.
- Phillimore, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane, of 7 Hyde Park Gardens (Jan. 21), £253,550 net.
- Pidgeon, Daniel, of Leatherhead (March 13), £100,782 gross, £80,745 net.
- Pike, Lawrence Warburton, 51, of Wareham, clay merchant (Aug. 30), £66,256 net.
- Pike, Mrs. Lydia Clibborn, of Besborough, Cork (March 22), £163,142 net.
- Piper, William, 81, of Highgate (Feb. 7), £116,775 gross, £50,645 net.
- Pitt-Rivers, Lieut.-Genl. Augustus Henry Lane Fox, 73 (May 4), £414,586 gross, £110,022 net.
- Pix, Thomas Smith, 62, of Rye, banker (Jan. 12), £66,011 gross.
- Pole, Rev. Watson Buller Van Botten, 97, of Ambler House, Maidenhead (Sep. 26), £68,673 net.
- Polson, John, 80, of Brown and Polson, Paisley, manufacturers of cornflour (Aug. 10), £349,959 net.
- Portarlington, Col. Lionel George Henry Seymour, 5th Earl of, 42 (Aug. 31), £90,976 gross, £35,265 net.
- Priestley, Sir William Overend, M.D., 70, M.P. for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities (April 11), £139,210 net.
- Quaritch, Bernard, 80, of 15, Piccadilly, bookseller (Dec. 17, 1899), £38,782 gross, £19,712 net.
- Queensberry, John Sholto, 8th Marquess of, 55, who desired "to be buried as a secularist and an agnostic" (Jan. 31), £289,375 net.
- Radford, David, 71, of Mount Tavy, Devon (Jan. 3), £105,857 gross, £73,682 net.
- Radford, Francis, 79, of Holland Park, builder (Jan. 6), £255,617 gross, £67,805 net.
- Radnor, William, 5th Earl of, 59, Longford Castle, Wilts (June 3), £124,801 gross, £55,501 net.
- Ralli, Antonio Pandia, 39, of 26, Craven Hill Gardens (Nov. 19, 1899), £86,667 net.
- Ralli, Mrs. Mimmo John, 65, of 33, Gloucester Square (Feb. 15), £503,940 net.
- Raphael, Lieut. Frederick Melchior, 29, of 37, Portland Place (Jan. 24, at Spion Kop), £111,996 gross.
- Rawson, Sir William Rawson, C.B., K.C.M.G., 87, formerly Colonial Governor (Nov. 20, 1899), £1,579).
- Reckitt, George, 74, of Reckitt and Sons, blue manufacturers (April 12), £135,815 net.
- Redhead, Richard Milne, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., of Seedley, Manchester (Feb. 24), £138,195 gross, £127,554 net.
- Reiss, James, 87, of Broomfield Hall, Surrey, retired Manchester merchant (Nov. 26, 1899), £147,958 gross, £134,395 net.
- Renshaw, James Ernest, 38, lawn-tennis champion (Sept. 2, 1899), £47,021 net.
- Richardson, William, 84, of 24, Belsize Grove (Dec. 12, 1899), £122,528 gross, £47,741 net.
- Robinson, Henry Meinhard, 45, of Edinburgh and Kimberley (Oct. 13, 1899), £144,170 net.
- Rodocanachi, Peter Pandia, 63, Greek merchant (Dec. 18, 1899), £105,343 net.
- Rogers, Henry, 82, of 60, Eccleston Square (June 15), £301,811 gross, £230,725 net.
- Rogers, John Thornton, 66, of Sevenoaks (Jan. 8), £199,170 net.
- Rose, Edward John, 54, of Commercial Street, E.C., owner of licensed houses (April 24, 1899), £190,245 gross, £138,262 net.
- Rothwell, Richard, 73, of Limefield, Bury, cotton spinner (July 17), £100,761 net.
- Rowley, Mrs. Caroline Frances, 78, of Mascott Hall, Rutland (Jan. 3), £200,348 gross, £147,037 net.
- Royds, Rev. Charles Twemlow, 62, of Keysham Rectory, Lancashire (March 9), £117,227 gross, £17,564 net.
- Rudd, Mrs. Janet Watson, 72, of 13, Kensington Gardens Terrace (Dec. 30, 1899), £107,751 gross.
- Rufford, Francis Tongue, 77, of London and Brighton (Nov. 4, 1899), £215,148 gross, £191,966 net.
- Ruskin, John, 80, of Brantwood, Coniston (Jan. 20), £10,311 net.
- Russell of Killowen, Charles, Baron, 67, Lord Chief Justice of England (Aug. 10), £149,262 gross, £108,682 net.
- Rylands, Thomas Glazebrook, F.S.A., F.R.A.S., F.L.S., 81, of Warrington (Feb. 14), £150,068 net.
- Ryle, Dr. John Charles, late Bishop of Liverpool, 84 (June 10), £25,124 net.
- Ryrie, Robert, 71, director London Joint Stock Bank (May 25), £197,825 gross, £185,946 net.
- Sadler, Rev. Ottiwell, 86, Quentoxhead, Somerset (Dec. 24, 1899), £103,599 net.
- St. John, Eleanora, Baroness, 81, Melchbourne Park, Beds (Nov. 28, 1899), £12,590 net.
- Samuel, Sir Saul, 79, Agent-General for New South Wales (Aug. 29), £15,102 net.
- Sartoris, Herbert, 55, of Kettering, brewer, director (Aug. 30), £164,582 gross, £118,188 net.
- Saurin, Lady Mary, 99, daughter of 1st Earl of Harrowby, widow of Admiral Edward Saurin (Aug. 5), £17,804.
- Schnadhorst, Francis, 59, of Putney, formerly of Birmingham (Jan. 2), £30,618 net.
- Shaw, Henry, 56, of Whitehall, Buxton, brewery director (May 28), £131,043 gross, £104,059 net.
- Shaw, James Whitworth, 69, of Lingfield (Nov. 25, 1899), £213,295 gross, £208,568 net.
- Short, John Young, 56, of Sunderland, ship-builder (Jan. 24), £384,398 gross, £369,095 net.
- Sladen, Walter Percy, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., 50, of Northbrook Park, Devon (June 11), £365,693 gross, £352,991 net.
- Smith, George, 91, of Elgin, N.B., and of Chicago and New York (Oct. 7, 1899), about £5,000,000 net.
- Smith, Samuel George, 78, of Lombard Street, banker, formerly M.P. (July 6), £1,553,965 net.
- Smith, William, 72, of Woodcliffe, Wargrave (Oct. 23, 1899), £114,718 gross, £96,573 net.
- Smyth, Charles Piazzi, 83, formerly Astronomer-Royal for Scotland (Feb. 21), £20,517 net.
- Somers, Colonel Philip Reginald, 5th Baron, 84 (Sept. 3, 1899), £8,032 gross, £1,543 net.

- Spindler, Walter Raleigh, 43, turf commission agent (*Jan. 21*), £58,357 gross, £26,985 net.
- Spinks, Serjeant Frederick Lowten, 83, of the Inner Temple, formerly M.P., £112,599.
- Stewart, Field-Marshal Sir Donald, 1st Bart., G.C.B., 76, Governor of Chelsea Hospital (*Mar. 26*), £103,132 net.
- Stewart, John Archibald Shaw, 70, of 48 Chester Square (*May 25*), £131,276 net.
- Stobart, William Culley, 62, of Spellow Hill, Leeds (*Nov. 17, 1899*), £162,268 gross, £72,704 net.
- Strange, William Jefferys, 83, of Aldermaston, brewer (*April 23*), £106,007 gross, £63,483 net.
- Sutton, William Richard, of Golden Lane, carrier, who left his residuary estate to found "Sutton Model Dwellings" (*May 20*), £8,673.
- Symons, Major-General Sir William Penn, K.C.B. (*Oct. 23, 1899*, at Dundee, South Africa), £13,619 gross, £1,906 net.
- Tankerville, Charles Augustus, 6th Earl of, 89, Chillingham Castle, Northumberland (*Dec. 18, 1899*), £85,931 gross, £69,422 net.
- Tate, Sir Henry, 1st Bart., 80, of London and Liverpool, sugar refiner (*Dec. 5, 1899*), £1,263,565 gross, £1,228,097 net.
- Teck, H. H. Prince Francis Paul, Duke of, 62, The White Lodge, Richmond (*Jan. 21*), £34,321 gross, £20,779 net.
- Tennyson, Horatio, 80, of Oxford, eighth and last surviving son of Dr. Tennyson of Somerby, £5,611.
- Thorp, William Montague, 62, of Chippenham Park, Cambridge, a member of the Jockey Club (*Nov. 12, 1899*), £108,582 gross, £44,383 net.
- Thistlethwayte, Thomas, 90, Southwick Park, Hants (1899), £223,022 gross.
- Thomas, John Phillips, 69, late of Calcutta, indigo merchant (*Aug. 20, 1899*), £173,109 net.
- Tooth, Arthur, 73, of 5 & 6 Haymarket, print-seller (*Aug. 12*), £104,165 net.
- Townshend, John Villiers Stuart, 5th Marquess, 63, Raynham Hall, Norfolk (*Oct. 23, 1899*), £3,603 gross.
- Trumper, Richard, 73, of 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields, surveyor (*Oct. 26, 1899*), £124,363 net.
- Tuck, Raphael, 78, of Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd., art publisher (*Mar. 16*), £2,636 net.
- Tuer, Andrew White, 61, of the Leadenhall Press, printer (*Feb. 24*), £72,176 gross, £30,045 net.
- Turton, William, 75, of Leeds, coal merchant and director of companies (*Aug. 6*), £190,692 gross, £159,814 net.
- Twells, the Rev. Canon Henry, 78, of Thornleigh, Bournemouth (*Jan. 19*), £84,648.
- Tyler, Mrs Caroline, 91, of The Eagles, Overcliff, Gravesend (*July 5*), £144,819 gross, £138,129 net.
- Ulph, Henry William, of Great Yarmouth, book-maker (*June 10*), £55,073 gross, £44,666 net.
- Vanner, William, 66, of Coleman Street, silk merchant, a prominent Wesleyan (*Aug. 3*), £131,774 gross.
- Vaughan, Henry, 90, of 28, Cumberland Terrace, collector of works of art (*Nov. 25, 1899*), £229,916 net.
- Venner, Colonel Leonard Sidebottom, 71, of St. Rode, Bournemouth (*Sept. 20*), £69,761 net.
- Verschoyle, Capt. Edward Greville, 33, of the Grenadier Guards (*May 5*, at Bloemfontein), £14,257 net.
- Vertue, Capt. Naunton Henry, 37 (*Jan. 24*, at Spion Kop), £12,147 net.
- Wade, John Edward, 75, of Hull, timber merchant (*Sept. 28, 1899*), £199,353 gross, £111,653 net.
- Walker, John, 66, of Wormalds and Walker, Ltd. Dewsbury (*June 24*), £166,479 net.
- Waller, William Naunton, 66, of Little Bealings, Suffolk (*Sept. 10, 1899*), £112,478 gross, £76,158 net.
- Watson, George Lewis, 58, Rockingham Castle, Northampton (*Dec. 31, 1899*), £201,471 gross, £98,948 net.
- Watson, Sir William Renny, 62, Chairman Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co. (*April 7*), £98,542 net.
- Wauchope, Major-General Andrew Gilbert, 53 (*Dec. 11, 1899*, at Magersfontein), £82,742 net.
- Welch, Thomas, 70, of Brighton (*Feb. 3*), £101,169 gross, £37,833 net.
- Weldon, Capt. George Anthony, 33 (*Oct. 20, 1899*, at Glencoe), £4,223 net.
- Weldon, Mrs. Sarah Ann, 72, of Morien Hill, Lewisham (*July 18, 1899*), £105,112 gross.
- Weller-Poley, Mrs. Margaret Tyers, 89, Brandon House, Suffolk (*Dec. 4, 1899*), £52,330 gross, £34,193 net.
- West, Richard Bowerman, 35, of Streatham Hall, Exeter (*Aug. 8*), £441,831 gross, £340,255 net.
- Westminster, Hugh Lupus, 1st Duke of, 74, Eaton Hall, Chester (*Nov. 22, 1899*) £594,229 gross.
- Wharton, John Thomas, 90, of Shelton Castle, Yorks (*Mar. 1*), £155,558 net.
- Wheeldon, George, 67, of Derby, maltster (*April 25, 1899*), £124,957 gross, £32,071 net.
- Wheeler, Thomas, 86, of High Wycombe, brewer and banker (*March 17*), £27,341 net.
- White, Alexander Campbell, 83, formerly of Ceylon, tea planter (*Jan. 1*), £231,357 net.
- Whitworth, Spedding, 66, of Wash-on-Dearne, Yorks, brewer and maltster, £109,879 gross, £94,273 net.
- Williamson, Sir Hedworth, 73, of Whitburn Hall, Sunderland, 8th Bart., formerly M.P. (*Aug. 26*), £302,736 gross, £34,830 net.
- Willis, John, 82, of Leadenhall Street, shipowner (*Nov. 24, 1899*), £184,612 gross, £146,543 net.
- Wilson, Daniel, 65, of Liverpool, wine merchant (*Mar. 16*), £115,761 gross, £108,657 net.
- Wilson, Isaac, 77, of Nunthorpe Hall, Middlesbrough, formerly M.P. (*Sept. 22, 1899*), £1,403 net.
- Winchester, Major Augustus John Henry Beaumont, 15th Marquess of, 41 (*Dec. 11, 1899*, at Magersfontein), £377,156 gross, £293,721 net.
- Wood, James Edward, of Derby, contractor (*Aug. 20*), £157,652 gross, £145,600 net.
- Woodgate, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Robt. Prevost, K.C.M.G., 55 (*Mar. 23*, from wounds received at Spion Kop), £5,183 net.
- Wright, William, 61, Chairman of Moore and Robinson's Bank, Nottingham (*May 14*), £222,974 gross, £187,004 net.
- Wrigley, Edward Wright, 68, of Lees & Wrigley, Oldham, cotton spinner, £137,648 net.
- Wylie, James Leverton, of Dumas and Wylie, Lloyd's, underwriters (*Jan. 16*), £303,123 gross, £302,331 net.
- Wynford, Capt. William Draper Mortimer, 3rd Baron, 73, of Wynford Eagle, Dorset (*Aug. 27, 1899*), £109,548 gross, £103,737 net.
- Zunz, Siegfried Rudolf, 57, of H. R. Merton & Co., metal merchant (*Dec. 31, 1899*), £125,391 gross, £115,200 net.

We published in last year's Almanack, a list of some of the bequests for Charitable and other public uses, in the United Kingdom, under Wills proved in 1899. The amount of these bequests, under 43 wills disposing of personalty to the aggregate amount of £8,203,600, was about £1,486,950. Under 466 of those reported during the eight years, 1891-98, disposing of personal estate in the United Kingdom to the aggregate amount of £75,968,905, there were pecuniary bequests for charitable, religious, and educational purposes, amounting to about £10,119,671, in the proportion of not quite 13¼ per cent. of the amount of the estate. The charitable bequests under the wills of 150 ladies were equal to 25¼ per cent. of their personal estate; and those of 316 testators were in the proportion of 11¼ per cent. The annual average of the bequests for charities during the eight years, was altogether about £1,250,000. The amount of "free personalty" charged with the Death Duties since 1888-89, has been as follows:—

	£	£
1888-89 ..	145,610,000	1894-95 .. 141,421,000
1889-90...	155,347,000	1895-96... 162,539,000
1890-91...	165,320,000	1896-97... 153,935,000
1891-92 ..	198,397,000	1897-98... 172,972,000
1892-93 ..	163,577,000	1898-99... 176,672,000
1893-94...	159,688,000	1899-1900 158,971,000
	<u>£979,919,000</u>	<u>£1,005,640,000</u>

The amount of "free personalty" charged with the Death Duties in the first three-quarters of the financial year, 1899-1900, was only slightly more than in the previous year, but owing to the high rate of mortality from influenza and pneu-

monia, the receipt from the Death Duties in the last quarter of the year was the largest of which there is any account, and the total of personalty exceeded by more than 5½ millions, or about three per cent., that of the great influenza year, 1891-2. It must be borne in mind, however, that nearly one-half of the capital of the country is now invested in shares and debentures of companies, and that the valuation of capital for the Death Duties was on the whole at a much higher rate in 1899-1900 than in 1891-92. If the valuation for the six years, 1894-95 to 1899-1900, had been upon the same basis as in the previous six years, the total of over 1,000 millions would probably have been reduced to less than 950 millions. The proportion of charitable bequests to the whole of the personalty disposed of by wills in each year for some years past has apparently been at the rate of about 1½ per cent. In each year bequests of over £100,000 each, under four or five wills, have accounted for one-third or more of the total amount of the charitable bequests of the year, and in each year this small number of very large bequests has been forthcoming. An important bequest of the present year is that of Professor David Edward Hughes, whose residuary estate, subject to annuities for his widow and his sister and brother-in-law, is left in trust for the Middlesex, London, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals, which will apparently receive eventually under this bequest about £300,000 or £350,000. Mr. W. R. Sutton, of Golden Lane, carrier, left his residuary estate, which he seemed to expect would be between £20,000 and £25,000, in trust to found "Sutton Model Dwellings," but the whole of his estate has been valued, "so far as can at present be ascertained," at only £8,673.

	Value of Personalty.	Amount of Bequest about.
Professor David Edward Hughes, F.R.S.	£472,704	£300,000
Henry Vaughan, of Cumberland Terrace	229,916	230,000
Manasseh Gledhill, of Manchester	210,982	150,000
Charles William Willock Dawes, of Petworth	112,303	85,000
Siegfried Rudolf Zunz, of the Metal Exchange	115,200	85,000
Miss Emily Frances Dalton, of Leicester	70,475	50,000
Richard Bowerman West, of Exeter	340,256	50,000
Sir Henry Tate, Bart., of Streatham (contingent reversion).	1,228,097	50,000
Henry Pershouse Parks, of Malvern, ironmaster	58,320	50,000
Mrs. Emily Dowling, of Bromley, Kent	80,397	40,000
Mrs. Margaret Tyers Weller Poley, of Brandon, Suffolk	34,193	36,000
Mrs. Marian Leigh, of Halifax	88,298	34,000
Jesse John Tustin, of Burstow Hall, Horley	35,044	30,000
Richard Smith, of Marlborough Hill	30,074	25,000
Miss Martha Taylor, of Manchester	32,875	25,000
Adolf Goerz, of 20, Bishopsgate Street	74,916	20,000
Mrs. Eliza Back, of Ashfield House, Midhurst	140,740	20,000
Mrs. Isabella Lewis, daughter of the late Dr. Martineau	57,060	20,000
Jacob Feis, of Fell Street, glove merchant	89,560	17,500
James Downing, secretary to Earlswood Asylum	17,369	15,000
Arthur Albright, of Edgbaston	112,305	14,500
William Houldsworth, of Coltness Iron Co.	379,495	15,000
Rev. William Manners Sutton, of Brighton	100,863	13,500
Richard Brooke, of Scarborough	59,463	13,500
William Pryce Michell, of Whitchurch, Devon	124,270	13,000
Miss Louisa Eliza Gilbert Hall	15,205	12,000
Miss Mary Ann Driver, of Tettenhurst	225,200	12,000
Hugh Frederick Hornby, of Liverpool	159,329	11,000
Miss Edith Gertrude Price, of Margate	22,522	10,500
Dr. Daniel John Leech, of Whalley Range	11,915	10,000
George Washington Charters, of Belfast	389,376	10,000
Henry Spencer Ashbee, of Hawkhurst	62,989	10,000
Mrs. Ann Baker, of Wimbledon Park	35,305	10,000
	<u>£5,594,099</u>	<u>£1,532,650</u>

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 March 1855, *born in Paris, 1807, elected March, 1855, predecessor Ancelet.*

Brogie, Duc de, Jacques Victor Albert, *b. in Paris, 1821, e. 20 Feb., 1862, p. Lacordaire (father).*

Ollivier, Olivier Emile, *b. at Marseilles, 11 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-Pradhomme, René François Armand, *b. in Paris, 1839, e. 8 Dec., 1881, p. Duvergier de Hauranne.*

Perraud, Adolphe Louis Albert, Cardinal Bishop of Autun, *b. at Lyons, 1828, e. 8 June, 1882, p. Auguste Barbier.*

Coppée, François Edouard Joachim, *b. in Paris, 1842, e. 21 Feb., 1884, p. De Laprade.*

Halévy, Ludovic, *b. in Paris, 1834, e. 4 Dec., 1884, p. Le Comte d'Haussonville.*

Gréard, Valléry 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.*

Lavisse, Ernest, *b. at Nouvion-en-Thiérache (Aisne), 17 Dec., 1842, e. 11 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, Pau Maria Pierre, *b. at Paris, 12 Dec., 1837, e. 11 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.*

Lemaître, Jules, *b. at Venneay (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 Lessers.*

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, Claud Adhemar, *dit André, b. at Marly-le-Roi, 1833, e. 10 Dec., 1896, p. Alexandre Dumas.*

Vaudal, Louis Jules Albert, *b. at Paris, 1851, e. 10 Dec., 1899, p. Léon Say.*

Mun, Adrien Albert Marie, Comte de, *b. at Luigny, 1841, e. 11 April, 1897, p. Jules Simon.*

Hanotaux, Gabriel, *b. at Beaurevoir, 1853, e. 1 April, 1897, p. Challemel-Lacour.*

Guillaume, Claude Jean Baptiste Eugène, *b. at Montbard, 4 July, 1822, e. 25 May, 1898, p. Duc d'Aumale.*

Lavedan, Henri Emile Léon, *b. in Orléans, 1859, e. 8 Dec., 1898, p. Meilhac.*

Deschanel, Paul Eugène Louis, *b. in Brussels, 1857, e. 18 May, 1899, p. Hervé.*

Hervieu, Paul Ernest, *b. at Neuilly-Seine, 2 Sept., 1857, e. 15 Feb., 1900, p. Pailleron.*

Faguet, Auguste Emile, *b. at La Roche sur Yon (Vendée), 17 Dec., 1847, e. 15 Feb., 1900, p. Cherbuliez.*

Berthelot, Marcellus Pierre Eugène, *b. at Paris, 25th Oct., 1827, e. 28 June, 1500 p. Bertrand.*

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.

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, pigeon, chrysanthemum, flower and other shows; yachting and fishing exhibitions, at various dates, &c. Open 10 a.m. to 11.30 p.m. 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 18 to June 7, 1s. *Royal Society of British Artists*, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, 1s., winter exhibition limited to Members' works, April to July and Oct. to Feb., 10 to 6. *Grafton Galleries*, 8 Grafton St., W., Sec. H. Bishop. *New Gallery*, 121 Regent St. Jan. to Apr., exhibition of works by Sir W. B. Richmond; May to Aug., annual summer exhibition of works by living artists; Sep. to Nov., Royal Photographic Society; Nov. and Dec., Socy. of Portrait Painters, 10 to 6, 1s. *Doré 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 Society of Oil Painters*, 191 Piccadilly, open from Jan. 1 to end of February, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, S.E.—Open 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.—Beautiful gardens and park of 200 acres, fine art courts containing examples of ancient and modern statuary and architecture; annual exhibitions of modern pictures; exhibitions and shows during year, viz:—horses, kennel club, ponies, 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; polo, football and cricket matches; cycle track and other sports; grand electric fountains, concerts and entertainments daily. Access from all District, Metropolitan, and 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, or half-a-guinea to employes and students.

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.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square.—National collection of pictures, open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4 or 6; Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6d. Sunday, Apr. to Oct. inclusive, from 2 to 5 or 6.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART (Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. National Collection of Modern British Pictures. 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 Oct. inclusive. Students' day, Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 4 or 5, according to the season.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. Open free on Mondays from 2 p.m., Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m.; and on Sundays from 1 p.m. except during winter months. On Tuesdays and Fridays, 6d., 11 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m.

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.

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 11 a.m. till sunset, on Monday, 6d.; the rest of the week, 1s.; to children under twelve, all days, 6d.; on Sunday only to Fellows and their friends.

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 289.

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 *Clissold 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*, 180 acres; *Bushey Park*, horse-chestnut-trees; *Highgate Woods*, *Hadley Common*, near "Barnet Field;" *Clapham*, *Streatham*, *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 *Victoria* and *Albert Museum*. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal and waste products, food, entomology, boots and shoes, loan collection of English pottery, &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. Open every week-day throughout the year except Good Friday and Christmas from 10 to 6, but in winter months certain galleries are closed at 4 or 5; 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 Director. 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 5. *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.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM, London Rd., Forest Hill. Open free, Mon. Wed. and Sat., 2 to 9; Sundays, 11 to 5. The new Museum in course of erection is expected to be open early in 1901.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, South Kensington. Permanent collections of Colonial and Indian commercial and economic products. Open from 11 to 5 in summer, 11 to 4 in winter, free; also Commercial Reading Room. In winter season, illustrated lectures on Monday evenings, free. **BRANCH**, with commercial reading room, 112 Cannon Street, E.C. Open 10 to 5 daily, for supplying commercial information.

INDIAN, South Kensington.—Free all the week. Open from 10 to 10, Mon., Tu. and Sat.; 10 to dusk, Wed., Th. and Fri; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

PARKE'S MUSEUM of the Sanitary Institute, 74A Margaret Street, W., contains various sanitary appliances and 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, Jernyn 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 11 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 by order of members, or on application to the Secretary, 1st four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from November to February inclusive. Closed Sept.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Banqueting House, Whitehall.—Rubens's celebrated ceiling. Models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting Naval and Military Relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels. Admission to the Museum 6d., daily. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, free. April to Sept., 11 to 6; Oct. to Mar., 11 to 4.

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.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington.—Open daily. Containing works of decorative art, modern pictures, sculpture, Art and Science libraries, architectural illustrations. 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. Naval, mechanical, and scientific models, and Scientific Collections, free all the week.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road.—Open from 10 to 4, 3d.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

St. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; magnificent reredos. 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.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament.—Open on Weekdays at 9.30 a.m. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters. Free to body of the Abbey; to other parts by fee of 6d., except on Mondays and Tuesdays. Services on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; choral service at 10, 3, and 7. Daily-School Service at 9.15; choral at 10 and 3. Holy Communion, Thursday at 8 a.m. in St. Faith's Chapel, or in Henry VII. Chapel; and on all Holy Days. King 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. SAVIOUR'S COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Southwark.—Future Cathedral for South London. Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7 a.m. to dusk, free. Sunday services (choral), 8 a.m., 11, and 7 p.m. Week days; 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m.

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 on week days from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4; service on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

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. B. H. the Prince of Wales. Crypt and Lady Chapel now open. Services daily 11 and 4.30; Sunday 8, 11, 11.45, 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 11 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. Dr. Parker. Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7. Thursdays at 12.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Rev. W. H. Har-

wood. Sunday morning at 11; evening, 6.30; Wednesday evening, 8.

BAPTIST.

METROPOLITAN TABERNAACLE, Newington, Mr. Spurgeon's.—(Re-opened free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of re-building, £44,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Monday and Thursday 7.30.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater.—Rev. Dr. Clifford. Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays 8 p.m.

WESLEYAN.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, CITY ROAD.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30; Tuesdays, 8; John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel.

GREAT QUEEN ST.—Rev. William Gooderidge. Sundays at 11; evening, 6.30; Wednesdays, 11 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

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.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL—building.

Altogether, the Metropolitan Churches and Chapels ■■■ 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; Military Tournament in May; Dairy Show in Oct.; and many exhibitions throughout the year, including the following trades:—Furnishing, in Mar.; Motor Cars, in Apr.; Laundry, in Apr., May; Tramways and Light Railways, in June and July; Confectioners, in Sept.; Grocers, Sept.; Brewers, Oct.; Leather, in Nov.; Cycle, in Nov.; &c.

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. In same building, Dudley Gallery, occasional exhibitions of pictures, &c. Small Hall, billiard matches.

EXETER HALL, 372 Strand.—Headquarters of the Central Young Men's Christian Association. Chief place for "May Meetings."

FREEMASONS', 59 Great Queen Street.—Headquarters of Freemasonry in England. Public meetings, dinners, &c.

MEMORIAL HALL, Farringdon Street.—Headquarters of Congregational Denomination. Historically interesting ■■■ the site of the old Fleet Prison. Halls and public rooms let for meetings.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, Kensington, W.

PRINCE'S 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.—Public meetings, &c. The "Richter" Concerts, Mon. and Sat. Popular, St. James's Hall Ballad and Sarasate Concerts, &c.: Small Hall, Mohawk and Moore & Burgess Minstrels every evening at 8. Matinees at 3 on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

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; Antiquarian; Astronomical; Linnean; 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.*

CHELSEA, ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded 1692) Queen's Road, Chelsea, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Grounds, and exhibition of relics, &c., in the Great Hall.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge; Long-room, free. View of the river from the terrace.

DOCKS.—*St. Katharine's, London, East and West India, Commercial, Victoria, &c.*—All accessible by steamboat, tramway, or railway at about 4d. All free. Wine-tasting orders may be obtained through the leading wine-merchants.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Magnificent new *Home Colonial, Foreign, and India Offices, Whitehall and St. James's Park; Admiralty, 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, which are open on Sundays 3 to 6 p.m. Admission free. *Librarian and Curator, Charles Welch, F.S.A.*

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, unless either House is sitting, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, from 10 to 4. Admission by tickets, obtainable near the Victoria Tower, House of Lords, on the above mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, 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:—*Olevent's Inn, Strand; Clifford's Inn, 137 Fleet Street; New Inn, 21 Wych Street; and Furnival's Inn, Staple's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Holborn.*

KENSINGTON PALACE.—The birthplace of the Queen. Open to the public every day (except Wednesdays) including Sunday, free.

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 during certain periods of the year.

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.

MANSION HOUSE, City.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and ball-room the chief attractions. Admission by order and a small fee.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, and Poultry Markets, Smithfield; Leadenhall Market (Poultry); Billingsgate (Fish), Thames Street; Covent Garden (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); Farringdon, Borough, and Spitalfields (Vegetables, &c.); Cattle Market (Mon. and Th.) and Abattoirs, Caledonian Road; Foreign Cattle Dépôt, Deptford; Hay Market, Smithfield, Wed. and Sat.; and Cumberland Market, Regent's Park; 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; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary.**

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.—8.30 to 5, and 6 to 10; Sundays 3 to 10.

POST OFFICE, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane.—Contains 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 time 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.—*Leveson* held here during the season. York House, residence of the Duke of York.

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 Hugh H. Gough, F.C., G.C.B.*

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations 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 BEECHES.—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, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season, free. Not open on Sunday.

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 BEECH, 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's 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 from 10 till 4 or 6, according to time of year, and from 11 on Sundays. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *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; 15 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 11 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 St. Michael's 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, and on Wednesdays, from April 1 to October 31, from 11 to 4. Tickets obtained only at the Lord Chamberlain's Stores in the Castle Yard. Official Guide Books only to be had where tickets are issued. Round Tower closed during winter months. Private Apartments are not shown to the public.

WOOLWICH.—*Extensive Barracks for Royal 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.
HAMPESTEAD, 175 Finchley Road, N.W.
KENSINGTON, Lancaster Road, W.
LAMBETH, 156 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
METROPOLITAN, Shepherdess Walk, City Rd., N.
MILLWALL, Glengall Road, Millwall.
PADDINGTON, Queen's Road, Bayswater.
POPULAR, East India Dock Road, E.
ROTHERHITHE, Lower Road, S.E.

St. GEORGE'S, { 88 Buckingham Palace Road,
 { (2nd Cl.) Eccleston St. East,
 S.W.

St. MARYLEBONE, 181 Marylebone Road, N.W.

St. PANCRAS, { Whitfield St. Tottenham Ct. Rd.
 { 70a King St. Camden Town.

St. SAVOIR'S, Lavington St., Southwark, S.E.

WENLOCK, 20 Wenlock Street, City Road, N.

WESTMINSTER, Great Smith St., S.W.

LONDON THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

THEATRES.

ADELPHI, 411 Strand, W.C.
AVENUE, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
BRITANNIA, Hoxton, N.
COMEDY, Panton Street, S.W.
COURT, Sloane Square, S.W.
COVENT GARDEN, Bow Street, W.C.
CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus, W.
DALY'S, Leicester Square, W.C.
DRURY LANE, Catherine Street, W.C.
DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
GAIETY, 345 Strand, W.C.
GARRICK, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
GLOBE, Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C.
GRAND, Upper Street, Islington, N.
GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C. (Penley's).
HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W.
HER MAJESTY'S (TREE'S), Haymarket, S.W.
LONDON HIPPODROME, Cranbourne Street, W.C.
LYCEUM, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
LYRIC, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
OLYMPIC, Wych St., W.C.
PRINCE OF WALES'S, Coventry Street, W.
PRINCESS'S, 152 Oxford Street, W.
ROYALTY, Dean Street, Soho, W.
SAVOY, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
St. JAMES'S, King Street, S.W.
SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
STANDARD, Bishopsgate, E.
STRAND, 168 Strand, W.C.
SURREY, Blackfriars Road, S.E.
TERRY'S, 105 Strand, W.C.
VAUDEVILLE, 404 Strand, W.C.
WYNDHAM'S, Cranbourne Street, W.C.

MUSIC HALLS.

ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square, W.C.
CAMBRIDGE, 136 Commercial Street, E.
CANTERBURY, 143 Westminster Bridge Rd.
COLLINS'S, Upper St., Islington.
EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W.C.
METROPOLITAN, Edgware Road, W.
MIDDLESEX, Drury Lane, W.C.
OXFORD, 14 Oxford Street, W.
PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.C.
PARAGON, Mile End Road, E.
PAVILION, LONDON, Piccadilly Circus, W.
ROYAL, 242 High Holborn, W.C.
SOUTH LONDON, London Road, S.E.
TIVOLI, 65 Strand, W.C.

- ACTON.—(1898), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sun. 6.30 to 9.30 P.M. *Librarian*, Herbert A. Shuttleworth.
- BARKING.—(1888), Local Board Buildings. 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. *Librarian*, George Jackson.
- BATTERSEA.—(1887), *Central Library*, Lavender Hill. *Branches*, Lurline Gdns., Victoria Rd., and Lammas 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. *Librarian*, John Frowde.
- BETHNAL GREEN.—London Street, E. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, G. F. Hilcken.
- BISHOPSGATE INST.—62 Bishopgate Street Without, Lending Lib., 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 2; Ref. Lib., 10 to 7; News, 10 to 9.30. *Lib.*, C. W. F. Goss.
- BOW.—(1896), Roman Road (building).
- BRENTFORD.—(1889). 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, Fred Turner.
- BRITISH MUSEUM.—Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. Reading Room, 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. (Closes at 7 from May to August.) *Dir. and Prin. Librarian*, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B.
- BROMLEY-BY-BOW.—(1891), 126 Brunswick Rd., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
- CAMBERWELL.—(1889), *Central Library*, Peckham Road. *Branches*, 682 Old Kent Road; 130 Lordship Lane, Dulwich; Gordon Rd., Nunhead; Neate St., Camberwell; Minet (jointly with Lambeth), Knatchbull Rd., 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. (Closed June to Aug.) *Lib.*, H. J. Hewitt.
- CHRIST CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.—(1889), 178 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M. *Lib.* E. Beels.
- CLAPHAM COMMON.—(1887), 1 North Side, 10 to 8; Sun. 3 to 9 (Oct. to May). *Lib.*, J. R. Welch.
- CLERKENWELL.—(1887), Skinner St., E.C. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sun., 3 to 9 (Oct. to May).
- CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE.—Golden Lane, E.C. 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sat. till 3. *Lib.*, H. W. Capper.
- EALING.—(1883), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, T. Bonner.
- EAST HAM.—(1895), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sun. 3 to 9. *Librarian*, Wm. Bridle.
- EAST HAM, NORTH WOOLWICH.—10 to 10; Sat. to 1. *Lib.*, W. Phipps.
- EDMONTON.—(1891). *Lib.*, P. W. Farmborough.
- FULHAM.—(1886), *Central Library*, 592 Fulham Rd., S.W. *Branch*, 132 Wandsworth Bridge Rd. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays, 3 to 9. *Lib.*, F. T. Barrett.
- GUILDHALL.—Sept. to April, 10 to 8; May to Aug. 10 to 6; Sat. 10 to 6. *Lib.*, Charles Welch.
- HAMMERSMITH.—(1887), *Central Library*, Ravenscourt Park. *Branches*, Uxbridge Road, and College Pk., N.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sun. 6 to 9 P.M. *Lib.*, S. Martin.
- HAMPSTEAD.—(1893), *Central Library*, Finchley Road. *Branches*, Belsize Branch, Antrim St.; Kilburn Branch, Priory Rd., N.W.; West End Branch, Saite Road, N.W., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sun. 3 to 9. *Reading Room*, Prince Arthur Rd., 8.30 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.; Sun. 4 to 10.
- HOLBOHN.—(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 (open on Sun., 4 to 9 P.M.) and Old Brompton Road, S.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, H. Jones.
- KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—(1881), 830 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sun Oct. to Apr. 6 to 9. *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, Knatchbull Road, (jointly with Camberwell), and Gipsy Hill. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, F. J. Burgoyne.
- LEWISHAM.—(1890), *Cent. Lib.*, Perry Hill. 10.30 A.M. to 9 P.M.
- LEYTON.—(1891), 10.30 to 9.30. *Lib.*, Z. Moon.
- 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. Mon. 3.30 to 7 P.M.; other week days 11 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. and 3.30 to 7. *Lib.*, Miss Stage.
- PENGE.—(1891), Oakfield Rd., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays 3 to 6 P.M. *Librarian*, S. J. Clarke.
- PEOPLE'S PALACE.—Mile End Road. 8.30 to 5, and 6 to 10; Sundays, 3 to 10.
- POPLAR.—(1890), *Central Library*, 126 High St., Poplar, E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Branch*, Wharf Rd., Cubitt Town, E. 5.30 to 9.30. *Lib.*, H. Rowlatt.
- PUTNEY.—(1887), Disraeli Rd., 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M. *Lib.*, C. F. Tweney.
- RICHMOND.—(1879), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sun. (winter months) 6 to 9 P.M. *Lib.*, Albert A. Barkas.
- ROTHERHITHE.—(1890), Lower Road, S.E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, Leonard Hobbs.
- ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE.—Bride Lane, E.C. 10.30 to 3, and 5 to 8; Saturday, 10.30 to 2. *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), Borough Rd. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, T. Aldred.
- ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST.—(1896), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sun. 3 to 9. *Librarian*, F. M. Roberts.
- ST. GILES.—(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. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—(1894), Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 7.30 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.; Sun. 3 to 9. *Librarian*, H. D. Roberts.
- SHOREDITCH.—(1891), *Haggerston Library*, Kingsland Road, N.E. *Hoxton Library*, Pitfield St., N. 9.30 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sun. (Nov. to March) 11 to 9 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), *Central Library*, High Rd., Streatham; *Branch*, Ramsden Rd., Balham. 10.30 A.M. to 8 P.M. *Librarian*, Thomas Everatt.
- TWICKENHAM.—(1882), 10 to 9. Closes at 5 Fri. *Lib.*, E. Maynard.
- WANDSWORTH.—(1883), *Central*, 38 West Hill. *Branch*, Allfarthing Lane. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
- WEST HAM.—(1890), *Central Library*, Romford Road, E. *Branch*, Barking Road, Canning Town. Open on Sundays. *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. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays. 11 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, A. Cawthorne.
- WILLESDEN.—(1891), Kilburn Library, Salusbury Road. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, J. A. Seymour. —Harlesden Library, Craven Pk. Rd. *Librarian*, Harry S. Newland. —Willesden Green Library, High Road. *Librarian*, Frank E. Chennell.
- WIMBLEDON.—(1883), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sun. 6 to 9.30. *Librarian*, H. W. Bull.
- WOOLWICH.—(1896). (About to open.)

- Academy—43 Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette—
 Savoy House, Strand, W.C.
 African Review—164 Fenchurch St.
 African Times—121 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Agricultural Gaz.—9 New Bridge St.
 Architect—Ludgate Circus.
 Army and Navy Gaz.—3 York St., W.C.
 Athenæum—Bream's Buildings, W.C.
 Baptist—61 Paternoster Row, E.C.
 Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart—270
 Strand, W.C.
 Bicycling News—25 Bouverie St., E.C.
 Birmingham Post—138 Fleet St., E.C.
 Black and White—63 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Board of Trade Journal—East Hard-
 ing Street, E.C.
 Bombay Gazette—Trafalgar Bldgs.,
 Charing Cross, W.C.
 Bookseller—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
 Bradford Observer—129 Fleet St., E.C.
 Bradford Telegraph—62 Ludgate Hill.
 Bristol Evening News—51 Fleet St.
 Bristol Mercury—74 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Bristol Observer, 61 Fleet St., E.C.
 Bristol Western Daily Press—61 Fleet,
 Street, E.C.
 British Medical Journal—429 Strand.
 Broad Arrow—Temple Avenue, E.C.
 Builder—46 Catherine Street, W.C.
 Building News—Clement's House,
 Strand, W.C.
 Bullionist—27 Throgmorton St., E.C.
 Catholic Times—165 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Chemical News—6 and 7 Creed Lane.
 Christian Globe—185 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Christian Million—20 St. Bride St., E.C.
 Christian World—23 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Church Bells and Illustrated Church
 News, 3 and 5 Cecil Court, St.
 Martin's Lane, W.C.
 Church Family Newspaper—121 Fleet
 Street, E.C.
 Church Review—11 Burleigh Street,
 Strand, W.C.
 Church Times—32 Little Queen Street,
 Holborn, W.C.
 Churchwoman, 2 Exeter St., Strand.
 Citizen—15 Cophall Avenue, E.C.
 City Press—128 and 129 Aldersgate St.
 Civil Service Gazette—12 Fetter Lane.
 Colliery Guardian—49 Essex Street.
 Commerce—43 Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Country Sport (Bell's Weekly Messen-
 ger), 1 Essex Street, Strand.
 County Gentleman—3 Wellington
 Street, Strand.
 Court Circular—213 Piccadilly, W.
 Court Journal—23 Burleigh Street,
 Strand, W.C.
 Critic—34 and 35 Southampton St., W.C.
 Cycling, 7 Ros-bury Avenue, E.E.
 Daily Chronicle—80 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Daily Graphic—Milford Lane, Strand.
 Daily Mail—Carmelite Street, E.C.
 Daily News—19 Bouverie Street, E.C.
 Daily Telegraph—135 Fleet St., E.C.
 East Anglian Daily Times—53 Fleet
 Street, E.C.
 Echo—22 Catherine St., Strand, W.C.
 Economist—Granville House, W.C.
 Educational Times—89 Farringdon
 Street, E.C.
 Electrician—Salisbury Court, E.C.
 Electricity, 2 Exeter Street, Strand.
 Engineer—33 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
 Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford Street,
 Strand, W.C.
 English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.
 English Mechanic—Clement's House,
 Strand, W.C.
 Era—49 Wellington St., Strand, W.C.
 Evening News—12 Whitefriars St., E.C.
 Examiner—7 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 Family Churchman—8 Salisbury Ct.
 Family Doctor—358 Strand, W.C.
 Farm and Home—37 Southampton
 Street, W.C.
 Farmer and Stockbreeder—6 Essex
 Street, Strand, W.C.
 Field—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Finance—43 Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Financial News—11 Achurch Lane.
 Financial Times—72 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—27 Bouverie Street, E.C.
 Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington
 Street, Strand, W.C.
 Gardening—37 Southampton St., W.C.
 Gentlewoman—142 Strand, W.C.
 Girls' Field—7 Southampton Street.
 Glasgow Herald—121 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Globe—367 Strand, W.C.
 Graphic—190 Strand, W.C.
 Guardian—5 Burleigh St., Strand, W.C.
 Health—358 Strand, W.C.
 Hearth & Home—10 Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Homoeopathic World—12 Warwick
 Lane, E.C.
 Hospital—28 Southampton Street,
 Strand, W.C.
 Illustrated London News—198 Strand.
 Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic
 News—172 Strand, W.C.
 Indian Daily News—Trafalgar Bldgs.,
 Charing Cross, W.C.
 Insurance, Banking, and Financial
 Review—35 Queen Victoria St., E.C.
 Invention—1 Mitre Chambers, E.C.
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—165
 Strand, W.C.
 Jewish Chronicle—2 Finsbury Sq., E.C.
 Journal of Education—3, Broadway,
 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 Judy—57 Chancery Lane, W.C.
 King—Southampton Street, Strand.
 Knowledge—326 High Holborn, W.C.
 Labour News—10 Farringdon Avenue.
 Ladies' Field—7 and 8 Southampton
 Street, Strand.
 Lady—39 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
 Lady's Pictorial—172 Strand, W.C.
 Lancet—423 Strand, W.C.
 Land and Water—16 Henrietta St.
 Law Journal—37 and 39 Essex Street,
 Strand, W.C.
 Law Times—Bream's Buildings, W.C.
 Leeds Mercury—65 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Literary World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Literature—Printing House Sq., E.C.
 Live Stock Journal—9 New Bridge St.
 Liverpool Courier—81 Fleet St., E.C.
 Liverpool Post—130 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Lloyd's Weekly News—12 Salisbury
 Square, E.C.
 London Commercial Record—11
 Jewry Street, E.C.
 London Gazette—47 St. Martin's
 Lane, W.C.
 Manchester Courier—27 Fleet St., E.C.
 Manchester Guardian—26 Charing
 Cross, S.W.
 Mark Lane Express—1 Essex St., W.C.
 Medical Press—20 & 21 King William
 Street, Strand.
 Medical Times—11 Adam Street, W.C.
 Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet St., E.C.
 Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet St.
 Methodist Times—125 Fleet St., E.C.
 Mining Journal—46 Queen Victoria
 Street, E.C.
 Money—Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
 Money Market Review—53 Wool
 Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.
 Moonshine—5 Bouverie Street, E.C.
 Morning Advertiser—127 Fleet
 Street, E.C.
 Morning Leader—Stoncutter St., E.C.
 Morning Post—346 Strand, W.C.
 Municipal Journal—6 Salisbury Ct.
 Musical Times—11 Berners Street W.,
 and 80 and 81 Queen Street, E.C.
 Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C.
 Naval and Military Record—47 Fleet
 Street, E.C.
 Navy and Army Illustrated—20 Tavi-
 stock Street, W.C.
 Newcastle Chronicle—22 Essex St., W.C.
 News of the World—30 Bouverie St.
 North British Daily Mail—190 Fleet
 Street, E.C.
 Notes and Queries—Bream's Blings.
 Nursing Record—11 Adam St., W.C.
 Observer—396 Strand, W.C.
 Outlook—109 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Overland Mail—65 Cornhill, E.O.
 Pall Mall Gazette—18 Charing Cr. Rd.
 People—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
 Penny Illustrated Paper—10 Milford
 Lane, Strand, W.C.
 Photographic News—9 Cecil Court,
 Charing Cross Road, W.C.
 Pilot, 2 Exeter Street, Strand.
 Primitive Methodist—4 Wine Office
 Court, E.C.
 Public Opinion—30 Maiden Lane,
 Strand, W.C.
 Publishers' Circular—11 Fetter
 Lane, E.C.
 Punch—20 Bouverie Street, E.C.
 Queen—Bream's Buildings, Chancery
 Lane, E.C.
 Railway Journal (Herpath's)—Savoy
 House, Strand, W.C.
 Railway News—3 Whitefriars St., E.C.
 Railway Times—83 Chancery Lane.
 Record—1 Red Lion Court, E.C.
 Referee—Victoria Ho., Tudor St.
 Regiment—2 Southampton St., Strand
 Reynolds Newspaper—213 Strand, W.C.
 Rook—12 St. Bride Street, E.C.
 St. James's Gazette—Dorset Street,
 Whitefriars, E.C.
 Saturday Review—38 Southampton
 Street, W.C.
 Science Gossip—110 Strand, W.C.
 School Board Chron.—72 Turnmill St.
 Scotsman—45 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Shipping Gazette—54 Gracechurch St.
 Shipping List—13 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 Sketch—198 Strand, W.C.
 Society—173 Strand, W.C.
 Speaker—1, Henrietta Street, W.C.
 Spectator—1 Wellington Street, W.C.
 Sphere—New Street Square, E.C.
 Sporting Life—140 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Sporting Times—52 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Sportsman—139 and 140 Fleet St., E.C.
 Stage—16 York Street, W.C.
 Standard—104 Shoe Lane, E.C.
 Star—Stoncutter Street, E.C.
 Stationery Trades Journal—12 War-
 wick 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 Mail—40 King St., Cheapside.
 Sydney Morning Herald—40 King
 Street, Cheapside, E.C.
 Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.
 Temperance Record—33 Paternoster
 Row.
 Times—Printing House Square, E.C.
 Times of Ceylon—Trafalgar Bldgs.
 Charing Cr.—88, W.C.
 Times of India (Bombay)—121 Fleet
 Street, E.C.
 Truth—Carteret Street, Queen Anne's
 Gate, S.W.
 Vanity Fair—7 Essex St., Strand, W.C.
 Volunteer Service Gazette—121 Fleet
 Street, E.C.
 War Cry—98 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
 Weekly Budget—Red Lion Ct., E.C.
 Weekly Dispatch—Tudor Street, E.C.
 Weekly Times and Echo—Clement's
 House, Strand.
 Western Morning News—47 Fleet
 Street, E.C.
 Westminster Gazette—Tudor St., E.C.
 Whitehall Review—15 King Street,
 Covent Garden, W.C.
 World—1 York Street, Covent Garden.
 Yorkshire Post—171 Fleet St., E.C.

The Italics following the name of the Town denote the Market Days.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*b* butter, *c* cattle, *ch* cheese, *clo* cloth, *cy* cherry, *f* 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 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.

REDFORDSHIRE—

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 stks sales every W, Feb 14 b, 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, 2nd 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 markets every T, Feb 5, 2nd T in Apl, Whit T, 1st F in Jy w, Jy 26 cy, Oct 24 c, 2st T aft 10 Dec hi Xmas stks, 3rd T in Dec mt
 Luton—*Mon* and *Sat.* c mt and stks sale every M, 3rd M in Apl c pl, 3rd M in Oct c
 Markyate Street—4th F aft 1st M in Sept pl
 Potton—*Sat.* 3rd M and T aft Jan 12 (Old New Year) gt h fair, Oct 22 c
 Shefford—*Fri.* Oct 11 pl
 Toddington—*Sat.* Apl 25, 1st W in Oct hi pl, Nov 2 h c sh pl, Dec 6 c
 Woburn—*Fri.* Jan 1 c, Mar 1 c, Jy 13 chy, Oct 11 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, 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 Isley—*Mon.* Jan 30, Feb 13, 27, Mar 13, 27, Apr 10 (Easter Fair), Apl 24, May 8, 22, 29 (Whit Fair), June 12, 25, Aug 1, 26, W aft Sept 15, Oct 13 hi, W aft Oct 17 sh, W aft Nov. 12 sh
 Farringdon—*Tues.* 1st T month c sh p, Feb 13, Whit Tu, T aft Oct 11 hi
 Hungerford—*Wed.* Last T and W in Apl c sh, Ju 26 w, 3rd M in Aug, Nov 10 sh
 Lambourn—*Fri.* May 1 pl, Oct 2 sh c pl, 4 Dec h c w
 Maidenhead—*Wed.*
 Mortimer—Apl 27 h c, Nov 6 h c
 Newbury—*Thurs.* Holy Th h c; Jy 5 pl; Sept 4 & 5 pl. Th aft Oct 11 hi
 Reading—*Mon, Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle market every M fat stks, every S store stks Jan 31, Feb 1 and 2 c h sh, Apl 30, May 1 and 2 c h pl; Jy 24, 25 and 26 c h sh; Sept 20, 21 and 22 c h pl hors 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 Mar, S aft Oct 11 hi
 Windsor—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle markets every S c sh
 Wokingham—*Tues.* Stk sales every T, Nov 1 pl

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—

Amersham—*Tues.* Whit M c, Sept 19
 Aylesbury—*Sat.* Cattle markets every S, every W fat stks, 3rd S in Jan, S bef Palm Su, and S in Aug; 3rd S in Ju and W in Jy w; 1st S in May, rains.

4th S in Sept, 2nd S in Oct hi stks, 2nd 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 11 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 stks fair)
 Colnbrook—Apl 5 c; Oct 16 c pl
 Chesham—*Wed* and *Sat.* Auction sales each W, Apl 21, Jy 22, Sept 28 c h sh
 Fenny Stratford—*Tues.* Cattle markets alternate Th comm Jan 3
 Great Marlow—*Sat.* Oct 29, h c sh pl
 High Wycombe—*Fri.* M and T bef Sept 20 hi
 Ivinghoe—*Sat.* May 6 pl, Oct 17 pl
 Lavenden—*Tues.*
 Newport Pagnell—*Wed* & *Sat.* Cattle markets every W c sh p; Ju 22 pl
 Olney—*Thurs.* Ju 29 pl
 Penn—Sept 17 m pl
 Princes Risborough—*Thurs.* May 6 c pl, Oct 21 pl
 Slough—Auction sales each Tu fat and store stks Horse sales 3rd T in every month except Dec
 Stony Stratford—*Fri.* Auction sales 1st M in every month, 1st M in Aug pl; F aft Oct 11 hi
 Wendover—*Mon.* May 13 c pl, Oct 2 pl
 Winslow—W corn, 1st and 3rd W each month c, 1st W bef and aft Oct 11 pl
 Wooburn—May 4, Nov. 12, c pl
 Wolverton—M c and corn, F genl

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—

Butt's Green (Cambridge)—*Wed* 1st Sat c mt every M c sh p Midsummer fair; Jy 22 and 3 following days pl, Ju 24 h c, Sept 24 h c
 Chatteris—*Fri.* Stock sale every F c pigs. Last F in Apl c h; first bef Oct 11 h
 Ely—*Th.* Cattle market every Th c sh p; last Th and days following in May h c sh pl; last Th and days following in Oct h c sh pl
 Ickleton—Jy 22 and 23 h pl
 Linton—Jy 15, 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 stks; Nov 8 c
 Roach—Rogation M h c wood
 Royston—*Wed.* East W, Ash W, Whit W, 1st W in Jy stks; W aft Oct 11 c h stks
 Soling—*Fri.* May 9 c h
 Sturbridge—Sept 25 h onions hops wood
 Thorney—*Tues.* Jy 1, Sept 22 c h
 Whittlesey—*Fri.* Stock sale every F c p, Whit T pl, Ju 13 h
 Wisbech—*Thurs* and *Sat.* Cattle market every Th fat stks, every S lean stks and corn; 1st and 2nd S in Mar pl, 2nd Th in May h c, Jy 25 h, 1st Th in Aug c

CHESHIRE—

Altrincham—*Tues.* Apl 29, Aug 5 and 6, Nov 22 c h, sh p. Old Wakes Su on or aft Sept 18 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 stks (commencing at 11 a.m.) Horse fairs: Jan 27, Feb 28, Mar 28, Apl 25, May 23, Ju 20, Jy 8, Aug 15, Sept 12, Oct 12, Nov 7, Dec 5. 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
 Crewe—Cattle market every M, fat and stores; great bull sale Mar and sales of horses twice quarterly, dates not fixed. Xmas fat cattle Dec 5, pigs and calves Dec 9, great sp'l horse sales dates not fixed.
 Frodsham—*Wed.* Cattle auction every alt T commencing Jan 8, last T in Apl, last Th in Oct fairs
 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
 Lymm—Apl 5, Nov 5 c 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 p hi, 3rd T in Dec h c. Auction sales every alternate M commencing 1st M in Jan 1st M in each mo. at 9.30 ch

Malpas—*Wed.* Cattle sa & alternate T, commencing Jan 8 c sh p
 Special sale T bef East
 Middlewich—*Tues.* Last T in Feb, Apl, and Oct, c
 Mottram—Apl 27, Oct 31
 Nantwich—*Sat.* S aft Feb 9, 1st Thurs in Apl, June, Sept and Dec c sh p. Store pigs every S, Cheese fairs: 1st Th in every month except Jan Northwich—*Fri.* Apl 10, Aug 2, Dec 6, cows.

Over—*Wed.* 1st W aft May 12, 1st W aft Sept 21, c sh
 Runcorn. Whit M pl
 Sandbach—*Thurs.* East Th h c sh, Th aft Sept 11 c, Dec 28 c sh hi
 Stockport—*Fri.* Jan 1, 1st F in Feb, Mar 4 and 25, May 1, 1st F in Ju, Jy 9, 1st F in Aug and Sept, Oct 23, 1st F in Dec h c p at each. Cattle and pig market every F (except fair days)
 Tarporley—*Thurs.* May 1
 Tarvin—Apl 20 c p cabbage plants, Dec 2 c p nearly defunct
 Tattenhall—*Fri.* May 18 c sh p, Nov 22, c sh p
 Tattenhall Road—Stock sales at Aldersey 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 11

CORNWALL—

Blisland—M aft Sept 29

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. *Rairs*, Mar 7, Whit T, Jy 20, Nov 11 h c pl at each

Camelford—*Fri.* 1st Fri aft Mar 20, c sh p May 26. July 17 and 18, Sept 6 c la, 1st F in Oct, and F in Nov

Canworthy-water—June 2, Sept

Constantine—Apr 10, Ju 26, Oct 1

Copperhouse (Phillack)—Sept 15 pl, h and c occasionally shown

Dolsdon—Jy 24, Oct 1

East Loos—*Sat.* Feb 13, Jy 10, Sept 4, Oct 10 c

Endellon—3rd W in Sept

Falmouth—*Tues, Thurs* and *Sat.* Cattle markets 3rd S each month h c sh p genl, Jy 29, Oct 30

Five Lanes—July 6, Sept 11

Fowey—*Sat.* Shrove T, May 1, Sept 10, c

Goldsmithney—Apr 30, Aug 5 h pl

Grampound—*Sat.* Cattle markets 4th M each month h c sh p genl. Pairs have become absorbed by the cattle markets

Halloworthy—2nd M in Jy, Oct 5, Nov 18

Hayle—Sept 17

Helland—Jan 11

Helston—*Sat.* Cattle mkts and 4th W in every month h c sh genl, Jan 25, Mar 25, Jy 3, Jy 22, Sept 9, Oct 23, and and 3rd S bef Xmas

Kilkhampton—*Tues* bef Holy Thurs 1st Thurs in July, Aug 26

Landrake—1st W in Feb c, Ju 29, 1st W in Sept

Lanivet—Ju 17

Lanreath—Mar 10, May 2, Nov 18

Launceston—*Sat.* Cattle markets last W in every month c h sh la, Dec 21 (Giglet)

Lelant—Aug 15 h pl

Liskeard—*Sat.* Cattle markets 2nd M each month excepting, Oct gt mt; Oct 2 c

Little Petherwick—Ju 14

Lostwithiel—*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 h sh

Ludgvan—Oct 11

Marazion—*Sat.* Sept 30 sh h pl c

Marham Church—*Sat.* Thurs bef Lady Day, Aug 12

Moneniot—Apr 23, Jy 11, Jy 28 c; 1st F in Dec

Millbrook—May 1, Sept 29

Mitchell—Oct 15 large stock fair

Mullion—May 4, Sept 18

Newlyn—Nov 8 c gr sh

Northill—Sept 8, Nov 4

Padstow—*Sat.* 1st Tu in May c

Pelynt—1st T in Feb, Ju 24

Penryn—*Sat.* Mar, May 12, Jy 7, Oct 8, Dec 21 c

Penzance—*Tues. Sat.* Cattle markets every Th c sh p Mar 28, May 23, Ju 13, Sept 5, Nov 28

Perranarworthal—Apr 23, Ju 7, Sept 27

Perrazabuloe—Mar 16

Phillack—June 18

Pillaton—Whit T h c sh

Polbathie (St Germans)—Cattle markets 3rd M in every month

Polperro—*Fri.* Jy 11

Poundscross—Ju 24, last M in Nov

Pound, teck—1st M in Jy

Pruze (Crown)—Jy 15 h

Quetlock—Jan 28

Redruth—*Fri.* East T h May 2 h c Whit M pl, Aug 3 h c, Oct 12 h c

Roche—Jy 19, Oct 11

Ruan Minor—Apr 6, Nov 11

St. Austell—*Fri.* c. Cattle markets 3rd M in every month h c sh p genl. Maundy Th. Whit Th, F aft Jy 26, F aft Oct 16, Dec 2, fairs nearly defunct

St. Blazey—Feb 2, Jy

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 11

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—Apr 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. Keverne—T aft Jan 6, 1st T in Mar, T nearest Ju 24, 1st T in Oct

St. Kew—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 21

St. Neot—3rd T in Apl, and T in Nov

St. Stephen's—May 14, Sept 10

St. Stephen's by Saltash—Apr 1, Sept 11

St. Teath—Feb 25, Jy 7

St. Tudy—May 20, Sept 16

St. Veep—Ju 19

St. Wrinton—2nd T in Jan, Feb 13

Saltash—*Sat.* Cattle markets 1st M and 3rd Tues in every month c sh p South Petherwin—and T in May, 2nd T in Oct

Stokeclimbsland—Last M in May, h c sh

Stratton—*Tues.* May 19, Nov. 8, Dec. 11 c h sh

Summercourt—Sept. 25 c, large fair

Tintagel—M aft Oct 28, on M if 19

Tregonatha—May 6, Aug 11

Tregonay—*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

Tresillian Bridge—M aft Feb 2, M bef Whit S

Trewen—May 1, Oct 12

Truro—Cattle markets every W c h sh p genl. Whit T and W h c sh p

Tywardreath—Ju 11

Wadebridge—*Fri.* Cattle markets 2nd 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, Jy 24, Jy 28, Sept 29, 1st M in Nov, stk

Week St. Mary—Jy 29, Sept 15, W bef Xmas Day stk

Wendron—May 11, Jy 11

West Loos—*Sat.* May 6 c

Withiel—Oct 5

CUMBERLAND—

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 27 rems; S on or bef Oct 18 c; 1st Th in Nov c h h

Arlecdon Hill (Rowrah Station), Apl 24 c, 1st F in Ju c h, Sept 17 c h

Bonwood. Apl 25 and W in Aug la Oct 18 c

Bootle—*Sat.* Apl 27, c F bef Whit Sunday, Aug 3 c, Sept 24 c corn; F bef Nov 11 hi

Braithwaite—1st Th in Oct sh

Brampton—*Wed.* Apl 20 c sh; 2nd W aft Whit Su w c sh; 2nd W in Sept c sh; F bef 3rd S in Oct c h sh p, W on or aft Nov 11 hi. 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 6 hi c, W on or aft Nov 11 hi, Nov 14 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 10 and are held every Saturday until end of Oct. Horse sale 1st Th in each month except Oct, when held on 2nd Th. Horse fairs: S bef Feb 13 and 3 following Sats, S bef Whit Su hi genl. Aug 26, Sept 19, last 3 S in Oct. 23 nearest Nov. 11 hi. East Cumberland Agricultural Show 3rd Sat in July. Large c and sh sales are held every fair day. Large special sales of c are held weekly at both mts from last weeks in Sept till middle of Nov. Large sales of colts and h are held in the weeks before Appleby June and Brough Hill Sept fairs. If the fairs fall on Su or M, held on previous S.

Cockermouth—*Mon.* and *Sat.* Stock sales every M, c sh p, Feb 18, h fair: W after Mar 12 c sh p, and every alternate W for 8 W's c; Whit M, hi; Aug 2, hi; last F in Aug and Sept c sh la; and W in Oct h, c, sh; Nov 11 if M, hi: 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 8 & Aug 2, if M hi (if not M, M after). Horse Sales and F each month except Feb and Oct, Feb 15, Oct 3 and 4. Special Sales:—Mar 21 young bulls, Apl 10 c sh, May 1 c sh; May 15 c sh, Sep 20 ram, Nov 5 young bulle, Dec 16 Xmas show.

Croglin (Lazonby)—Aug 18 h c sh pl

Egremont—Horse fair Feb 17, 3rd F in May c sh, Sat bef Whit Sun hi, Sat nearest Sept 18 (Crab fair) c sh, 2nd Tu in Oct h, Sat nearest or on Nov 11 hi

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 12 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 c h; S nearest to Nov 11 hi

Kirk Oswald—*Thurs.* Th bef Whit Su, Aug 5 c

Lazonby—Cattle auctions alt M's, com 1st M in Jan

Longtown—*Thurs.* 3rd Th in June W. Th after Xmas day h. If Xmas day happens on a Th the fair is held on the next Th.

Maryport. F bef Whit Su hi, F on or bef Nov 11 hi

Netherwasdale. Sept 7 sh

Penrith—*Tues.* Fat stock sales every M, Feb 21 and 3 T's following h. Apl 23 c, sh. Apl 24 c sh and young bulls. If 23 is S, the fair is held on 24 and 25. If 23 is Su, it is held on 24 and 25, Whit T c hi, and 6 alternate T's aft c, and T aft 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 till Martinmas.

Penraddock. 8 bef the 1st Th in Sept c sh
 Ravensglass—Wed. May 6, Ju 9 c sh; Aug. 5 c sh; Oct 3 sh
 Red Dial—Aug 5 sh la
 Renwick—Th on or bef Sept ■ c h sh p
 Rooley Hill—Apr 22, Whit M and every alternate M till Aug 2; Sept 30 sh la; 3rd M in Oct c
 Thretheld—1st Th in Sept ■ 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 Whitsuntide and Martinmas
 Wigton—Tues. Horse sale about Feb 29. Feb ■ h, T after Whit Su hi pl; Whit T hi, T on or aft Nov 2, hi. Fat stk sales every T. Shorthorn cattle sales in Apl and Oct.

Workington—Corporation chartered market days Wed ■ Sat. 1st W aft Whit Sunday and aft Nov 11 hi pl. 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 W in Nov.

DERBYSHIRE—

Alfreton—Mon. Jy ■ h, Oct 7 ch, Nov. 24 hi

Ashbourne—Sat. Cattle markets alternate Ths fat and store stock c h sh, commencing 1st Thurs. in January; 8 aft Jan ■ (New Market), Feb 12 h, Feb 13 c sh, May 21 c sh, Aug 15 h, Aug 16 c sh, Oct 19 h, Oct 20 c sh, Nov 29 c 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. 8 aft Xmas day pl. Su aft Aug 16 wakes

Ashover—Apr 25 c, Oct 15 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 10, M aft Nov 12

Belper—Th and F nearest Oct 30 h c
 Bolsover—Last F in Apl, 1st F in Oct ch p

Buxton—Sat. M bef the Th preceding Old Candelmas Day h c sh, Apl 1, May 2, M bef 2nd W in Sept, Oct 28 c
 Castleton—3rd W in Mar, Apl 22, 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 w pl

Chesterfield—Sat. Cattle markets every 8, 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 10, W aft Mar ■ = Apl 25 c, Jy 15, Th aft Oct 12, Nov 3

Duffield—Thurs. Th aft Jan 1, Mar ■ Glossop—Sat. May 6 pl, 1st W on or aft Oct 10 c pl, New wakes; 1st Su on or aft Aug 3 and 3 following days.

Hathersage (Sheffield)—F aft Oct 22. New Cattle market on W.

Hayfield—May 12 c pl, Oct 10 c. Old wakes: Su aft Sept 19 and 6 following days

Higham—1st W after Jan 2 c

Kirk Ireton—and W in Apl h c, W aft Oct ■ h c

Matlock—Mon. and Sat. Cattle markets at Th c sh p. Feb 25, Apl 2, May 9, Oct 24

Measham—M nearest Nov 5 pl
 Newhaven—Oct 30 c
 Pleasley—May 6, Oct 29 c h sh
 Ripley—Sat. East W, Oct 23 c
 Tideswell—Wed. May 15, last W in Jy, and W in Sept, Oct 29 c, ch

Whaley Bridge—Apr 26 c, Oct ■ c
 Wirksworth—Tues. Shrove T, nearest May 22, 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, 2nd Th in Aug & Nov c sh
 Axminster—Feb 11
 Axminster—Cattle markets every alternate T, 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 h pl, bef Sept ■ h c sh. Great markets; F bef 3rd S in month c sh, F bef Apl 22, F bef last ■ in Jy, and F in Dec.

Bideford—Tues. Cattle markets every Thurs.

Bishop's Nympton—W bef Oct 25
 Blackawton—Cattle mkt 4th T. in every month

Blackmoor Gate—Auction sales 3rd W 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 mkts 1st M in Feb, June and Nov c h

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 ■ 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 pl

Buckland Mona—Ju ■
 Budleigh East—Apr 16
 Budleigh (Salter)—Whit Tues. Nearly defunct.

Burlescombe—Cattle mkts last M in every month

Burrington—June ■
 Chagford—Thurs. Last Th in Mar, 1st Th in May, Sept and Oct c sh

Chapmanswell—Apr 17, Jy ■
 Chawleigh—May 8, Oct 29, Dec 12
 Chittlehampton—Jy 2
 Chudleigh—Sat. East T c sh

Chumleigh—Wed. Mch 14, East W, last W. in Jy

Churchingford—Jan ■ h, Jan 26 c, last F in Apl

Coleford—Jy 15
 Colyford—Wed. W aft Mar 12, May 8
 Colyton—Thurs. 3rd T in Apl, and T in Oct

Copplestown—Cattle mkts, Jan 28, Mar 4, May 6, Jy 2, Oct 7, Dec 9

Credton—Sat. Cattle mkts 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 gt c mt.

Aug 22nd (if that date is T, W, or Th; if not following T) c pl
 Credton (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
 Dalwood—Wed. Aug 17
 Dartmouth—Cattle mkt and T in every month

Dawlish—Cattle sales 3rd ■ 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
 Drewsteigton—Feb 8

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 gt mt for c h sh p; 3rd W in Feb c genl; 1st Th in May h; 3rd W in May ■ genl, 3rd W in Jy c genl; 1st Th in Oct h, and W in Dec c genl

Exmouth—Tues and Sat. Apl 28 pl, Oct 28 pl. Cattle markets and 1st last T in each month

Galpton (Dartmouth)—Cattle Auctions 4th M in every month ■ sh p
 Geogentympton—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

Hemyock (Collompton)—Cattle mkt 3rd M in every month

High Bickington—M aft May 14 c sale
 Highbudeigh—Good F pl
 Holsworthy—Wed and Sat.—Cattle markets 3rd W in every month except Jy c sh p. Mar 13, Apl 17, Jy 9, 20 & 11, c, Oct 16. Gt mkts Feb 6, Nov 6

Honiton—Sat. Cattle mkt every 8, 2nd S in Apl gt mt, W aft Jy 19 c, Th aft Jy 19 h, 3rd S in Oct 18 gt mt

Ilfracombe—Sat. (Principal) and W Ivy Bridge—Cattle markets 3rd M in every month c sh p genl

Kilmington—1st W in Sept
 Kingsbridge—Sat. Cattle mkt 3rd W in every month. Fair 1st Th after Jy 20. If 20th is Th fair is held on that date

King's Nympton—Jy 29
 Kingsteigton—Whit T pl and h show
 Lapford—Jy 15

Lew Down—3rd W in Apl
 Liffon—Feb 13, 1st T in Ju
 Lydford—4th T in Jy

Lynton—Fair. (Aug 26) obsolete. Stk sales on fair day

Milton Abbott—Jy 24 c sh
 Modbury—Thurs and Sat. Cattle mkt 2nd M in every month except May. Fair May ■ except it falls on F, S or Su, when it is fixed by the Portreeve, h c sh p, 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 h sh p genl

Newton Abbot—Wed. Cattle mts every W. W bef Midsummer day h c pl. W aft Sept 11 pl

Newton Popleford—3rd W in Apl, W on or aft Oct 17

Newton St. Agnes—M bef Ju 24
 North Bovey—M aft Ju 24

North Molton—W aft May 22, last W in Oct, c h sh

North Tawton—3rd T in Apl, and T in Oct, 1st T in Dec, gt c mt last Th in Feb, Ju, and Aug

Norton—Mar 10, Oct ■
 Okehampton—Sat. Cattle market every S. Gt mkt 1st S in every month. Fair and Th after Mar 11 cpl
 Otterton—Thurs. Cattle market
 Ottery St. Mary—Thurs. 3rd T in every month, last T in Mar, 3rd T in Sept
 Parracombe—Aug 18 c
 Plymouth—Tues, Thurs, and Sat. Cattle market every M sat stk, every Th stores, 1st M in Apl & Nov.
 Plympton—Sat. Cattle market 1st M in every month c sh p
 Prince Town—Sat. 1st Wed in Sept
 Sampford Courtney—1st T in Jy pl
 Sampford Peverell—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 20
 Shobrooke—3rd M in Jy
 Sibbury—3rd W in Sept c pl
 Sidmouth—Tues and Sat. East M, 3rd M in Sept pl
 Silvertown—2nd 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
 Sutcombe—Last Th in Ju
 Tavistock—Tues and Fri. Cattle markets 2nd W in every month c h sh p, 2nd 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 18 la
 Tiverton—Tues and Sat. Cattle markets 2nd T in every month h c sh p genl. 1st Th in Ju stk, 1st Th in Oct stk w. Great mkt, and ■ last T in every month
 Torquay—Tues and Fr. East M pl
 Torrington—Sat. 3rd S in Mar gt mt. 1st Th in May c. Agricultural Show pl, 1st 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 22, Oct ■
 Two Bridges—3rd M in Aug
 Uffculme—Wed. Great markets 1st M in Mar, Ju, Sept, and Dec h c sh p
 Uppottery—T bef Lady Day pl, Oct 24 pl
 West Country Inn (Hartland)—1st W in Aug c, and M in Oct c
 Whimple—M bef Sept 20 pl
 Witheridge—Last Th but one in Apl, Th aft Ju 4, Th aft Sept 21, 1st Th in Nov
 Wooda Bay—Auction sales 1st W in every month
 Woolardisworthy—Trinity M, 1st W in Oct
 Yealmlton—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 7 pl, 10, Jy 7 Aug 4, Sept 1 c h sh, 9 pl, Oct ■ h c sh, Nov 3 pl, 10 h c sh
 Bridport—Wed and Sat. 1st Wed in Apl c h, 1st Wed in Oct b ch
 Broadwinson—Trin ■ p
 Cerne Abbas—Wed. Oct 2 c h p
 Corfe Castle—Thurs. May ■ pl, Oct 30 c h p
 Cranbourne—Aug 24, Dec 6 c

Dorchester—Wed and Sat. Feb 14 c h, Jy 6 c sh h, Aug 6 c sh h, last Th in Sept sh, Oct 25 c sh h. If any of the dates happen on Su, the fair is held on previous day—S
 Evershot—Sat. May ■ (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, 2nd W in Sept p
 Leigh—Mar 25, May ■ c, Sept 3
 Lyme—Tues and Fri. 1st T aft Feb 2, 1st T aft Sept 20
 Maiden Newton—1st Th in Mar, May c
 Martinstown—Nov 22 sh, Nov 23 c h
 Milborne St. Andrew—Nov 30 c h
 Poole—Thurs. May 1, Nov 2
 Portland—Nov 5 h sh stk
 Shaftesbury—Sat. S bef Palm Su, last S in Aug c & c. Nov 23 c h
 Sherborne—Thurs. Jy 26, ■ aft Oct 20 c h h p w
 Shorton—Sept 25 & ■
 Stalbridge—Tues. Cattle mt alternate Th, May 6, Sept 4 c h
 Sturminster—Gt mkt alternate M, May 12, Oct 24 c
 Sydling—Dec ■ p
 Thorncombe—East T, Oct ■ c h
 Toller Down—May 18, Sept 7 c h sh
 Verwood—Dec 8
 Wareham—Tues. 3rd T in Apl and T in Sept c p sh
 West Down—Cattle fair in Sept, date advertised fortnight bef
 Wimborne—Fri. No fairs
 Woodbury Hill—Sept 21 sh pony
 Woodlands—Jy ■ pl
 Wool—May 14
 Yetminster—Apl 17, T aft Oct 6

DURHAM—

Barnard Castle—Wed. Cattle markets and sale every alternate W c sh p; East W h c; Aug 1 h c sh W bef Sept 30 h c sh; 1st and 2nd W bef Nov 13 h c; 1st and 2nd W bef Nov 23 h c
 Bents, Weardale—Sat. Last F in Sept.
 Bishop Auckland—Thurs. Two Th's preaching May term day and Martinmas hi
 Chester-le-Street—Stock sales alternate M's commencing and M in Jan c sh p; Horse sale 1st W in Oct. Sp'l store stock sales: Apl 5, 26, May 17, June 27, July 1, Aug 14, 28, Sept 11, 18, 23, Oct 2, 11, 21, Nov 8. Subject to alteration.
 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) hi, Whit M h c genl; and M after Whit M h c genl; Nov 10 h c genl; a M's preceding Old Martinmas Day (Nov 23) hi; latter fair also for h c genl; and M aft. Old Martinmas Day h c genl. 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 ■ 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 15 c sh la; F bef or on Nov 30 c sh. Hiring fairs: a S's before May 13, if May 13 is S then May 6 and 13; a S's bef Nov 23; if Nov 23 is ■ then Nov 16 and 23
 Ferryhill—Stock sales alternate M's commencing and M in Jan c sh p
 Gateshead (Red Hough Bridge)—Sales of fat stock every M; dairy cows every Fri; sp'l store stk sales 1st Fri ea month.

Hartlepool—Sat. May 14, Aug 21, Oct 9, Nov 27
 Houghton-le-Spring—Fri. Oct ■ and 9
 Middleton-in-Teesdale—Sat. 3rd Th in Apl and Sept
 Rookhope—F bef Aug 24
 St. John's Chapel—3rd W in Apl, and W in Sept fair and hi, and S in May, and S in Nov.
 Sedgfield—Fri. 1st F in Apl and Oct
 Shotley Bridge—Th bef Esat, and M bef May 13 and Nov 11, F nearest Oct ■
 South Shields—Sat & Mon. W bef and aft May 1, and bef and after Nov ■
 Stanhope—Fri. W bef Esat, and F in Sept, Dec 21
 Stockton—Wed and Sat. Cattle mts and stk sales every W. Hirings—2 clear W bef May 14; ■ clear W bef May 14 and Nov 23
 Sunderland—Sat. May 11 and 12, Oct 10 and 11, or near those dates
 Westgate, Weardale—Last Th in Feb, Th bef Newcastle Oct fair
 Wolsingham—Tues. May 12, St. Matthew's Day (Sept 21) ped, T bef Mar ■ and 21, and bef May 12, Sept 25, Oct 2 and 29, Nov 23

ESSEX—

Billerica—Tues. Aug 2 and 3 h, Oct 7 and 8 c
 Braintree—Wed. cattle markets every W c h la May 8 and 9 pl, Oct 2, 3, and 4 c h sh hops pl
 Brentwood—Oct 15 and 16 c h
 Chelmsford—Fri. May ■ c, Nov 12 c
 Chipping Ongar—Sat. Stock sales alt T
 Coggeshall—Thurs. Whit Tu c
 Colchester—Sat. Oct ■ ch
 Dedham—East T
 Epping—Fri. Fair-lop pl fair, held in Jy, also Wanstead Flats pl fair 1st M in Aug. Oct 12 hi, Nov 13 and 14 c h sh
 Fingringhoe—East M
 Great Bardfield—Mon. Ju 22 h c pl
 Great Chesterford—1st ■ in Jy pl
 Great Dunmow—Tues. Stk sales T
 Halstead—Tues. May 5, Oct 29 c
 Harlow—Nov 28 c h 29 pl
 Harwich—Tues and Fri. May 1, Oct 18 pl
 Hatfield Peveril—Whit T
 Ingatestone—Dec 1 c
 Maldon—Thurs. 1st Th in May, and Th in Sept c
 Manningtree—Whit Th
 Rochford—Thurs. Stk sales T h c sh p. Special sale in Oct
 Romford—Wed. Jy 24 c
 Saffron Walden—Sat. S bef Mid Lent and M after c h pl, Nov 1, 2 c pl, stk sale T
 Stanstead Montfichet—May 1 c
 Stebbing—Jy 10 c h sh
 Thaxted—May 18 c, 19 pl, Aug ■ stk pl
 Thorpe—Sept 29 pl
 Tilbury (Chadwell St. Mary)—Cattle mkt T, stk sales alt M c sh p
 Waltham Abbey—Tues. May ■ c, Sept 25 c hi
 Witham—Tues. M bef Whit Su, Sept 14
 Writtle—Whit M

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—

Andoverford—Stk sales ■ 3 F each mo c sh p. Gt. ewe sale Sept 17 or near that date
 Berkeley—Wed. 1st W in every mo ch, May 14 pl, 1st W in Dec pl
 Berkeley Road—Stk sales last W each ■ c sh p
 Birdlip—May 8 c
 Bisley—Thurs. May 4, Nov 12 pl
 Blakeney—Wed. May 12, Nov 12 c h pl
 Bridge Kate—Stk sales last W each month c h p

Bourton-on-the-Water—Stk sales last M each month except Sept, when it is held on the last Tues c sh p

Bristol—*Thurs.* Cattle Markets every Th c sh p; 1st Th in Mar h c, and 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. Horse sales every Thurs

Charlsey—3rd W each month gt stk sales 1st & 3rd W each month c sh

Cheltenham—*Thurs* and *Sat.* Auc sales ev alt Th, com Jan 10, and Th in Apl, Holy Th, Aug 5, Th bef and aft Oct 11, 3rd Th in Dec prize show. Horse sales every alternate Thurs

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 20 pl

Cinderford—Jy 15, Oct 24 c pl

Cirencester—*M* & *Sat.* 1st M in May c sh p; 1st T in Aug sh; 1st M in Sept h; M bef and after 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 and 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 S. Great markets—W bef Candlemas day 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 h 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 e pl

Lechlade—*Fri.* Cattle mkts last T in every month c sh p

Little Dean—Whit M, Nov 26 c

Lydney—*Wed.* May 4, Ju 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 ch

Mitcheldean—*Tues* and *Fri.* Oct 10 c hi

Moreton-in-Marsh—*Tues.* and T in each month c

Nailsworth—last T in each month gt mt

Newent—*Fri.* F aft Sept 19 onions and pl

Newnham—*Fri.* Ju 11, Oct 18 c pl

Northleach—*Wed.* W bef Oct 11 hi, W aft Oct 11 hi, May 13, Oct 24

Painswick—*Tues.* Whit T pl Sept 24 c

Stonehouse—*Wed.* May 1 Oct 11 c pl

Stroud—*Fri.* May 11, Aug 21 c p

Stow-on-the-Wold—*Thurs.* May 12, Oct 24 h c ch

Tetbury—*Wed.* 2nd W in each month Ash W pl W bef Apl c pl, Jy 11 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

Yate—Stock sales and 4th T c sh p

HAMPSHIRE—

Alresford—*Thurs.* Last Th in Jy sh la, Th aft Oct 11 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.* Auc sales ev W c sh p. Horse sales 1st W in ev month. East T Whit W last Th in May ch Sep 1 2 3 c sh, Oct 11 hi. last Th in Nov ch

Beaulieu—*Tues.* Apl 15, Sept 11

Blackwater—Nov 8 and 9 c h

Brading—May 12, Oct 11

Elting—July 5

Fair Oak—June 9 pl

Fareham—*Alt Mon.* Ju 30 pl

Giles Hill—Sept 12 ch h

Hartley Row—Dec 4 c h

Havant—*Tues.* c sh p

Kingclere—*Tues.* and T in Oct pl

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 alternate W com Jan 2, Oct 6 c

Ringwood—*Wed.* July 10 and Dec 11 c sh p

Romsey—*Thurs.* Every Th c, alt Th corn, East T c sh sh, Aug 26, Nov 8 c h sh p

Southampton—*Wed.* (F corn) Trin M c h sh pl

Stockbridge—*Thurs.* Jy 20 sh

Weyhill—and Th in Apl, last F in Jy sh, Oct 10 & 5 following days c h sh hops p

Wherwell—Sept 24 c sh

Wickham—May 20 c pl

Wilton—May 4, Sept 11, Nov 13

Winchester—*Wed* and *Sat.* Last S in Feb c seed, Mar 1 ch sh p seed, Oct 23 and 24 c h ch sh p

Woodbury Hill—Sept 21 c sh

Yarmouth—*Fri.* Jy 25 pl

Yarnborough Castle—Oct 4 c

HEREFORDSHIRE—

Brampton Bryan—Ju 21, 22, 1st day sh c, 2nd day h and ponies

Bromyard—*Mon.* May 1 hi. Cattle Auctions alternate Th commencing Jan 10 c sh p

Eardisley—Mar 22, F bef 3rd W in Oct c, May 15

Ewas 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, 2nd T in Mar h, T bef East Week hi pl, May 11, 2nd T in Ju, 2nd T in Jy, 3rd T in Aug, Sept 12, T bef Oct 10, T bef Nov 13, 2nd T in Dec

Ledbury—*Tues.* Cattle mkts every alt T c sh p, 2nd T in Oct h ch hi

Leintwardine—May 7 pl

Leominster—*Fri.* Auc sales altmate T commencing Jan 8, Feb 13, T aft Mid-Lent Su, May 2, and F in Jy, T aft Ju 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 11; M bef Mar 12 h; May 16, 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 2d Th in Jan c sh p. *airs:* 1st Th in Mar, and Th in May, Ju, Oct, and Dec

Woolley—*Thurs.* May 8 hi pl

Wigmore—May 11 c sh p pl, Aug 5 c sh p

HERTFORDSHIRE—

Aldbury—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 hi

Barkway—Jy 20 pad

Barnet—*Wed.* Cattle market every W c sh p, Apr 8 and 9 c h sh, Sept 4, 6 great fair c h sh p

Berkhamstead—*Sat.* Stock sales every W c sh p

Bishop's Stortford—*Thurs.*

Brighthelm—Whit M

Buntingford—East M, Whit M, Ju Nov 30

Hatfield—*Thurs.* Apl 23, Oct 18

Hemel Hempstead—*Thurs.* Cattle market every Th c sh p, Holy Th 1 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 22, Jy 5 c sh, Nov 8 c sh pl

Hitchin—*Tu.* East 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.* Cattle Mkt ev W. Christmas show and W in Dec

Sawbridgeworth—Apl 23, Oct 20 pl

Standon—Apl 25

Stenage—Sept 24 c ch

Tring—*Fri.* Stock sales every M c sh p, East M, Oct 11 hi

Ware—*Tu.* 1st T in Apl, T bef Sept 2. Sale of pedigree sheep 4th M in July

Watford—*Tu.* Cattle markets every T. Also Auc sales c sh p

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—

Alconbury—Jy 24

Earth—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 Mch sh, Oct 11 c h sh

St. Neots—*Th.* Cattle mkt every Th c sh 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—

Ballasalla—*Sat.* 4th W in Jan, Ju and Nov h c, 1st W in Mar and Oct, 2nd 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* 11

Ramsey—*Sat.* and W in Feb h c, 3rd W in Mar h c, T aft Nov 1 h c, and W in Dec h c

St. John's—*Sat.* 1st and 4th W in Feb h c, 2nd W in Mar hi, 4th W in 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 c hi, 1st W in May and Ju c, 3rd W in Jy c

KENT—

Ashford—*Tu.* 2nd T in Apr. sh, 2nd T in Aug la, 1st T in Sept la, last T in Oct c sh, May 17 and 18 and Oct 11, 12 pl
 Badelsmere—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, Sept 25
 Bromley—*Th.* Feb. 14 c, Aug 5 o
 Brompton—May 29
 Brookland—Aug 1
 Canterbury—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle market every S, lean stk, fat stk every 4th M, Oct 11 and three following days p
 Charins—Apl 29, Oct 29 c h
 Chatham—*Sat.* May 15 pl, Sept 19 c
 Chislehurst—Whit W pl
 Cranbrook—Alternate W corn and hops, May 30 c hops, Sept 29 c h sh hops
 Crarford—Aug 21
 Darford—*Sat.* First T each month g mt, cattle every Tues c sh p
 Deal—*Tu* and *Sat.* Apl 6, Oct 11
 Dover—*Wed* and *Sat.* Nov 22
 Eastry—Oct 10 c ped
 Edenbridge—*Tu.* May 6 c, Oct 16 c, 2nd and 4th T each month g mt
 Farningham—Oct 15 c h sh
 Faversham—*Wed* and *Sat.* Oct 11, 12, and 13 pl, Cattle markets alternate T's c sh
 Folkestone—*Wed* and *Sat.* Ju 28 pl, East Th
 Greenstreet—May 2 c
 Gravesend—*Sat.* Oct 24 c h sh p
 Hamstreet—Last Th in Aug sh
 Hawkhurst—Aug 10 pl
 Hythe—*Th.* Jy 10 and 11 pl, Dec 2 sh
 Lambhurst—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 17 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 25 sh c pl
 Sandwich—*Wed* and *Sat.* Dec 4
 Sevenoaks—*Sat.* Jy 10 c, Oct 12 c
 Sittingbourne—*Wed* and *Fri.* Whit M, Oct 11 c pl, 3rd T each month g mt
 Smeth—May 13, Sept 29
 Staplehurst—1st and 3rd Meach month c sh p and implements.
 Stelling—Holy Th, Nov 22
 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 g 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 11

LANCASHIRE—

Accrington—*Tues.* 1st Th in Apl c h pl, 1st Th in Aug c h pl
 Ashton-under-Lyne—*Sat.* Cattle markets and Th in each month, Mar 23 c, Jy 25 c h, Nov 21 ch
 Aspall Moor (Wigan)—1st W in May c
 Blackburn—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle

markets every W May 11 c, 2nd 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 hi
 Burnley—*Mon.* Cattle market alternate Th commencing 2nd Th in Jan, Mar 6, 2nd Th in Jy c h
 Bury—*Sat.* 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 T 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, 11 and 6 pl, Oct 21 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 on or about Apl 30 and July 28, also Apr, Jy, Dec, Fri bef the 1st full week in Jan
 Colne—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle market last W in every month, 2nd 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
 Coniston—3rd S in Sept c sh
 Croston—M bef Shrove T c p; W aft Oct 22 c h sh p
 Dalton-in-Furness—*Sat.* Apl 11 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 11 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
 Hawkhead—*Mon.* East M, M bef Holy Th, Oct 2 c h ped
 Heywood—1st F in Apl and Oct h p
 Hindley—2nd W in Sept h c
 Hornby—Alternate T in Jy, Aug, and Sept (same week as Kirkby Lonsdale la, Ju 11 c, Jy 30 and 31 c
 Inglewhite—Apl 25 sh, M and T aft Rogation S c sh
 Kirkham—*Tues.* Auct sales aft Tues c sh p, 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 sh h
 Cheese 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 3rd S in Nov
 Leigh—Apl 24 11 h ped, Dec 7 c h ped.
 Pleasure fairs S and M aft above dates; if either fail on S the pl fair is also held on that day
 Leyland—Mar 24 c, Oct 26 c
 Liverpool—*Wed, Fri.* and *Sat.* Cattle market every M (fairs held in New Haymarket). M aft Feb 5, M aft May 1, last M in Aug, M aft Nov 20 c and h at each fair. Repository horse sales, every W heavy horses every S light horses and ponies
 Select sales alternate Ths commencing Jan 10, Canadian and American horses at Stanley Station every T

Longridge—Feb 16 c sh, Mar 16 c sh, Apl 16 c sh, Nov 5 c
 Lytham—A great three days' horsesale is held in Aug
 Manchester—*Tues, Wed, Th,* and *Sat.* Cattle market every T, pig market every M and W
 Mossley—Ju 21, last M in Oct
 Newburgh (Ormskirk)—Ju 20 and 11 c p
 Newton-le-Willows—May 17 c, h, Aug 11 c sh p, Aug 12 h
 Oldham—1st Th aft Feb h c, May 2 h c, Jy 8 h c, 1st W aft Oct 11 h c
 Ormskirk—*Thurs.* Whit M cows, Whit T h, Sept 10 cows, Sept 11 h
 Poulton-le-fylde—Auction sales every Mon c sh p
 Prescott—*Tu* and *Sat.* Cattle markets commence on Shrove T and every alt T till 1st T in May. Trin Th c
 Preston—*Wed* and *Sat.* Auction sales alternate Mon store c & sh. Cattle markets, fat stk every W, calving cows ev F-T, W, and Th aft 1st Su in new year h, F following c, Feb 15 c h, Mar 15 c, Mar 27 c, Mar 28 h, Apl 15 c, 2nd 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 falls on Su, the fair will be held day previous. A pork market every F during season at 8 a.m., from 1st F in Sept. Store stk sales alt M, also spl horse sales on Jan 7, and on the Mch, May, Aug and Nov h fair days
 Preston Cheese fairs—Last T in every month except Dec, commencing 9.30 a.m. Pot Fairs—Mar 27, 3 days, Aug 25, 5 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, Ju 21 p har ped pl, 1st T in Sept h c sh p
 Rochdale—*Mon* and *Sat.* Cattle markets 1st and 3rd M in each month, May 14, Nov 7 h c sh p
 Skerton (Lancaster)—Apl 30 c sh
 Staleybridge—*Sat.* Cattle market last M in every month c sh p. *Fairs,* last M in Jan, Apl, Jy and Oct h c sh p genl, S nearest May 11 pl
 Standish—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
 Ulverston—*Thurs.* Cattle auctions every Th, T preceding the 1st full week in Jan h, Whit Th ped hi, 1st Th aft Nov 11 hi
 Upholland (Wigan)—East M h c sh p
 Warrington—*Wed* and *Sat.* Auction sales every M, c sh p, pig market every W, Jy 17 c, Jy 18 h, and 9 following 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.* W bef Holy Th c, Holy Th h, Last Wed in Ju (Scholes fair) h c, Oct 21, 11 h, 24 and 25 pl

LEICESTERSHIRE—

Ashby-de-la-Zouch—*Sat.* Shrove M, East T, Whit T c sh, T aft Sept 11, Nov 10 stk
 Belton—M aft Trin M c
 Billesdon—*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 h
 Hallatou—*Th.*
 Harrow 11m—1st Th each month
 Hinckley—*Mon.* East M 1, Whit M pl, Aug 26 c h, Th aft Sept 18 hi pl

Kegworth—Feb 18, East M, Apl 30, Jy 29, Oct 10 pl
 Loughborough—7A. Cattle markets every M fatstk, over Th store stk; Feb 14, Mar 24, May 11 ch, Apl 25 c h sh, Holy Th c pl, Aug 12, Sept 30 ch, and Th in Nov h o, next day hi p
 Leicester—Wed. and Sat. Cattle markets every W fatstk, every S lean stk. Cheese: 11 Th in Mar and Oct. Pleasure: May 12 and 6 following days. Oct 10 and, and Jy, Oct 8, 2 Th in Oct sh and h, 2 F in Oct c h and 2 F in Dec c h sh, horse sales every S
 Luttrewh—7A. Apl 2 h c, Holy Th h c sh, Sept 16 h c sh
 Market Bosworth—Wed. Stock sales every alternate M, comm Jan 1, c sh p, May 8 c sh and bulls, last W in Sept sh, 2rd W in Oct foals and h
 Market Harborough—Tues. Cattle markets every T, Apl 29 c, Oct 15 and 16 h, Oct 19 c
 Melton Mowbray—Tu. Cattle market every T c sh p. Fairs: M and T aft Jan 17 h c and T in Apl c, Whit T c, Aug 29 c, Sept 29 h c, Oct 24 h c, Dec 8 Xmas stk, and 4th T in Sept rams, Sept 24 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 8 h, Sept 19 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 c sh foals, and W in Oct c sh, Nov 8 c sh pl
 Barneby—Stock sales alternate Tues, commencing 1st Tues in Jany.
 Barton—Mon. Trin Th c hi, W aft May 11 hi
 Belton—Sept 25 fax
 Bollingbroke—Jy 10 c
 Boston—Wed and Sat. Cattle markets every W, May 4 sh, May 5 c, May 6 pl, and W aft May 5 c sh hi, Aug 5 c, Sept 15 c sh foals, Nov 18, 19 and 20 h, Dec 11 c
 Bourn—Thurs. Stk fairs: 1st Th in Apl, Th aft May 5, last Th in Sept and Oct
 Brigg—Tu. Cattle markets, store stk every Th, Fatstk sales every alternate Tu comm Jan 1, 11 a.m., F bef May 11 hi, Aug 8 c sh h
 Burch—Th. Cattle markets alternate Th, and Th in May c, and Th in Aug c, Sept 26 c sh h
 Burton-on-Stather—Th. 1st M in May, M aft Nov 11 c
 Burwell—May 14, Oct 11 pl
 Caistor—Sat. F and S bef Palm Su sh, 8 bef Palm Su c h, F and S bef Whit Su sh, 11 bef Sept 18 sh, S aft Oct 11 c h sh. Largeish fairs
 Caythorpe—2nd F aft Good F stk
 Corby—Wed. Aug 26 pl, M bef Oct 11 c sh
 Crowland—Th.
 Crowle—Fri. Last M in May, Nov 22 c flax hemp
 Donington—Sat. May 11 c h, Sept 11 c h, Oct 17 c h
 Epworth—Thurs and Sat. Th aft May 11 c flax & c. Th aft Sept 29 c p
 Falkingham—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 gn. Hirings: May day 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 aft May 11 hi, Jy 13 cy, Oct 26 c sh, Dec 18 fat stk

Grimsby—Fri. Cattle markets every M c sh p, and M in Apl c h sh, May 14 pl, M bef Oct 11 c sh
 Haxey—Jy 6 pl
 Hockington—Oct 11 c sh
 Holbeach—Thurs. Pig sales every Th, May 17 h c, Sept 17 h c, Oct 11 c h
 Horncastle—Sat. Cattle markets every alt Th. Th nearest to a fortnight bef Good Friday, c sh, Jy 21 hi, Jy 22 sh, and M in Aug and during week h, Th sh, F c, and Th in Sept c h sh, Oct 28 h sh, Oct 29 c
 Kirton—Sat. Jy 18, Dec 11 c h sh
 Lincoln—Fri. Cattle markets every T fat stk, every F lean stk. Last whole week in Apl 1st 3 days h, 4th day 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 h genl, F bef Sept 18 c, F bef Oct 28, Nov 23 c. Wool markets commence 1st 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 p onions
 New Bolingbrook—Tues. Jy 10 c pl
 Partney—Aug 11 sh, Aug 25 sh, Sept 18 and 19 h c sh, W and Th aft Oct 11 h c sh. Large sh fairs
 Saltfleetby—Oct 3 foals
 Skelgess—Cattle markets alt Th
 Sleaford—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 h, 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 14
 Spilsby—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: Feb 5 c h sh, Mar 11 h, Mar 18 (Town Fair), Apl 15 (Spring Fair), May 6, Ju 3 (Corpus Christi), Jy 22, Nov 8 h sh, Nov 9 c h, onions and vegetables
 Stow Green—Ju 11 h ponies, 1st W and Th in Jy pl, Oct 10 c foals
 Swineshead—2nd Th in Ju ch, Oct 11 h sh p c
 Torkey—Whit M pl
 Tretney—M aft Jy 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
 Winterringham—Jy 14 pl
 Winterton—Wed. T bef Palm Su c, Jy 26 pl, Sept 3
 Wraby—Thurs. May 11 sh, Holy Th sh, Sept 28

MIDDLESEX—

Brentford—Tues. May 17, 18 and 19 h c sh pl, Sept 12, 13 and 14 c h sh pl
 Edgware—1st M in Aug c sh p
 Harfield—East M c sh h
 Hounslow—Trin M, M aft Sept 29
 Isleworth—1st M in Jy
 Islington—M in the first full week in Dec and 4 following days Xmas cattle show in Agricultural Hall. M aft the first full week in Dec Xmas cattle market
 Southall—East W. W aft Oct 11
 Southgate—Holy Th

Staines—Fri. May 11 c Sept 19 c h onions
 Sunbury—Shrove T, Whit W
 Twickenham—Holy Th
 Uxbridge—Thurs corn, Sat. Mar 25 Jy 31 c h sh, Aug 11 w, Sept 29, Oct 11

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 16, Jy 8, Sept 16 c p pl at each fair except Jy, which is for p sh la and pl
 Bishton—2nd T in Sept
 Caerleon—May 1, Jy 20, Sept 11
 Castletown—May 6, Aug 4, Nov 26
 Chepstow—2nd and last T in every month c, Ju 22 w pl
 Christchurch—Nov 29
 Grosmont—East M, Aug 10, F bef 3rd W in Oct c sh p
 Maescywmmer—Apl 3, Oct 6
 Magor—T bef Apl 17, and T bef Oct 17
 Monmouth—Sat. Cattle markets 2nd and 4th M in every month. and M in May c hi pl, Jy 18 w, and M in Feb and Sept c, Nov 22 c h
 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 10 c h
 Redwick—1st T in Sept
 Raglan—Mar 31, 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 Ju 28 w pl, Dec 16 fat stk

NORFOLK—

Acle—Stock sales every Th c sh p
 Aldborough—Ju 21 live stk sale, 22 pl
 Ayleborough—Thurs. Last Th in every month from Jan to Apl fat stk. Last Th in Mar h. Xmas show and week in Dec. Cattle auct alt Th commencing 2nd Th in Jan c sh p
 Aylsham—Tues. Cattle auctions every alternate M from Jan to Jy c sh p, Mar 23 h, last T in Sept pl
 Banham—Ju 21 pl
 Binham—Jy 26 h c pl ponies. If 26 is S or Su the fair is held on M—only 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
 Cley-next-the-Sea—Last F 11 d S in Jy c pl
 Coltishall—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 7, 11 and 13, 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 Sept 28
 East Harling—Tues. May 4 h c p, 1st T aft Sept 11 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
 Felthwell—Nov 20 and 21 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

Hempn Green (nr. Fakenham)—Whit M pl, Whit T csh. 1st W in Sept rams and ewes, Nov 22 c
Hingham—Tues. Cattle markets every T c sh p, Mar 7 h c, Oct 11 h c pl
Hockham—East M pl
Hockwood—Jv 25 pl
Holt—Cattle auc every F Jan to Jy, Apl 25 c h sh pl, Nov 25 c h 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, 2nd T in Nov c genl
Martham—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 J c sh p. Holy Th pl
North Wold (Brandon)—Nov 30 pl
Norwich—Wed and Sat. Cattle markets every S. Th bef East Su (Tomland 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, J c 29 pl
Reepham—Auc sales every W c s p
Shouldham—Sept 19, Oct 1 c sh h foals
Sitcham—Whit T pl, Nov 1 pl
Southrepps—3rd T aft Whit Su, and day following pl
Stoke Ferry—Fri. 1st F in Jy (feast), Th bef Oct 11 hi. Dec 6 h c
Stow Bridge—Whit S stock &c
Swoffham—Sat. Cattle auctions every S c h p, 2nd W in May h c sh pl, 3rd W in Jy h c sh, 1st W in Nov h c sh
Thetford—Sat. Gen mt
Walsingham—2nd M aft Whit M pl, also small show of ponies and donkeys
Watton—Wed. Corn mt. Cattle auction every alternate W commencing 2nd W in Jan c sh p
Wells—Stk sales alternate M commencing 1st M in Jan, Shrove T pl and small show of ponies, donkeys &c
Winfarthing—Ju 22 pl
Winnold (Downham)—Mar 1 to 11 very large horse fair
Worsted—Sat. May 12 13 pl
Wymondham—Stock sales alternate F from Jan. to Jy. Feb 14 c pl, May 17 c pl, Oct 12 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, Jy 26 c sh h
Brackley—Wed. Dec 11 c h sh, T nearest Jy 17 w
Brigstock—Apl 25, Sept 4, Nov 1 c h sh Davenport—Wed, 2nd T in c sh c h c, except Oct, Oct 3 and 27 c ch onions, W on or aft Oct 11 and 27 c 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 1, Th bef Dec 21 c sh
Long Buckley—Tues. May 1, Oct 11 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: 2nd T in Jan, Feb 23, 3rd M in Mar, Apl 5, May 4, Ju 19, Aug 5, Aug 26, Sept 19, S aft Oct 11 hi, 1st Th in Nov hi, Nov 28, Sept 19 an-

na sale of rams and ewes. Xmas mt. F bef London Xmas mt. Wool fairs: W aft Leicester w fair. Horse sales 1st Sat in every month except Apl, 2a, Jy, Sept and Dec, when on and Sat
Oundle—Thurs. Feb 25 c h, Whit M, Aug, Oct 21 pl
Peterborough.—Wed and Sat. Cattle markets every W fat stk, every S lean stk; 2nd M in Mar and 5 following days pl, 2nd 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 onions pl
Rockingham—Thurs. Sept 25 c h sh
Rothwell—Mon. Trin M, T and W stk genl
Thrapstone—Tues. Cattle markets every T, 1st T in May c sh, Aug 5 pl, T aft Oct 11 c sh
Towcester—Tues. Stock sales every alternate T commencing 2nd T in Jan c sh p, Shrove T o, May 12 c, T bef Oct 11 hi, Oct 29 pl
Weldon—Jy 14 c
Welford Wharf—Stock sales every alternate Th commencing 2nd Th in Jan c sh
Wellingborough—Wed. Cattle markets every W c sh p, Oct 29 pl
West Haddon—Fri. Last F in Sept hi
Yardley—Whit T

NORTHUMBERLAND—

Allendale—Aug 22 chevot and black-faced la
Alnwick—Mon. Stock sales every M. fat stk. Cattle market every S, 1st S in Mar hi, May 12 hi c, 1st S aft Jy 5 w, last M in Jy, S aft Sept 15 c h sh, 1st T in Oct c h, 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
Berwick—Sat. Cattle market every S, May 29 c sh. Hiring fairs: 1st S in Mar, May, Aug, and Nov
Blanchard—Aug 21 genl, Oct 4 ewes
Corn Mill (Allendale)—3rd F in Sept
Eldon—1st T in May and Oct 21
Felton—1st M in May and Nov
Framlington—2nd T in Jy great la fair
Glanton—1st W in Mar and last W in Oct hi
Haltwhistle—Thurs. Spl stk sale fortnightly in spring and Autumn, old fairs May 14, Sept 17 Nov 22
Harbottle—Jy 8, Sept 19
Hexham—Tues. Last T in Feb, Mar 24, Aug 6, Nov 9. Cattle markets alternate T from last T in Feb till last T bef Midsummer. Hiring fairs: 1st Tin Apl, May 13, Nov 11. 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 servants) 1st and 2nd W in Mar (hinds)
Newcastle—Tues and Sat. Cattle markets every T fat stk; every S calving and dairy cows. Last W in Mar and Nov c h; 2nd 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 previous to the general fairs in Aug and Oct. Horse sales every Sat, also on 1st and 3rd W in May, Ju, Jy, and Aug. Spl sales Oct 26, during Oct. Gt. Fair. Hiring fairs: 1st W in Apl (hinds), 1st M in May and Nov (single) Norham—3rd Th in May, 3rd Th in Ju, and 2nd Th in Oct
North Shields—Last F in Apl, 1st F in Nov

Ovingham—Apl 26
Ponteland—Special sales of store c and sh, Apl, Oct, dates not fixed
Rothbury—Fairs: F in East week, Whit M, Nov 1 Stock sales, fat stock every aft M, com 1st M in Jan c sh p. Large spl sales of c and sh in Spring and Aut, dates not fixed
Scotswood—Stk sales alternate M, commencing 2nd M in Jan c sh p
Stagshawbank—May 6 c sh, Whitsun Eve, Jy 4, Aug 5 la, Sept 26, Oct 24
Stamfordham—Th bef Apl 26 h c sh. Th bef Aug 26 c sh la. Hiring fairs: Last Th in Mar (hinds). Th bef May 12 and Nov 13 (single)
St. Ninian's—Sept 27 great ewe fair
Warkworth—Th bef Nov 22
Whitsun Bank—3rd M in May
Whittingham—Aug 24
Wooler—May 4, Oct 17 great sh fair

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—

Bawtry—Whit Th, Nov 11
Bingham—Thurs. T and W bef Feb 13 h, 1st Th in May, May 31, 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 11, Nov 4
Farnsfield—M aft Oct 11
Gringley—Dec 13
Lenton—Whit W, Nov 22 c h sh p
Mansfield—Thurs. Cattle markets every M c sh p stores and fat, 2nd Th in Apl c, 2nd Th in Jy c h pl, and Th in Oct c h ch hi, 1st F in Nov hi
Marnham—Sept 11
Newark—Wed. Cattle market every T fat stk, every W lean stk. Fair: F fortnight bef Good F h c, May 14 and 15 h c hi pl, Whit T h c, Aug 2 h c, 2nd W in Sept rams, W bef Oct 2, h c h, Nov h c, M bef Dec 11 h c
Nottingham—Wed and Sat. Cattle market every W fat stk, every S lean stk, F aft Jan 13 h c, Mar 7 and 11 c h ch, Th bef East c, 1st Th, F and S in Oct c ch geese and h, Martinmas 11 hi. Horse sales 3rd F in every month
Retford—Sat. Cattle markets every M fat stk, every S lean stk & p, Mar 23 c h ch, Oct 2 h c sh pl ch hops
Southwell—Sat. M bef Palm Su c h
Whit M c, Trin M c, Nov 11 c hi
Stockwith—Sept 4 c h
Tuxford—Mon. May 12 c sh p, M bef Oct 11 hops
Warsop—Mon. Sept 29 c sh, Nov 17 stk
Worsop—Wed. Mar 31, 2nd W in Apl and Oct c, Dec 13 c

OXFORDSHIRE—

Bampton—Wed. Aug 26 h
Banbury—Thurs. Cattle markets every Th. Fairs: 1st Th aft Old Twelfth day (Jn 18) c, three preceding days h, Th aft Old Michaelmas (Oct 11) c h hi, and Th bef Xmas ft stk
Bicester—Fri. Cattle markets every alternate F commencing 1st 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 pl, F bef Oct 11 & 2 following F's pl, F aft Dec 11 c
Binford—Apl 26
Burford—Sat. Last S in Apl c ch, last S in Jy c y, Sept 25 hi, 1st S in Dec
Charlbury—Fri. 3rd M in each month gt mt, Jan 1, 1st F in Lent, and F aft May 3 stk, Oct 10 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 21 hi
Heyford—Last M in Jan, Apl, May, Jy and Sept pl

Hook-Norton—*Jy 29, Nov 28*
 Nettlebed—*M aft Oct 18*
 Oxford—*Wed and Sat. Cattle markets and nd last W in every month*
 = sh p, *May 3 pl, and W in Aug*
 rams, *M aft 1st Sun aft Sept 1 pl* (St Giles's Fair), *Th bef Sept 29*
 Stoken Church—*Jy*

Thame—*Tues. Cattle mkt every T*
 East T c h, T bef Whit Su, *Oct 11 h hi*
 Watlington—*Sat. Apl 6, 8 bef Oct 11*
 c, *S aft Oct 11 hi*
 Wheatley—*Sept 30*
 Winey—*4 hurs. East. Th, Th aft Jy 9, Aug 24, M and T aft Sept 11 hi pl, Th aft Sept 8 ch, 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 c sh, 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*
 Rookingham—*Sept 25 c h*
 Uppingham—*Wed and Sat. Mar 7 c h sh, Jy 7 c h*

SHERPESHIRE—

Baschurch—*Cattle sales every alternate M c sh p, commencing Jan 7*
 Bishop's Castle—*Cattle markets on the 2nd 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 11 c sh p*
 Bridgnorth—*Pleasure Fair: May 1st. Sales:—Jan 14, 28, Feb 11, 25, Mar 11 (bulls), Mar 25, Apl 8, 22, May 1 (spx), 6, 20, Ju 3, 17, Jy 1, 15, 29, Aug 12, 26, Sept 9, 16 (spx sh), 23, Oct 7, 21, 29 (St. Luke's fair), Nov 4, 18, Dec 2, 16 (Xmas), 30. Horse sales: 1st S in Feb, Apl, Ju, Aug, Oct, Dec. Bull sale, Mch 11.*

Brosley—*Apl 28 pl*
 Burford—*Auction sales every alt T com Jan 14, or day aft Ludlow*
 Church Stretton—*2nd Th in Jan c h sh, 3rd Th in Mar c h sh, May 14 c h sh, 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*
 Clun—*Last F in Jan, Mar, June, Aug, Sept and Nov c & sh, May 1 hi pl*
 Craven Arms—*Stock sales every alternate M, commencing Jan 7. Fairs:—last M in every month c sh p*
 Ditton Priors—*Fairs and stock sales, May 10, Oct 25*
 Dorrington—*Sept 22 p colts*

Ellesmere—*Cattle markets and sales Jan 1, 15, 29, Feb 12, 26, Mar 12, 26, Apl 9, 23, May 7, 21, Ju 4, 18, Jy 2, 16, 30, Aug 13, 27, Sept 10, 24 Oct 8, 22, Nov 5, 19, Dec 3, 17, 31.*
 Hadnall—*Auction sales every alt F c sh p*
 Hodnet—*Cattle sales in Smithfield every alt T commencing Jan 8*
 Ironbridge—*May 29 pl*
 Llanyrnnech—*Apl 1, May 29, Sept 23 c sp*

Ludlow—*Cattle sales alt M commencing Jan 14, c sh p. Fairs: 2nd M in every month = sh p, May 1st pl. Horse Fairs:—2nd M in Jan, Mar, Ju and Oct. Special sh Fairs:—2nd M in Aug and Sept*
 Market Drayton—*Cattle markets every W. Fairs:—Sept 17, Oct 24 c sh*
 Minsterley—*2nd M in every month c sh, May 3 hi*
 Much Wenlock—*Cattle auctions every alternate M commencing Jan 14, or*

day before Ellesmere. Special Sheep Sales, Sept; Special Horse Sales, Ju, Oct.
 Nesscliffe—*Last M in Apl*
 Newport—*Cattle sales alternate M commencing Jan 14. Hiring fairs: May 28, 1st S aft Xmas*

Oswestry—*Cattle markets every W c sh p genl. 1st W in every month h b ch bacon, &c. First W in Jy w*
 Pulverbach—*Sept 21 c sh*
 Shifnal—*Tues. Nov 22 c sh. Cattle sales every alt M, com Jan 7*
 Shrewsbury—*Cattle markets T. 2nd W ev month b ch and bacon. 1st T aft 1st M ev month h, Mar 5 and 6 great h fair. Horse Sales last F and S ev month. Great monthly sales of store c and sh, Jan. 14, Feb. 8, Mch. 8, Apl 12, May 10, Ju 14, Jy 5, Sept 5, Oct 4, 25, Nov 15, Dec 6. Pedigree Shropshire sh sales, Aug = and 25 Sept 12 and 13, bull show and sale, Mch 26*

Tenbury—*Cattle sales alt T, com Jan 2 c sh p, May 1 pl, about Sept 26 and 27, gt 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 on the 2nd S in each month.*
 Wem—*Cattle mkt alt M, com Jan 1, sh p*

Westbury—*Auction sales ev alternate M from Jan 14, Sept 27 c*
 Whitechurch—*Cattle markets Jan 7, 21, Feb 4, 18, Mar 4, 18, Apl 1, 15, 29, May 13, 27, Ju 10, 24, Jy 8, 22, Aug 5, 19, Sept 2, 16, 30, Oct 14, 28, Nov 11, 25, Dec 9, 23. Cheese fairs:—4th W in every month except Dec. Nov. 23, 24 (also Dairy Show). Monthly horse sales on last F*
 Worthen—*Last Th in Mar c, May 2 c hi, last Th in Ju, Sept colt show and Nov c*
 Wrenbury—*Stock sales every alternate M c sh p, comm Jan 14*

SOMERSETSHIRE—

Ashbrittle—*M before last T in Feb, 3rd M in Oct*
 Ashcott—*Jan 9 stk p*
 Ashill—*East W, Sept 12, if When W aft*
 Axbridge—*Thurs. Feb 4, Mar 25 and 26 c genl, 2nd T in Oct, last S each month gt mt*
 Backwell—*Sept 21 stk p, Sept 22 pl*
 Bagborough—*May 23*
 Banwell—*Jan 18 c, Jy 18 c*
 Bath—*Wed and Sat. Feb 14 c, T aft Dec 9 c, ch mt and W in every month*
 Bingar—*Whit W and Th large h fair*
 Bishops Lydeard—*Last F in M*
 Blagdon—*Last F in Aug*
 Bridgwater—*Wed. Last W in Jan and Mar c genl, last W in Ju c h colt, last W in Sept c sh h pl. Gt mkt Dec 4*

Bristol—*Wed, Thurs, Fri, and Sat. Cattle markets every T c sh p. Fairs: 1st Th in Mar h c, 2nd W in Mar lea w, day following w, 1st Th in Sept h c, 2nd W in Sept lea w, day following w, Th bef Jy 25 c colts*
 Broomway—*W aft Sept 10 stk p onions*
 Broomfield—*Nov 13*
 Bruton—*Sat. Apl 13, Sept 17*
 Buckland—*Oct 10*
 Buckland St. Mary—*T W and Th after Sept*
 Barnham—*Trin M c sh p*
 Burtle—*Aug 9*

Castle Cary—*Tues. T bef Palm S, May 1, Whit T, 4th T in Sept, alt Tu c*
 Chard—*Mon. 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—*May 4, Oct 29 c h sh*
 Chiselborough—*4th Th in Oct*
 Congresbury—*M aft Sept 8 h c pl*

Combe St. Nicholas—*Jy 19, W aft Dec 10*
 Crewkerne—*Sat. Sept 4 c h la ch. Great mkt: 4th S in Mar, Jy, Sept 3rd S in Dec. Sheep mkt:—On seven S after Mar gt 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—*2nd M in Sept*
 Dulverton—*Sat. Great mkt:—and S in Mar, 4th S in Sept*
 Dundry—*Sept 11*
 Dunster—*Fri. Whit-M. Great mkt:—and F in Feb, 3rd T 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, 2nd M each month except Oct c h sh*
 Highbridge—*Cattle markets 1st and 3rd M in every month. Cheese, 1st M*
 Hinton St. George—*Apl 23*
 Holloway—*May 14*
 Huntspill—*Jy 29, 1st and 3rd M each month gt mt*

Ilchester—*Wed. M bef Palm Su c. Jy 2, Aug 2 c*

Ilminster—*Sat. Last W but one in Feb gt mt, last W in May gt mt, last W in Aug c h sh p, last W in Nov gt mt. Last W in July w*
 Kilmynsham—*Thurs. 4th M in Apl, 3rd M in Aug c h sh*
 Kilmington—*Aug 11*
 Kingsbrompton—*1st Th in Aug, 3rd Th in Oct c*
 Langport—*Tues. M bef Lent, 2nd W in Aug, Last M in Nov. Sept 3 h colts*
 Lansdown—*Aug 10 c*
 Lydford West—*Holy Th, Aug 11*
 Lyng—*2nd M in Aug*
 Mark-T—*T bef Whit S, 3rd M in Aug and Sept c*

Martock—*Cattle mkt last M in every month. Aug 21 c*
 Mells—*M aft Trin M c ch, last M in Sept p*
 Midsomer Norton—*Easter 11*
 Milborne Port—*Jy 5, Oct 11*
 Milverton—*Fri. East T, Jy 25, Oct 1*
 Minehead—*Wed. Whit W ped*
 Northlinch—*Aug 11*
 Montacute—*Mar 9, Sept 27*
 North Curry—*Tues. 1st T in Sept c sh*
 North Petherton—*Tues. May 11 toys. M bef Nov 13*

Norton St. Phillip—*Thurs. 3rd Th n Mar c, last Th in Aug c, May 1 pl*
 Nunney—*Nov 11*
 Otterford—*Last W in Oct*
 Pensford—*Tues. May 6 ch sh, Nov 8 h sh*
 Porlock—*Thurs. and Th in May and Oct, last Th in Aug c mt*
 Priddy—*Aug 27, Dec 11 h c pl*
 Queen Camel—*Trin Th, Oct 25*
 Redlynch—*Jy 29*

Road—*M aft Sept 9*
 Ruishton—*Whit-M*
 Shepton Mallet—*Fri. May 8, June 21, Aug 3, Nov 11 gt 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 11 c h sh p*
 South Brent—*2nd M in Oct c sh p*
 South Petherton—*Thurs. Jy 6 c la S. Decumans—Aug 24, Sept 17*
 Stogumber—*1st Th in May, 2nd Th in Sept*
 Stogursey—*Last W in Apl and Sept*
 Stoke-Sub-Hamdon—*Apl 11*
 Stolford—*Jy 11, Sept 28*
 Stowey—*Tues. Sept 18*
 Taunton—*Wed and Sat. Great mar-*

ket last Sin every month. Ju 17 c h, Jy ■ and 9 pl
 Ubley—Oct 4
 Watchet—Sat. Last M in Aug pl
 Wadmore—Last M in July and Sept
 Wellington—Thurs and Sat c. Ash W c, W bef Holy Th c, 1st Th in month gt mt, and Wed in Mar pl, 1st W in Ju, pl
 Well—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
 Whitdown—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 ■ay, Ju, Jy, and Sept c sh
 Woolavington—Oct 18 c
 Wootton Courteney—Sept 19
 Yarlington—Aug 26
 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 3, last T in Oct
 Brewood—Tues. and Th in May, Sept 19
 Biddulph Moor (New Inn)—May 11 c sh p
 Burslem—S bef Shrove T, S bef Easter, S bef Whit S, S on or after Ju 24 to follow W, S bef Xmas day c pl
 Burton-on-Trent—Thurs. Cattle auctions alt M, com Jan 14, Holy Th pl, Oct 23 and 29, unless Su intervenes, then 28; or 29 and 30, Candlemas Toll Free Fair Feb 2 c, Apl 5 c ch, Holy Th b pl, M after Sept 29 ni pl
 Calton Moor—Aug 15, Sept 29
 Cannock—Last M in Oct c
 Celler Head—Sat. May 6, Th after Nov ■ 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 2nd M in Jan
 Fazeley—M and T nearest Oct 13; 1st day h c sh; 2nd day hi and pl
 Flash—Sept 29 c sh
 Gnosall—May 7, Sept 23
 Great Barr—Stock sale every alternate T commencing 1st T in Jan
 Grindon—T on or nearest Nov 1st c
 Hanley—Wed and Sat. Cattle Markets every T, Mar 4, Apl 22, Ju 19, Aug 3 pl
 Ipstones—M nearest Nov 6
 Leek—Wed and Sat. Cattle Markets alt W's 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. These fairs: Last W in Feb, Aug, and Oct.
 Lichfield—Fri. Cattle sales alt M's commencing 1st M in Jan, Ash W, May 12, Great W sale, Ju 30. Horse sales 1st F in every month, except Sept c & Oct, Sept 27 & Oct 18. Sales of Shropshire sh 2nd W and Th in Sept. Foal Show 3rd F in Oct.
 Longnor—Tues. East T. Whit T c
 Newcastle-under-Lyme—Wed and Sat. Jan 7 (new market), Feb 18 (shrove fair), Mar 17, Apl ■ (Easter fair), May 6, May 27 (Whit fair), Jy 8 (wool fair), Aug 5, Sept 16 (wakes fair), Oct 7, Nov 4 (cold fair), Dec a. Cattle mts alternate M commencing 1st M in Jan.
 Potttingham—Last T in Apl
 Penkridge—Sat. Cattle auctions alt M's, commencing and M in Jan, Apl 30 c. Oct 10 c

Rugeley—Thurs. Stock sales every alternate T commencing 1st T in Jan, Ju 17 c 6 ch, gt h f air, 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 Jan 8, bef Shrove bef Shrove T, Apl 3, May 14, S bef Ju 29, Oct 2 c ch. Dec 4 c h
 Stons—Sat. Cattle auctions every T, Horse sales every month
 Tamworth—Sat. Jy 26 c h, 1st ■ in Oct hi. Stock sale alternate M commencing 2nd M in Jan c sh p
 Tutbury—Oct ■ ■ p; declining in recent years.
 Uttoxeter—Wed. Cattle markets alternate W, commencing Jan 9
 Cattle fairs: 26, 6, Oct 19 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 20 h
 Wetley Rooks—May 3, Oct ■
 Wheaton Aston—Apl 20, Nov ■
 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—

Beeches—Fri. Feb 11 Ju 11, and Whit-M, Oct 11
 Bergholt—Last W and Th in Jy
 Bildeston—Ash W, Holy Th pl
 Boxford—East M and T, Dec ■
 Boxted—Whit T
 Brandon—Thurs. corn
 Bungay—Thurs. May 14 h c, Sept 25 p hi
 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 ■ and ■ pl
 Clare—Mon. Corn and gent
 Cowlinge—Jy 31 and Aug 1, Oct 17 and 18 ped and gypsies
 Dunwich—Jy 25 ped
 Earl Soham—Jy 23
 Elmset—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 2nd or 4th F in Jy.
 Fransdon—Holy Th
 Glemsford—Jy 24 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 ■ c
 Horningsheath—Sept 4 sh
 Hundon—Holy Th ped
 Ipswich—Tues & Sat.—Cattle mts every T, 1st and 3rd T May c h sh p pl, Aug 22 (ram fair) h sh pl a, second largest fair in the Eastern Counties; sale by auction every mt day. Special sales in months of Apl red poll c, May c, Ju w, Jy w, Aug la, Horse sales, Jan, Mar, Apl, May, Ju, Sept, Oct, and Nov.
 Ixworth—May 13 pl
 Kersey—East-M
 Lakenheath—Last Th in Ju h c
 Lavenham—Tues. Shrove-Th, Oct 11 c h
 Laxfield—May 12, Oct 25
 Lowestoft—Wed. May 12, Oct 12
 Melford—Whit-T ped, Whit-W c sh
 Nayland—Fri. W aft Oct a 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
 Southwold—Thurs. Trin ■ pl
 Stoke—W aft May 13
 Stowmarket—Thurs. Jy 12, Jy, Aug 12 c sh la
 Sudbury—Thurs. Mar 12, Jy ■ pl, Sept 4
 Sutton nr. Woodbridge—and F in Ju, 1st and 3rd F in Jy, and F in Aug. 1st la sales Jy 7, Aug 4
 Woodbridge—Thurs. Sales by auction every mt day of fat c sh swine
 Woolpit—Sept 16 h c pl

SURREY—

Bletchingley—May 10, Nov 2 c h
 Bookham—Nov 29
 Chertsey—Wed. 1st M in Lent c, May 14 c sh, Aug 18, Sept 25 c h
 Cobham—May 1, Dec 11 pl
 Croydon—Sat. Oct 2 and 3 h c
 Dorking—Thurs. Holy Th & day bef c h
 Epsom—Wed. Aug
 Ewelhurst—Aug 5
 Ewell—May ■ c, Oct ■ c sh
 Farnham—Thurs. May 10, Ju 23, Nov 10 c h sh
 Frognerhead—Ju 16
 Godalming—Wed. corn Sat. Feb 13 c h
 Godstone—Jy ■ c pl
 Guildford—May 4, Nov 22
 Haslemere—Tues. May 13 c, Sept 25
 Hounslow—Trin M, M aft Sept 29
 Kingston—Thurs and Sat. Aug 2, Nov. 13 c
 Knaphill—Nov ■ ■
 Leatherhead—Oct 10 c h
 Lingfield—Ju 29 c, Oct ■ hi
 Mitcham—Aug 12
 New Richmond—May ■
 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 4, Sept 25 pl
 Balcombe—Apl 13
 Battle—Sept 6 c h sh, Nov ■ c h, and T in month stk and corn
 Bodiam—Ju 6
 Bognor—Tues, Thurs. and Sat. and 6 pl
 Burwash—Tues. May 12 c sh p, Oct, pl
 Burgess Hill—Ju 5 h c pl
 Chailay Common—Wed. Cattle aucts. alt M comn Jan 7.
 Chichester—Wed c corn. Oct 20 h hops gr, cattle mkt alternate W comn Jan 9
 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. Apl 21, Dec 11 h c sh p pl, cattle-market alt Th comn Jan 3
 East Houthley—Apl ■ h c sh
 Findon—Holy Th c, Jy 12 c h la, Sept 14 sh 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
 Hassocks Gate—Alt Th c
 Hastings—Sat. comn. Whit-T pl, Ju 25, Oct 1, Nov 23
 Hayward's Heath—Tues c, Wed comn Apl 23, Nov 18

Heathfield—*Thurs* c. Apl 14 h c
 Henfield—Live stk sales alternate M
 Hoce—May 1 c
 Horsebridge—May 9, Sept 29
 Horscham—*Wed* c corn, Apl 5 c sh, Jy 18 h c sh la, Nov 17 h c sh, Nov 27 h c sh
 Horsted Keynes—*Fri*. Mar 27, Sept 11
 Lamberhurst—Apl 6 h c sh
 Lewes—*Tues*. Jy 26 w, Sept 11 h, Sept 28 c h
 Lindfield—Apl 11 c sh, May 11 c, Aug 8 c h sh la, Sept 23 sh
 Littlehampton—*All Tues*. Oct 26 pl
 Maresfield—Sept 4, Nov 11
 Mayfield—May 30, Nov 13 c
 Midhurst—*Thurs*. Apl 6, Whit-T c sh plgs, Oct 11 c
 Newick—Apl 20 c pl
 Peasechurch—*Trin* Th
 Pett—May 27, Jy 15
 Petworth—*Sat*. Sept 20 pl
 Pulborough—*Fri* corn. Alt M comm Jan 7 c sh p
 Rackham—May 20, Oct 14
 Robertsbridge—*Fri*. Sept 25 hops, alternate M gt mt
 Rotherfield—*Alt Tues*. Jy 18, Oct 20
 Rye—*Alt Wed* c. Aug 3, 22 pl
 Silmestone—Sept 19
 Slangham—*East T*, Sept 29
 South Harding—*Ju* 4, Oct 28
 Steyning—*Wed* c corn. Oct 11 c h
 Storrington—*Alt Wed*. May 13, Nov 11 stk
 Takeham—*Whit T*
 Uckfield—*Fri* c. May 14, Aug 29 c h sh
 Wadhurst—*Tues*. Apl 29, Nov 1 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 hi, 3rd T in Apl c, 3rd T in May c pl, last T in Jy c, 3rd T in Sept c, T bef and aft Oct 11 hi, 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 h pl onions. Horse sales every Th all classes. 2nd T in every month hunters and high-class harness horses
 Bingley Hall (Birmingham)—Stock sales periodically
 Brailes—*East T*
 Coleshill—*Wed*. 1st M in Jan c, Shrove M h, May 7 c, Jy 9 stk, Oct 1 c
 Coventry—*Wed* and *Fri*. Cattle markets every T fat stk, every F 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 24 c, M bef Ju 24 c, 3rd M in Jy c, T bef Aug 11 c, Sept 15 c, bef Oct 20 c, 3rd M in Nov c h hi, 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
 Kineton—*Tues*. Feb 3, 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 11 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 21 c, M bef Sept 29 c, M bef Oct 27 c, M bef Nov 29 and 4 following days great h fair, Nov 11 great cattle fair, and M in Dec c, 1st 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, 1st M on or aft Oct 11 hi
 Stratford on Avon—*Fri*. Cattle market and stock sales every T. Hiring fairs—*Oct* 12, last F in Oct
 Studley—Sept 28
 Sutton Coldfield—*Mon*. Stock sales 1st T in every month c sh p
 Warwick—*Sat*. Cattle markets and stock sales on 2nd and 4th M in every mo c sh p, and M in Apl ch, and M in Jy, Oct, 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 c
 Appleby—*Sat*. Cattle auctions every alternate M with Kirkby Stephen c sh p, and W in Ju and day before h c sh pl, Aug 21 c sh ch, S aft Oct 1 pl. Whit M hi pl, S on or aft Nov 11 pl, hi
 Brough—2nd Th in Feb, Mar and Apl c sh, Th bef Whit Su
 Brough Hill—Sept 30, Oct 11 h c sh (very large fair)
 Burton—3rd W in April
 Grasmore—1st T in Sept c sh
 Kendal—*Sat*. Cattle market and stock sales every M Feb 11 h, Mar 22 c, Apr 29 c, Nov 8 c, Nov 9 h, 1st and 2nd aft Martinmas pl and hi, p market every S
 Kirkby 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 and Tu in Ju to end of year la sh
 Kirkby Stephen—*Mon*. Cattle auctions alt M's commencing 2nd M in Jan, M bef Shrove T h, M bef Apl 25 h, Sept 29 h c, Oct 27 c sh, Aug 20 ch. 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)—2nd 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 sh and sh
 Patterdale—Sept 23 c sh
 Pookey Bridge—3rd M in Sept c sh, principally half-bred and herdwick h shp—May 4, Sept 23 h c sh
 Staveley—*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 17, Ju 22, Oct 6, Dec 18
 Barwick—Nov 10 c
 Barwick St. Leonards—Nov 6 sh h
 Bradford—*Tu* and *Sa*. *Trin* Mch ped
 Bradford Leigh—*Fri*. M aft Aug 24 ch p gent
 Britford—Aug 12 sh
 Castle Combe—May 4 c h
 Chilmark—*Jy* 30
 Chippenham—*Fri*. Cattle mkts and last F each month. Cheese and F. Last F in Ju w
 Clack—Apl 5, Oct 10 c h
 Collingbourne Ducis—Dec 11
 Corsley Heath—*Whit T*, 1st M in Aug
 Cricklade—*Sat*. Sept 21 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 23 stk p sh, Oct 11 c sh p
 Great Bedwin—*Tues*. *Jy* 26 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 11 (St. Matthew's day) h c sh p pl

Laycock—*Jy* 7, Dec 21
 Ludgershall—*Wed*. *Jy* 25 pl
 Maiden Bradley—May 6, Oct 11
 Malmesbury—*Sat*. Gt mkt 3rd W in every month, Mar 28 c h, Apl 28 ch, Ju 5 c h, Dec 15 c corn ch
 Marlborough—*Sat*. Aug 22 h sh, c bef and aft Oct 11 hi, Nov 23 h sh
 Mere—*Tues*. May 17 c, Oct 10 c h p
 Norleaze—Apl 23
 North Bradley—May 13, M aft Sept 14
 Pewsey—*Tues*. Sept 15
 Purton—T bef May 6, F aft Sept 19
 Ramsbury—May 14 c pl, Oct 11 hi
 Salisbury—*Tues* and *Sat*. Cattle markets and Th in every month h c sh p. Gt. mkts aft T com 1st T in Jan. 2nd T aft Jan 6 sh ch poultry, *Jy* 15 sh, T aft Oct 17 ch h onions. Live stk T. Spl ch sale last F in Oct
 Sherston—May 12, Sept 13
 Steeple Ashton—*Oct* 19 c
 Swindon—*Mon*. Cattle markets and last M in month, M bef Apl 5 hi, and M aft Sept 11 hi
 Tan Hill—Aug 6 c
 Trowbridge—*Thurs* and *Sat*. Cattle market every Th, Aug 5, 6 c h pi
 Uplhaven—*Oct* 29
 Warminster—*Sat*. Apl 22 c h ch, Aug 11 c ch, Oct 25 sh
 Westbury—*Fri*. 1st T in Sept c sh, Sept 21 c sh (Dilton's Marsh)
 Westbury Hill—Sept 6 ch sh, 1st T in Dec c
 Wilbury—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 hi
 Yarnborough Castle—Oct 11

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—*Sa*. 1st M in Mar, May, and M in Aug, 1st M in Oct h pl
 Evesham—*Mon*. 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 11 hi
 Hagley—Stock sales every M c sh p, 1st M in May c sh p
 Hales Owen—East M and T pl, M nearest Oct 10 statute hi
 Hanbury—Mar 25, Sept 29 statute
 Kidderminster—*Thurs*. Cattle markets every alternate T, commencing 1st T in Jan, 3rd Th in Ju and two following days pl
 King's Norton—1st M in Oct h
 Pershore—*Tues*. *Ju* 26 h
 Redditch—*Sat*. 1st M in Aug, 3rd M in Sept pl
 Shipton-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 markets every alternate T fat and store c sh p. *Pairs*: Apl 22 c, May 1 pl
 Upton-on-Severn—*Thurs*. Cattle sales and Th in every month. Th aft Mid-Lent Su, Th in Whitsun-week, *Jy* 10, Th bef Oct 11 hi
 Worcester—*Wed* and *Sat*. Cattle markets every M h c sh p, Sept 19 (annual) sk, Dec 15, Xmas stk

YORKSHIRE—

Addingham—(Skipton) Mar 11 c, Apr 18 c, Oct 3 ch
 Adwalton—Feb 6, Mar 9, East Th h c
 Whit Th h, Nov 5 c hi, Dec 23 c

Apperley Bridge—Auction sales every Mon c sh p
 Askrigg—*Thurs.* Jy 1 and 5 gt sh fair, and Th in Jy hi, Oct 2 c sh w
 Austwick—Th bef Whit Su c
 Aysgarth—Oct 30 c sh
 Barnoldswick—Tu bef last w in Apl c, and T in Sept c
 Barnsley—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 commencing Jan 8. East T c sh, Whit T c sh, Jy 6 c, Jy 7 h, Oct 11 c, Oct 12 sh. M aft Dec 10 c sh
 Bentham—Feb 5, Good F, East Eve. Jy 22, Jy 24, Oct 25 c sh
 Beverley—*Sat.* Cattle market alt W com Jan 2 c sh p, Th bef Feb 25, Holy Th, Jy 5, Nov 5 h c, Nov 6 hi, about Nov 20 hi (date fixed by Mayor).
 Bingley—Stock sales every M c sh p, 1st T in Apl, and T in Oct c sh
 Bolton-by-Bowland—Jy 23 hi
 Boroughbridge—*Sat.* Stk sales every alternate T c sh p, Apl 27 and 28 c sh, M aft 2nd W in Ju and all the week (Barnaby Fair) h, Ju = and 22 c sh, pl, Oct 23 and 24 c sh (very large fair)
 Bradford—*Mon* and *Thurs.* Cattle markets every Th. Mar 3, Jy 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 (Cleveland)—Fri bef 1st M in Mch, Fri bef Palm Sunday, Fri ef May Dy and 3 alt. F's after Feb Oct 12
 Catchall (Linton)—Nov 7 c sh
 Caterick—Auction sales alt Mon, commencing Jan 7
 Clapham—Sept 27 la sh, Oct 2 c sh
 Cross Hills (Skipton)—Sept 24 sh
 Dacre Banks—Auct sales alt. Tu com Jan 8 c sh p.
 Denholme—M aft Aug 6 pl.
 Dewsbury—2nd W in May p, F and M bef 1st M in Aug pl, and W in Oct onests
 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. 3), 1st S in Sept and Oct
 Driffield—*Thurs.* Auction sales every Mon. East M, Whit M, Aug 26, Sept 19 h sh
 Easingwold—*Fri.* Stk sales, alt M from Jan 14, Apl 2 c p, Jy 6 c sh, Sept 26 c sh, F aft Nov 5 hi
 East Wilton—May 3, Nov 20 c sh
 Egton—2nd T in Jan c h sh, T bef Feb 14 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 Nov 23, and T in Dec c h
 Emley—1st W aft May 15 pl
 Farsley—Sept 4, 5, 6 pl
 Ford Inn—1st S aft Apl 11, 1st S aft Oct 5 c
 Gargrave—2nd T in Oct c sh h, Dec 11 and 12 calving cows and store c
 Giggleswick—Mar 22 c
 Gisburn—Cattle markets alternate M, East M, and 4th M aft East, Sept 18 and 19 c ped
 Goole—*Wed* and *Sat.* M aft Oct 11 hi
 Grassington—Mar 4, Apl 24 c sh, Sept 26 c sh
 Guisborough—*Tues.* 1st T in Apl hi pl stall, last T in Ju w, 2nd T in Nov pl hi. Stock sales every alternate T c sh p
 Halifax—*Sat.* Cattle markets every S, Ju 24 c sh p and pl fair all week, 1st S in Nov c h p

Harewood—2nd 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 2nd W in Ju h c hogs, Aug 30 la, Sept 14 la, 28 h c, T aft Oct 12 rams la, 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 22, Nov 17 hi, Dec 6 c
 Hellfield—Cattle auctions every W, store c calving cows and dairy stk every Th
 Helmsley—*Fri.* Jy 16 c h sh, Oct 11 sh, Oct 2 c, 5 sh, Nov 6 c h, May 10 c
 Holmfirth—S bef Mar 31, S 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 on Su held day previous
 Huddersfield—*Tues* and *Fri.* Cattle markets every T, Mar 31, May 14, Oct 4 c 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, 12 and 13 pl. Annual feasts: "Drypool" and M in Aug; "Pottery" East M and T. Wool sales: 2nd 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 c h
 Kettlewell (Skipton)—Jy 11 hi, Sept 2 la, Oct 23 sh
 Kirkburton—W aft Whit week pl
 Knareborough—*Wed.* Auct sales alt M from Jan 7, 1st W aft Jan 13, Mar 2, May 5, Oct 11, Nov 23, and Dec 10. Cattle markets alt W c sh p
 Lee Gap (Dewsbury)—Aug 24 and Sept 17 (large horse fairs)
 Leeds—*Tues, Wed,* and *Sat.* Every T and Feorn and p, every F clo, p, Cattle markets every Tu 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 Horse sales every Tues. Sp'l sale 1st Tues in every month
 Leyburn—*Fri.* c mt alternate F, and F in Feb, May c sh, and F in Dec c sh, day aft c, and F in Dec c sh
 Long Preston—*Mon.* Ctl mts alt M. Mar 1 hi, Sept 4 c, F bef 2nd T in Oct great ewe fair, every Th calv c
 Malham—Ju 30 la sh. 1st Th in Aug sh la, Oct 15 sh rams
 Malton—*Tues* and *Sat.* Cattle markets every S; stk sales every T c hp calves. M to W bef Palm Su (great horse fair). Oct 11 and 12 c h sh, last 3 S's in Nov hi, S's bef Whit Su, Jy 11, and Nov 23 c h
 Market Weighton—*Wed.* Stock sales alt T c sh p, May 14, Sept 25 c h sh, 26 pl
 Marsden—Apl 25, Jy 10 c, Sept 25 c h sh
 Masham—*Wed.* Easter W c sh, Sept 17 sh, 18 c
 Meltham—1st S in Apl h c, 1st S aft Oct 11 c sh
 Midleham—*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 every T c sh p, Feb 14 c h, May 1 to 4 (incl) h, May 5 h c hi, Sept 5 and 6 la, Oct 1 and c
 Northram—Sept = h c
 Otley—*Fri.* Cattle auctions every M c sh p. Horse sales and F in mo. East W h c sh, and every alternate, W until Whitsuntide c, M aft the Su

following Aug = h c sh pl, F bef and aft Nov 23 hi
 Pannal—Alt M comm Jan 14
 Pateley Bridge—*Sat.* Cattle mkt every a t S comm Jan 12 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 28, last Th in Mar, Th bef May = c, Th aft Oct 11 c h
 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 sh, M aft Nov 16
 Pocklington—*Mon.* Cattle auctions alternate T (same week as York) Feb 24 h h, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 7 hi, Dec = c h at each fair
 Pontefract—*Sat.* Cattle markets alt S (same week as York), stk sales every Tu fat c sh pigs. S aft Jan 14, S aft Feb 13, M bef Palm Su, May 5, Oct = c, Nov 30 c
 Pudsey—Aug 28, 29, 30 pl
 Richmond—*Sat.* Cattle markets alt S, S aft Feb 2 stk, S bef Palm Su stk, 1st S in Jy stk, Sept 25 stk
 Richmond Moor—Nov 3 c h sh
 Ripley—*Sat.* Aug 26 h c
 Ripon—*Thurs.* Stock sales every M. 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 hi
 Romaldkirk (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 = or M aft ch
 Santhorpe—Sales every M
 Scarborough—*Thurs* and *Sat.* May 27 sh c, Holy Th, Nov 22 c
 Seamer Junction—Auction sales alt Mon comm Jan 7
 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, Oct 11 c
 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 markets 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 following 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 16 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
 Slaiburn—T nearest Mar = c sh, 1st T in Oct c sh
 Slaithwaite—Cattle mks alt M comm Jan 14, Welsh calving cows and grazing stirks
 Snaith—*Thurs.* Last Th in Apl c, Aug 10 c la h, Nov 15 hi, Nov 25 hi
 Spacey Houses—Auction sales every M c sh p
 Stanningley—Jy 31 and = foll days pl
 Stokesley—*Sat.* Stock sales alt M c sh p com Jan 14, S bef Feb 14 c, S bef Palm Su c, S bef Trin Su sh, S aft Oct 11 c sh
 Tadcaster—*Wed.* Cattle mts alternate M, com Jan 7, last W in Apl and May c h sh, last W in Oct c h sh, Nov = hi
 Thirk—*Mon.* Stk sales every M: Shrove M c sh, Apl 4 and 5 c sh, May 30 c sh, Aug 4 and 5 c sh, Oct 28 and 29 c sh, Nov 11 hi, T aft Dec 11 c sh
 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 = csh 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 t, Jy 5 pl, Nov 12 c h, Nov 12 hi
 West Burton (Aysgarth)—Mar 10 c sh, May 6 and 7 c sh
 Wetherby—Thurs. Cattle mts 1st Th c sh p, Sales every alt M com Jan 14, 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
 Whitkirk (Crossgates station)—Auct sales alt Mon comm Jan 14 1st and store c s p
 Wisbey—Oct 5 c pl, Oct 6 pl, Nov 25 h c
 Yarm—Thurs. Th bef Apl 5 c, Holy Th c, Aug 2 c sh la, Oct 18 h, Oct 1 c, Oct 20 sh (large fairs), Oct 28 c h sh
 York—Thurs and Sat. Cattle markets alternate Th commencing on the 2nd Th in Jan, Fat stk sales Tu, every 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 Candelmas day. Line fairs: 8 bef Old Candelmas day, 8 bef Old Lady day, Whit M, Old St. Peter's day, Old Llamas 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. Horse sales alt Th, except Oct and Nov, when the sales are held ev Th. Sp sales of hunters, May, Aug, and Dec. Bloodstock May and Aug.

PRINCIPAL FAIRS IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND, AND WELSH HORSE FAIRS.

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. 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, Newcastle 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 are 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. 25 and Sept. 9. 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-part-bred, 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 (Candelmas fair) in Feb.; Wed. before May 25; 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 (Candelmas 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 2nd 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 2nd Mon. (Hallow fair); and Wed. after Hallow Fair (Big Wed.). St. Boswells: July 18. Falkirk Trysts: 2nd Tues. in Sept. and Oct. 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, Stagsbank, Newcastle, Wigton (Cumb.) and Cockermonth, dates of which are shown in the English List.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN HORSE SHOW usually on Tu and three following days in third full week in Aug.

PRINCIPAL HORSEFAIRS.—Armagh (co. Armagh), 1st Thurs. in each month. Athlone (co. Roscommon), 3rd Mon. in Jun. and March. Ballinasloe (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. Banbridge (co. Down) 1st Mon. in Jan. and Jn. Bandon (co. Cork), 1st W in every month except May and Nov. May 6 and 30, Oct. 29, Nov. 23. Boyle (co. Roscommon), Jan. 3, Feb. 3, March 6, April 3, May 9 and 30, July 9 and 25, Aug. 16, Oct. 1, Nov. 25. Cahirmee (co. Cork), July 12 and 13. Clones (co. Monaghan), 1st

Thurs. in each month. Clonmel (co. Tipperary), 1st Wed. in each month. Drogheda (co. Louth), 2nd Wed. in each month. Dundalk (co. Louth), 3rd Wed. in each month. Fermoy (co. Cork), 2nd Tues. in Jan. May, Aug. and Oct. Frenchfurs (co. Kildare), July 26. Limerick (co. Limerick), last Thurs. in Jan, April, July, and Oct. Lisburn (co. Antrim), July 27, Oct. 5. Loughrea (co. Galway), February 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. Aberystwyth, 1st Mon. in every month and day before Lampeter May Fair. Abergole, 3rd Wed. in May, Aug., and Oct. Criccieth, May 23, Sept. 25, Oct. 22. Lampeter, May 8, if 8th is Sun. held day before. Pwllheli, May 1 and 22, Sept. 24. Capel St. Silin, Feb. 7 (Ponies). Carnarvon, Sept. 23. Menai Bridge, Fri. after the 1st Tues. in Sept., Oct. 24. Llangefni, Thurs. after the 1st Tues. in Sept., and 2nd Thurs. after; Thurs. after the 1st Tues. in Oct., and 2nd 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, 2nd 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. 13, Oct. 27, 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 15, June 3, July 10, Aug. 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, Nov. 14. Denbigh, 2nd 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 16, Whit. Tues. Wrexham, Gt. Horse Sts. twice a Quarter. Mothey (Mynyddal), May 18. Newtown (Mont.), last Tues. in March and May, Tues. after last Mon. in July. Builth, July 17, Oct. 16. Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant, July 23 and 24 (Ponies). Haverfordwest, 2nd Tues. in Aug., 3rd Tues. in Sept. and Oct., and Tues. in Nov. Narberth, day after Haverfordwest in Aug., Sept., Oct. and Nov. Corwen, 3rd Tues. in Sept. and Oct. Llanrwst, Sept. 17, Oct. 25. Neath, 2nd Thurs. in Sept., last Wed. in Oct., 1st and 2nd Wed. after Nov. 12. Rhayader, Sept. 26, Oct. 14. Waen (Mortyri), Sept. 3. (Ponies). Four Crosses (Carnarvonshire), Oct. 21. Llanbedr (Conwy), Oct. 3. Ponies. Penybont, Oct. 16.

Racing Calendar, 1901

MARCH.		No. of Days.			No. of Days.			No. of Days.			
25	Lincoln Spring M.	3	27	Redcar 1st Summer	25	Liverpool July M.	2	25	Lingfield	2	
28	Liverpool Spr. M.	3	27	Wolverhampton	26	Windsor	2	25	Pontefract Aut. M.	2	
			27	Hurst Park	30	Goodwood	4	27	Manchester Sep. M.	2	
			9	Hamilton Park Sp.				27	Lewes	1	
			29	Manchester	4						
APRIL.			JUNE.			AUGUST.			OCTOBER.		
1	Nottingham	2	4	Epsom Sum. M.	4	5	Alexandra Park	1	1	Newmarket 1st Oct.	4
3	Northampton Sp. M.	2	8	Kempton Pk. June	1	5	Birmingham Au. M.	2	1	Lanark	2
6	Alexandra Park	2	11	Lingfield	2	5	Hurst Park	1	1	Edinburgh	2
8	Newcastle Spring	2	11	Lingfield	2	5	Ripon Aug. M.	2	3	Hurst Park	1
2	Kempton Park	2	13	Lincoln	2	6	Brighton	3	5	Nottingham Aut.	2
8	Birmingham Easter	2	13	Lewes	2	9	Lewes Summer M.	2	7	Leicester Oct. M.	2
10	Warwick	2	13	Beverley	2	9	Haydock Park	2	9	Kempton Pk. Oct.	2
11	Croxtan Park	1	14	Sandown Pk. 1st Sm.	2	9	Kempton Pk. 2nd S.	2	11	Haydock Park	2
11	Catterick Bridge	2	18	Ascot	4	10	Keele Park	2	15	Newmarket 2nd Oct.	4
12	Leicester Spring M.	2	22	Windsor June M.	1	16	Windsor Aug. M.	2	19	Lingfield	1
16	Newmarket Craven	3	25	Gatwick Summer	2	19	Wolverhampton	2	22	Newcastle Autumn	2
19	Derby Spring M.	2	25	Newcastle Sum. M.	3	20	Stockton	3	22	Gatwick Oct. M.	2
2	Epsom Spring M.	2	27	Brighton	2	24	Folkestone	2	24	Sandown Pk. Aut.	2
23	Carlisle Spring M.	2	29	Birmingham	1	24	Nottingham Aug. M.	2	24	Worcester Aut. M.	2
25	Sandown Pk. Sp.	2	29	Hurst Park	1	23	Hurst Pk. Aug. M.	2	24	Thirsk Aut. M.	2
25	Pontefract Sp. M.	2				27	York Aug. M.	3	28	Wolverhampton	1
30	Newmarket 1st Sp.	4				30	Hamilton Park	2	29	Newmarket Ho. M.	4
						31	Gatwick	1	30	Beverley Aut.	2
MAY.			JULY.			SEPTEMBER.			NOVEMBER.		
3	Thirsk	2	2	Newmarket 1st July	4	3	Derby Summer M.	3	4	Lincoln Aut. M.	2
4	Hurst Park	2	2	Carlisle July M.	2	6	Kempton Park	1	5	Lingfield	2
7	Chester	3	6	Alexandra Park	1	7	Sandown Pk. Sept.	1	6	Liverpool Aut. M.	4
10	Kempton Pk. Jubil.	3	8	Nottingham	2	7	Doncaster Sept. M.	4	11	Leicester Nov. M.	2
10	Ripon	2	9	Bibury Club	3	10	Alexandra Park	1	13	Northampton Aut.	2
14	Newmarket 2nd Sp.	3	10	Pontefract Sum. M.	2	10	Warwick	3	13	Derby Aut. M.	3
17	Gatwick Spring M.	2	12	Langfield Sum. M.	2	18	Western M., Ayr	3	18	Warwick Aut. M.	2
17	Haydock Park	2	12	Hamilton Park	2	18	Yarmouth	1	20	Folkestone	2
21	York Spring M.	2	16	Newmarket 2nd July	3	20	Windsor	2	21	Manchester Nov. M.	3
21	Bath	2	19	Sandown Eclipse	2	23	Birmingham	2			
23	Doncaster Spring	2	19	Haydock Park	2						
23	Salisbury	2	23	Leicester Sum. M.	2						
25	Harpenden	1	25	Worcester	2						

Winners of Races, 1886-1900.

	ECLIPSE STAKES of £10,000.		OAKS.		ST. LEGER. + 2,000 GUINS.		1,000 GUINS.	
	(SANDOWN PARK.)—(1¼ miles.)		About 1½ miles.		1m. 5f. 132yds.		1m. 17yds.	
1886	Mr Barclay's Bendigo, 6y 9st 7lb.	Miss Jumny	Reve d'Or	Ormond	Ormond	Miss Jumny	Reve d'Or.	
1837	Did not fill	Reve d'Or	Kilwarlin	Enterprise	Enterprise	Briaroot.	Minthe.	
1882	Duke of Westmister's Orbiter, 3y 8st 12lb.	Seabreeze	Seabreeze	Ayrshire	Ayrshire	Enthusiast	Semolina	
1833	Duke of Portland's Ayrshire, 4y 10st 2lb.	L'AbosedeJou	Memoir	Memoir	Surefoot	Mimi.	La Flèche	
1890	Did not fill	Mimi	Common	Common	Common	Siffleuse.	Amiable.	
1891	Mr. A. Merry's Surefoot, 4y 10st 2lb (9).	La Flèche	Bonavista	Bonavista	La Flèche	Galeottia.	Thais.	
1892	Duke of Westminster's Orme, 4y 10st 11lb (7)	Mrs Butterwick	Isinglass	Isinglass	Isinglass	Chelandry.	Nun Nicer.	
1893	Duke of Westminster's Isinglass, 4y 10st 2lb (6)	Amiable	Throstle	Ladas	Ladas	Stubla.	Winifreda.	
1894	Mr. H. Metcalmont's Isinglass, 4y 10st 2lb (7)	La Sagesse	Sir Visto	Kirkeonnel	Kirkeonnel			
1895	En. Shickler's Le Justicier, 3y 9st 11lb (8)	Cnt'by Pilgrim	Persimmon	St. Frusquin	St. Frusquin			
1896	Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Frusquin, 3y 9st 11lb (4)	Linasel	Galtee More	Galtee More	Galtee More			
1897	H. R. H. P. of Wales's Persimmon, 4y 10st 2lb (5)	Airs and Graces	Wildfowler	Wildfowler	Wildfowler			
1898	Lord Rosbery's Velasquez, 4y 10st 2lb (9)	Musa	Flying Fox	Flying Fox	Flying Fox			
1899	D. of Westminster's Flying Fox, 3y 9st 11lb (5)	La Roche	D'mnd Jub lee	D'nand Jubilee	D'nand Jubilee			
1900	H. R. H. P. of Wls's D'mnd Jubilee, 3y 9st 11lb (9)							

† 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.

The following table gives the winners of the Derby for the last 50 years. In that period Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. The Duke of Portland, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Bowes have won twice consecutively, and the Prince of Wales, Lord Falmouth, Mr. W. P'Anson, Mr. Merry, and Sir F. Johnstone, have been twice victorious at intervals of four to eight years.

Year.	NAME AND OWNER OR WINNER.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	Number of Subscribers.	Value of Stakes.	No. of Runners.	Time.
						£	m. s.	
1851	Sir J. Hawley's Teddington	3 to 1	J. Marson	T. Taylor	192	...	33	2 51
1852	Mr. Bowes's Daniel O'Rourke	25 to 1	F. Butler	J. Scott	181	...	27	3 51
1853	Mr. Bowes's a d West Australian	6 to 4	F. Butler	J. Scott	194	...	28	2 55½
1854	Mr. Gully's Andover	7 to 2	A. Day	J. Day	217	...	27	2 52
1855	Mr. F. Popham's Wild Dayrell	evens	R. Sherwood	Rickaby	191	...	12	2 54
1856	Adm. Harcourt's Ellington	20 to 1	Aldcroft	T. Dawson	211	...	24	3 4
1857	Mr. W. P'Anson's c Blink Bonny	20 to 1	Charlton	Owner	202	...	30	2 45
1858	Sir J. Hawley's Beadsman	10 to 1	Wells	G. Manning	200	...	23	2 54
1859	Sir J. Hawley's Musjid	9 to 4	Wells	G. Manning	245	...	30	2 59
1860	Mr. Merry's Thormanby	4 to 1	Custance	M. Dawson	224	...	30	2 55
1861	Col. Towneley's Kettledrum	16 to 1	Bullock	W. Oates	236	...	18	2 43
1862	Mr. Snewing's Caractacus	40 to 1	J. Parsons	W. Smith	233	...	34	2 45½
1863	Mr. R. C. Naylor's a Macaroni	10 to 1	T. Chaioner	J. Godding	255	...	31	2 50½
1864	Mr. W. P'Anson's d Blair Athol	14 to 1	J. Snowden	Owner	234	...	30	3 43
*1865	Count F. Lagrange's a b Gladiateur	5 to 2	H. Grimshaw	T. Jennings	249	...	29	2 46
1866	Mr. R. Sutton's a d Lord Lyon	5 to 6	Custance	J. Dover	274	7,300	26	2 50
*1867	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit	1000 to 15	Daley	G. Bloss	236	7,000	30	2 52
1868	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown	7 to 2	Wells	J. Porter	260	6,800	18	2 43½
*1869	Mr. J. Johnstone's a Pretender	11 to 8	J. Osborne	T. Dawson	247	6,225	22	2 52½
1870	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft	20 to 1	T. French	M. Dawson	252	6,175	15	2 45
1871	Baton Rothschild's Favonius	9 to 1	T. French	J. Hayhoe	208	5,125	17	2 50
1872	Mr. H. Savile's Cremerne	3 to 1	Maidment	W. Gilbert	191	4,850	23	2 45½
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	45 to 1	F. Webb	R. Peck	201	4,825	12	1 50
1874	Mr. G. S. Cartwright's George Frederick	9 to 1	Custance	T. Leader	212	5,350	20	2 46
1875	Prince Bathyan's Galopin	2 to 1	Morris	J. Dawson	198	4,950	18	2 48
*1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisher	4 to 1	Maidment	J. Hayhoe	226	5,775	15	2 44
1877	Lord Falmouth's d Silvio	100 to 9	F. Archer	M. Dawson	245	6,950	17	2 50
1878	Mr. W. S. Crawford's Sefton	100 to 12	Constable	A. Taylor	231	5,825	22	2 56
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	20 to 1	G. Fordham	J. Hayhoe	278	7,025	23	3 2
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 to 1	F. Archer	R. Peck	256	6,375	19	2 46
1881	Mr. P. Lorillard's d Iroquois	11 to 2	F. Archer	J. Pineus	242	5,925	15	2 50
1882	Duke of Westminster's a Shotover	11 to 2	T. Cannon	J. Porter	197	4,775	14	2 45½
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	215	5,150	11	2 48
1884	{ Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien { Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester	100 to 7	C. Wood	{ R. Sher- { wood }	189	4,900	15	2 46½
1885	Lord Hasting's d Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	Jewitt	189	4,525	12	2 44½
1886	Duke of Westminster's a d Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	M. Dawson	199	4,700	9	2 45½
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	J. Porter	190	4,525	11	2 43
1888	Duke of Portland's a Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	158	3,675	9	2 43
1889	Duke of Portland's d Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	163	4,050	13	2 44½
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sanfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	233	5,490	8	2 49½
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's a d Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	203	5,510	11	2 56½
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	259	6,960	13	2 44
1893	Mr. McCalmont's a d Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	223	5,510	11	2 43
1894	Lord Rosebery's a Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	224	5,450	7	2 45½
1895	Lord Rosebery's d Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	221	"	15	2 43½
1896	Prince of Wales's d Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	276	"	11	2 42
1897	Mr. Gubbins's a d Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	291	"	11	2 44
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	276	"	18	2 47
1899	Duke of Westminster's a d Flying Fox	11 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	264	"	12	2 42½
1900	Prince of Wales's a d Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	302	"	14	2 42

* 1865—Gladiateur, first French bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872—start altered to New Level Post; 1876—Kisher, 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, £200 to the second, and £200 to the third horse.

a, Also won the 2000 Gs.; b, the Oaks; c, the 1000 Gs.; d, the St. Leger.

Sporting Records.

HENLEY REGATTA.	
GRAND CHALLENGE CUP (EIGHT OARS).	
	M. S.
1890 Thames R. C.	7 4
1890 London R. C.	7 4½
1891 Leander C.	7 11
1892 Leander C.	7 48½
1893 Leander C.	7 12
1894 Leander C.	7 11
1895 Cambridge, Trin. Hall †	7 39
1896 Leander C. †	7 43
1897 New College, Oxford ..	6 51
1898 Leander C.	7 13
1899 Leander C.	7 12
1900 Leander C.	7 6
† Cornell, U.S., defeated.	
† Yale, U.S., defeated.	

DIAMOND SOULS.	
	M. S.
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 57½
1891 V. Nickalls, O.U.B.C. ..	w.o.
1892 J. J. K. Ooms, Neptunus R.C., Amsterdam	9 1
1893 G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C. ..	9 11
1894 Guy Nickalls, O.U.B.C. ..	9 32
1895 Hon. R. Guinness, Leam.	9 11
1896 Hon. R. Guinness, Leam.	11 35
1897 E. H. Ten Eyck, U.S.A. ...	11 35
1898 B. H. Howell, C.U.B.C. †	11 29
1899 B. H. Howell, T.R.C. ...	8 38
1900 E.G. Hemmerde, Un. C.O. ...	8 42
1886, First year of new course, finishing at the Point. † Record.	

WINGFIELD SCULL	
AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THAMES.	
PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.	
	M. S.
1870 A. de L. Long, L.R.C.	—
1871 W. Fawcous, Tynewmouth. .	26 13
1872 C. C. Knollys, O.U.B.C. ...	28 30
1873 A. C. Dicker, C.U.B.C. ...	24 40
1874 A. C. Dicker, C.U.B.C. ...	25 45
1875 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	27 6
1876 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24 46
1877 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24 41
1878 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24 14
1879 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24 50
1880 Alex. Payne, Molesey	24 2
1881 J. Lowndes, Derby	25 13
1882 Alex. Payne, Molesey	27 40
1883 J. Lowndes, Derby	w.o.
1884 W. S. Unwin, O.U.B.C. ...	24 12
1885 W. S. Unwin, O.U.B.C. ...	25 0
1886 F. J. Pitman, C.U.B.C. ...	24 12
1887 G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C. ...	25 23
1888 G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C. ...	23 36
1889 G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C. ...	w.o.
1890 J. C. Gardner, C.U.B.C. ...	26 20
1891 G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C. ...	w.o.
1892 V. Nickalls, O.U.B.C. ...	23 49
1893 G. E. B. Kennedy, Kingsta. .	24 36
1894 V. Nickalls, O.U.B.C. ...	23 59
1895 V. Nickalls, L.R.C.	25 6
1896 Hon. R. Guinness, T.R.C. ...	24 11
1897 H. T. Blackstaffe, V.B.C. ...	33 53
1898 R. U. Howell, C.U.B.C. ...	22 56
1899 B. H. Howell, Thames R.C. ...	23 7
1900 C.V. Fox, Brig. of Vds. R.C. ...	22 54
* Record	

CYCLISTS UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.	
	M.
25 W. H. Payne (W. Roads) A.	4 52½
50 H. Chinn (Birmingham) A.	5 41½
2 F. Burnand (Catford) A. and E. J. Callaghan (Poly.) A.	0 4 21
3 S. Jenkins (Neder'd B.C.) P.	0 0 33½
1 F. W. Chinn (Birmingham) P.	2 51½
1 H. E. Meyers (Dntch C.C.) P.	0 15 36½
2 T. J. Gascoigne & H. Brown P.	0 4 17½
1 P. Albert (Hanover) A.	0 0 29½
1 P. Albert (Hanover) A.	0 2 32½
5 A. S. Ingram (Poly. C.C.) A.	0 14 41½
25 H. W. Payne (W. Rds. C.C.) A.	11 15½
50 G. F. Payne (W. Rds. C.C.) A.	3 36½
a* A. S. Ingram and R. Jackson (Poly. C.C.) A.	0 5 41½
1 J. Green, Northumberland P.	0 0 33½
1 S. Jenkins (Catford C.C.) P.	0 2 24½
3 S. Jenkins (Catford C.C.) P.	0 12 39½
2 Declared void. P.	
5 A. S. Ingram (Poly. C.C.) A.	0 0 33
1 W. A. Edmonds (Bristol) A.	0 2 43½
5 A. S. Ingram (Poly. C.C.) A.	0 14 4½
25 W. S. Ramsey (Barr'w. C.C.) A.	4 33½
50 H. W. Payne (W. Rds. C.C.) A.	4 15½
1 J. Camp (London) P.	0 0 28½
1 F. W. Chinn (Birmingham) P.	0 2 28½
5 H. B. Howard (Putney) P.	0 13 0½
* Tandem. † Record.	

ETON AND HARROW.	
Yr.	Winner.
1887	Eton won by 5 wickets.
1888	Harrow won by 156 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.
1898	Harrow won by 9 wickets.
1899	Drawn.
1900	Harrow won by 1 wicket.
Totals, Harrow 31, Eton 22, drawn 16.	

WORLD'S AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.	
Yr.	Winner.
1882	Hanlan beat Trickett.
1883	Hanlan beat Kennedy.
1883	Hanlan beat Wallace Ross.
1884	Hanlan beat Hancock.
1884	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.

OLD BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP (ON SPECIAL TABLE).	
Yr.	Winner.
1871	Roberts, jr. & J. Bennett.
1871	W. Cook & J. Roberts, jr.
1871	W. Cook & J. Bennett.
1872	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.
1881*	J. Bennett beat T. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, jr. beat Cook.
1885†	Roberts, jr. & J. Bennett.
* Bennett resigned. Cook J. 1893.	
† Roberts made the largest break of these matches—155. This and the previous match were 30 up; the others, with the exception of the first, 1,000 up. No match since 1885.	
1st champion B. A. rules C. Dawson 1899	

DOGGETT'S COAT & BADGE.	
Yr.	Winner.
1887	W. G. East, Isleworth.
1888	C. R. Harding, Chelsea.
1889	G. M. Green, Barnes.
1890	J. T. G. Sanson, 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.
1898	A. J. Carter, Greenwich.
1899	J. See, Hammersmith.
1900	J. J. Turfery, Bankside.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, 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. George Towns, of Newcastle, Australia, is the champion sculler of England.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.	
1896	H. S. Mahony (G).
	Miss C. Cooper (L).
1897	R. F. Doherty (G).
	Mrs. Hillyard (L).
1898	R. F. Doherty (G).
	Miss C. Cooper (L).
1899	R. F. Doherty (G).
	Mrs. Hillyard (L).
1900	R. F. Doherty (G).
	Mrs. Hillyard (L).

RUGBY UNION.		ASSOCIATION.	
ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.	ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.	ASSOCIATION CUP.
	G. T. R. T.		
1892 England	0-0-0	Yorkshire.	West Bromwich Albion & Aston Villa 3-0.
1893 Scotland	2-0-0	Yorkshire.	Wolverhampton Wanderers & Everton 1-0.
1894 Scotland	0-2-0	Yorkshire.	Notts County & Bolton Wanderers 4-1.
1895 Scotland	1-1-1	Yorkshire.	Aston Villa & West Bromwich Albion 1-0.
1896 Scotland	1-2-0	Yorkshire.	Sheff. Wednesday & W. Hampton Wandra. 2-1.
1897 England	1-1-1	Kent.	Aston Villa & Everton 3-2.
1898 Drawn	0-1-0	Northumberland.	Notts Forest & Derby County 3-1.
1899 Scotland	0-0-0	Devonshire.	Sheff. United & Derby County, 4-1.
1900 Drawn	0-0-0	Durham.	Bury & Southampton 4-0.

RUNNING (AMATEURS).				(PROFESSIONALS).			
Yds.	Name.	Year	Time.	Name.	Year	Time.	
			H. M. S.			H. M. S.	
100	J. Owen ⁸	1890	0 0 9 ¹ / ₂	H. M. Johnson ¹⁸	1886	0 0 9 ¹ / ₂	
	B. J. Wefers ⁸	1895	0 0 9 ¹ / ₂				
120	W. P. Phillips	1882	0 0 11 ¹ / ₂	H. Gent ¹	1887	0 0 11 ¹ / ₂	
	C. Bradley	1894	0 0 11 ¹ / ₂				
150	C. J. B. Monypenny	1892	0 0 14 ¹ / ₂	C. Westhall ¹	1851	0 0 15	
	C. G. Wood	1887	0 0 14 ¹ / ₂				
200	E. H. Pelling	1889	0 0 19 ¹ / ₂	G. Seward ¹	1847	0 0 19 ¹ / ₂	
220	B. J. Wefers ⁸	1896	0 0 21 ¹ / ₂	H. Hutchens ¹	1885	0 0 21 ¹ / ₂	
250	E. H. Pelling	1888	0 0 24 ¹ / ₂	H. Hutchens ¹⁰	1888	0 0 25 ¹ / ₂	
300	B. J. Wefers ⁸	1896	0 0 30 ¹ / ₂	H. Hutchens	1884	0 0 30	
410	M. W. Long ⁸	1900	0 0 47 ¹ / ₂	R. Buttery	1873	0 0 48 ¹ / ₂	
500	T. E. Burke ⁸	1897	0 0 57 ¹ / ₂	E. C. Bredin	1899	0 0 59	
600	T. E. Burke ⁸	1896	0 0 1 11	J. Nuttall	1864	0 0 13	
880	C. J. Kilpatrick ⁸	1895	0 0 1 53 ¹ / ₂	F. Hewitt ⁷	1871	0 0 53 ¹ / ₂	
1,000	L. E. Myers ⁸	1881	0 0 2 13	W. Cummings	1881	0 0 17	
1,320	W. G. George	1882	0 3 8 ¹ / ₂	W. Richards	1866	0 3 7	
Mis	F. E. Bacon	1895	0 3 4 ¹ / ₂	W. G. George ⁸	1886	0 3 12 ¹ / ₂	
	W. G. George	1884	0 3 17 ¹ / ₂	W. Lang	1863	0 9 11 ¹ / ₂	
	S. Thomas	1893	0 14 24	P. Cannon	1888	0 14 19 ¹ / ₂	
	C. E. Willers	1893	0 19 33 ¹ / ₂	P. Cannon	1888	0 19 25 ¹ / ₂	
	S. Thomas	1893	0 24 53 ¹ / ₂	J. White	1863	0 24 40	
	W. G. George	1884	0 51 20	H. Watkins	1899	0 51 5 ¹ / ₂	
	G. Crossland	1894	1 51 54	Len Hurst	1900	0 53 42 ¹ / ₂	
	J. A. Squires	1885	3 17 36 ¹ / ₂	G. Mason	1881	3 15 9	
	G. A. Dunning	1879	4 50 12	J. Bailey	1881	4 34 27	
	J. E. Dixon	1885	6 18 26 ¹ / ₂	G. Cartwright	1887	5 55 4 ¹ / ₂	
	J. Saunders ⁸	1882	17 36 14	C. Rowell ¹	1882	13 56 30	

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, 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 230, by J. Mack, 1898. 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. Fastest 1,000 up game, all-in, W. J. Peall, 1884, 44 min. Fastest 1,033 spot-barred, J. Roberts, 1894, 59¹/₂ min. Under Billiard Association Rules: S. H. Fry is the amateur champion, and C. Dawson the professional champion. Also the record break is 720 by C. Dawson, Oct. 21, 1899, with ivory balls, and 597, with bonzoline balls, by John Roberts, March 3, 1899.

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour 126 yds., by H. Watkins, Sept. 16, 1899, at Rochdale. While J. Bailey (1881) ran 35¹/₂ m. in 4 hours, and C. Rowell 19 m. 1,540 yds. in 12 hrs., and 150 m. 395 yds. in 11 hours, Feb., 1882.

Amateur Records.—W. G. George ran 1 m. 92 yds. in 1 hour, July 28, 1884; G. Crossland, September 22, 1894, ran 20 miles and 1/2 in a hours, both at Stamford Bridge. T. P. Conneff in America, Aug. 27, 1895, ran 1 mile in 40.15 secs., and also 1320 yds. in 30.24-5 secs. in trial races.

WALKING (AMATEURS). ²			
Mls.	Name.	Year	Time.
			H. M. S.
1	W. J. Sturgess	1896	0 13 33 ¹ / ₂
2	W. J. Sturgess	1897	0 13 24 ¹ / ₂
3	W. J. Sturgess	1897	0 21 14
4	W. J. Sturgess	1897	0 28 24 ¹ / ₂
5	W. J. Sturgess	1895	0 36 27
6	W. J. Sturgess	1895	0 58 56
10	W. J. Sturgess	1896	1 17 38 ¹ / ₂
20	T. Griffiths	1870	4 47 52
50	A. W. Sinclair	1879	8 25 25 ¹ / ₂
100	A. W. Sinclair	1881	19 41 50

(PROFESSIONALS).			
Name.	Year	Time.	
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.
W. Perkins	1874	0 6 23	
J. W. Raby	1883	0 13 14	
J. W. Raby	1883	0 21 14	
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	3 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 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875. Fastest 100 yards, J. H. Derbyshire (amateur) 60 1-5 secs., Nov., 1898, Manchester. Longest time under water, Miss E. Wallenda, 4 min. 45¹/₂ secs., in a tank, Alhambra, London, Dec. 24, 1898. Longest plunge (amateur), 8ft., by Major W. Taylor, Bootle Baths, 1899, without time limit.

The greatest distance walked in 1 hour was 8 m. 270 yds. by W. J. Sturgess in 1895; in 2 hours W. Perkins (1877), 15 m. 824 yds.; in 3 hours H. Thatcher (1882), 1 m. 456¹/₂ yds. and in 4 hours W. Franks (1882), 27¹/₂ miles.

JUMPING (AMATEURS). ⁶				
Event.	Name.	Distance.		Year.
		ft.	in.	
Running Long Jump	A. C. Kraenzlein ⁸	24	4 ¹ / ₂	1899
Standing Long Jump	R. C. Ewry ⁸	11	0 ¹ / ₂	1899
Running High Jump	M. Sweeney ⁶ ⁸	6	5 ¹ / ₂	1895
Standing High Jump	Ray Ewry ⁸	5	4 ¹ / ₂	1900

(PROFESSIONALS). ⁶			
Name.	Distance.		Year.
	ft.	in.	
W. Davison	11	0	1895
E. A. Johnson	11	1	1881
E. A. Johnson	6	0 ¹ / ₂	1881
E. A. Johnson	5	3	1878

Putting the Weight, 16 lbs. G. R. Gray, 47ft., Throwing the Hammer, 16 lbs. J. Flanagan 106ft. 4in.¹ Both in America from 7ft. circles under A.A.U. rules.

¹ These are the only records generally accepted, though it is certain that several professionals have travelled the distances a yard or two yards quicker. Geo. Seward's apocryphal 94 secs. is no longer accepted. M. W. Long in 1900 ran a straight quarter in 47 secs. in America.

² After becoming a professional in a match with Cummings, Aug., 1886, beating previous record by nearly 4 secs.

³ In America F. P. Murray is credited with 1 m in 17 min. 29 3-5th secs., 1/2 miles in 21 min. 9 1-5th secs.

⁴ British amateur records: 100 yds., 10 secs., A. Wharton, C. Bradley, A. R. Downer, F. W. Cooper, R. W. Wadsley, and C. R. Thomas; 220 yds., 14 4-5th secs., by C. G. Wood; 300 yds., 12 2-5th secs., by C. G. Wood; quarter, 48¹/₂ secs., by H. E. L. Tindall and E. C. Bredin;

500 yds., 58¹/₂ secs., and 600 yds., 1 m. 11 2-5th secs., both by E. C. Bredin. Half-mile, 1 m. 54 3-5th secs., by F. J. K. Cross. Broad Jump, 24ft. 3in., by W. J. M. Newtown. High Jump, 6 ft. 4¹/₂ in., by P. Leahy. Throwing the Hammer (16 lbs., 9 ft. circle), 163ft. 2in., by J. Flanagan. Putting the Shot (16 lbs., 7ft. sq.), 48ft. 2in., by D. Horgan.

⁶ The pole-jumping record is held by an amateur, R. D. Dickinson, with 12 ft. 6in. at Kidderminster, 1808.

⁷ Made in N. Zealand. ⁸ Made in America. ⁹ Not music-hall exhibitions but all doubtful. ¹⁰ Made in Australia. ¹¹ Balls jammed in mouth of pocket.

N.B.—The following records (amateurs) are authentic: 120 Yards Hurdles in England G. B. Shaw, 15 4-5th secs., on grass. In America, on cinders, A. C. Kraenzlein, 15 5-5th secs. Walk, London to Brighton, 52¹/₂ miles, E. Knott, 8 h. 56 m. 44 secs., 1897. Throwing the cricket ball 227yds. 1ft. 3in. by W. H. Game, at Oxford, 1873. Greatest distance in 6 six days professional contest, 623 m. 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, 8th December.

BICYCLING WORLD'S PATH RECORDS.

Dist. Miles	Name.	Place.	Year	Time.
1/4	Major Taylor	Chicago	1899	H. M. S. 20
1/4	J. Green	Crystal Palace	1899	0 0 27 1/2
1/2	M. Taylor	Chicago	1899	0 0 41
1/2	J. Green	Chicago	1899	0 0 51 1/2
1 1/4	Major Taylor	Chicago	1899	0 1 22 1/2
1	A. A. Chase	Crystal Palace	1900	0 1 38 1/2
5	H. Elkes	America	1899	0 7 38 1/2
5	E. James and G. A. Nelson (tandem)..	Crystal Palace	1897	0 8 48 1/2
25	W. Stinson	Brockton, U.S.A.	1900	0 37 19 1/2
50	A. Baugé	Auteuil	1900	1 14 55 1/2
100	"	"	1900	2 33 40 1/2

Hrs.	Name.	Place.	Yr.	Distance.
1	W. Stinson	Brockton, U.S.A.	1900	40 327 64 672
1	S. MacGregor & G. A. Nelson (tandem) ..	Crystal Palace	1897	31 2660 —
12	A. E. Walters	Auteuil (Paris)	1900	349 1447 —
*24	A. E. Walters	Princes Pk.,	1899	634 774 1 020 977

Road Records.

24 Hours.—Safety (F. R. Goodwin, 1898), 428 miles paced, ordinary bicycle, 312 miles (J. F. Walsh, 1891); single tricycle (F. T. Bidlake), 356 1/2 miles, 1894; tandem tricycle, 333 miles (Holbein and Bidlake, 1893); tandem safety (M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett), 397 1/2 miles, 1895.

100 Miles.—Safety 4h. 16m. 35s. (A. A. Chase 1897, paced); 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. 45m. 1s. (A. and L. Ilsley), 1898.

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., 1899; London to York (F. R. Goodwin), 10h. 16m.; 1,000 miles (T. A. Edge), 4d. 9h. 19m., 1896; Bath to London and back (F. W. Barnes), 11h. 48m. 42s., 1897. Tricycle, J. G. Gibb's 14h. 3m. 37s., 1897.

12 Hours' Safety Road Record, 226 1/2 miles, 1900, by H. Green, unpaced.

English 1 Hour Records (Path).

Safety, A. A. Chase, C. P., July, 1900, (37m. 196yds.); ordinary, B. W. Atlee, 1893 (21m. 180yds.); tricycle, R. P. Clarke, 1897 (25m. 1085yds.); tandem tricycle, 23m. 310yds. (L. Stroud and J. E. L. Bates, 1894); tandem safety (S. MacGregor and G. A. Nelson, 1897), 31m. 1,660yds. The amateur tandem safety record is 29m. 1,110yds. (C. Heydon and H. Thackthwaite), 1898.

RECORDS—CONTINENTAL MEASUREMENTS.

Dist. Kilo	Name.	Place.	Year.	Time.
1	Champion	Paris	1898	H. M. S. 56
5	E. James and J. A. Nelson	Crystal Palace	1897	0 3 28 1/2
5	A. Baugé	Auteuil	1900	0 4 40
10	"	"	1900	0 9 2
20	"	"	1900	0 18 33 1/2
50	"	"	1900	0 46 7
100	"	Crystal Palace	1900	1 32 53 1/2
1,000	A. E. Walters	Auteuil	1900	23 20 50 1/2

All these records were made with motor pacing. Flying starts.

On Sept. 17-18, 1899, M. Cordang, at the Hague, Holland, rode 640 miles 196 yards in 24 hours but owing to his suspension at the time by the U.V.F. the record is not recognised. At Madison Square Gardens, New York, December, 1898, Charles Miller rode 2,007 miles 4 laps in 142 hours.

Demester, at Auteuil, in Nov., 1900, rode a motor tricycle 45 miles 169 yards in 60 minutes.

Cricket.—Highest score, A. E. Stoddard, 485, Hampstead v. Stoics, 1886; A. E. J. Collins (agg rs) 628 in house match at Clifton College, 1899. English Largest gross score, Orleans Club v. Rickling Green, 920. A. W. Warwickshire. 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 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, 3,159, by K. S. Ranjitsinhji, in 1899, in 55 innings (7 times not out) average 57.9. England v. Australia matches, 32 in Australia, 24 in England. England won 26, Australia 20, drawn 10, up to end of 1899. Total 56.

Trotting.—Fastest mile, in America, 2m. 3/4s. by The Abbot, 1900. Fastest pacing mile, 1m 59 1/2s., by Star Pointer, 1897.

INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

Dist. Meters.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year.
500	P. Oestlund	Davos	H. M. S. 45 1/2	1900
1,000	P. Oestlund	Davos	0 34	1900
1,500	P. Oestlund	Davos Platz	0 22	1900
5,000	J. J. Eden	Hamar	0 8 37 1/2	1894
10,000	P. Oestlund	Davos	0 17 50 1/2	1900

Eden and Oestlund must have beaten several of the English measurement times in the above records.

All Foreign Records in miles are doubtful. With a wind, P. Donoghue, in 1887, skated 1 mile straightaway on the Hudson River in 1 min. 12 3/5th secs. Our champion, Fish Smart, in 1883, skated 1 mile straightaway, with a flying start, in 1 min. dead, no wind; and in 1893, J. E. Aveling, at Lingay Fen, skated a quarter-mile in 38 1/2 secs.

With the wind, or on doubtfully-measured tracks, much faster times than the above are recorded. H. Hagen, of Norway, professional, on Feb. 28, 1892, skated 1/2 mile in 1 min. 20 1/2 secs., and is also said to have skated 500 metres in 8 min. 33 secs. in a 10,000 metres race. In England, 1893, Marten Kigma, a Dutch professional, skated 1 mile with three turns in 3 min. 8secs.

COURSING.—WATERLOO CUP.

Year	NOMINATOR.	WINNER.	RUNNER-UP.
1890	Col. North	Fullerton	Downpour.
1891	Col. North	Fullerton	Faster & Faster.
1892	Col. North	Fullerton	Fitz Fife.
1893	Mr. R. L. Cottrell	Character	Button Park.
1894	Count Stroganoff	Texture	Falconer.
1895	R. B. Carruthers	Fabulous Beauty	Fort na Fav'nite
1896	Mr. G. F. Fawcett	Fabulous Fortune	Wolfhill.
1897	Mr. T. P. Hale	Gallant	Five by Tricks
1898	Mr. J. Trevor	Wild Night	Lang Syne.
1899	J. B. Thompson	Black Fury	Lapal.
1900	Mr. J. H. Bibby	Fress Footsteps	L'vislych'thd

SKATING RECORDS.

Dist. Yards.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year.
100	G. D. Phillips ..	New York	H. M. S. 10 1/2	1883
200	J. S. Johnson ..	Minneapolis ..	0 0 17 1/2	1893
220	F. Ham	London	0 0 18 1/2	1895
440	W. Lindahl	London	0 0 42 1/2	1895
880	J. P. Oestlund ..	Minneapolis ..	0 1 22	1893
1	J. P. Oestlund ..	Minneapolis ..	0 1 18 1/2	1895
1	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 2 41 1/2	1897
2	Olaf Rudd	Red Bank, N.J. ..	0 3 42 1/2	1895
3	Harold Hagen ..	Hamar	0 8 46 1/2	1892
4	J. J. Schiebe	Minneapolis ..	0 0 0 1/2	1894
5	A. Schiebe	Minneapolis ..	0 0 0 1/2	1894
5	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 14 47	1897
10	J. S. Johnson ..	Montreal	0 31 38 1/2	1894
20	A. D. Smith	Minneapolis ..	1 6 36 1/2	1894
100	J. F. Donoghue ..	Stamford, U.S.A. ..	7 12 38 1/2	1893
10 348 1/2	C. Edgington	Davos	1 0 0	1890

Registration of Births and Deaths, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

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 ■ 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 ■ penalty be avoided, but the registration of ■ 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 ■ 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 ■ 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 ■ certificate of the cause of death, signed by ■ 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 ■ stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to ■ 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 ■ 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 obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body 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 ■ ■ 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 loss of life, and this is an excellent practice.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1893, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices or a stipendiary or metropolitan police magistrate that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child and within seven days thereafter delivers to the Vaccination Officer for the district a certificate of such justices or magistrate of such conscientious objection. It will be seen that a conscientious objector to vaccination can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain this certificate of exemption will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1893, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1893, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions.

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 will be null and void (*Misgley v. Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 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 licence 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. 419). 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; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. 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 Divorce 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, an 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 Knightrider 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 in 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, and that 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 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].

Under the Marriage Act, 1893 (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland or to marriages according to the usages of the Society of Friends or of Jews), marriages may be solemnized in Nonconformist places of worship, provided they are duly registered for the solemnization of marriages without the presence of a Registrar, provided "the authorised person" (which means a person certified as having been duly authorised for the purpose by the trustees or other governing body of the building) is present and no notice has been given to the Superintendent Registrar that the parties to the marriage require the presence of a Registrar.

Where a marriage is solemnized under this Act each of the contracting parties shall in some part of the ceremony make the following Declarations:—

"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];"

or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

The Act provides for the registration after marriage by "the authorised person" The Act provides for the payment to the Superintendent-Registrar of the district in which the registered building selected for the marriage is situated, of an additional fee of 6s. 6d. if the marriage is by licence, and otherwise a fee of 4s., but this provision for additional fees is only to remain in force for 10 years from the passing of the Act.

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 1d. 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.

For entering notice of a marriage by licence into the marriage notice-book, 1s.; stamp duty, 2s. 6d.	3 6
For every certificate of notice of a marriage without licence	1 0
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.

Act passed 27th June, 1892; came into force 1st Jan., 1893. Order in Council passed 28th Oct., 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, and in England or Ireland shall be given to the superintendent registrar, or registrar, and in Scotland shall be given by proclamation of banns. In either case it is necessary that the non-resident party shall have had his or her abode in the marriage district (whether in the United Kingdom or abroad for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding the date of the declaration required before the marriage can take place, and notice of the intended marriage must be given during those weeks. 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 Govt.:—

For receiving notice of an intended marriage	£ s. d. 0 10 0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1 0 0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0 10 0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing	

FOR MARRIAGE AT REGISTRY OFFICE.

For entering notice of a marriage without licence into the marriage notice-book ... s. d. 1 0

outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place £ s. d.
 For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same 1 0 0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 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 authorised for that purpose, or by any Consul-general, Consul, Vice-consul, Consular agent (or any person duly authorised 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 authorised 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 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 authorised 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, consulates abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity (such as 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.—The ordinary way of becoming 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.

Privileges of naturalized British subjects:

"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 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.

A natural-born British subject, who has become naturalized in a foreign country, may obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality in 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 ■ 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:—

On grant of certificate of naturalization...	£	s.	d.
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 ■ 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 ■ jury *de medietate lingue*, but are triable in the same manner ■ if they were natural-born subjects.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 was extended to the whole of England and Wales on the 1st January, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, ■ defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family to which the patient belongs, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate concerning the case to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40s. fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house but the medical man gets 2s. 6d. for every case in his private practice and 1s. for every case in ■ public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the fevers known by any of the following names: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. The local authority may by resolution order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. The Local Government Board have refused to allow consumption or phthisis to be added to the list. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

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, or enters any 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 ■ penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters ■ public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver that ■ ■ 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 must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot 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. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, room, or part of a house in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same and all articles liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, as testified by ■ certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, the occupier of a house, or of any part in which there has been ■ case of infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. If the outgoing occupier gives false information to the owner or to an intending tenant as to the occurrence of the infection he is liable to heavy penalties and to an action for damages. Where, on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health, or of any two medical practitioners, it appears to any District Council 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, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, and such person is liable to a penalty of 10s. for every day during which he fails to comply with the notice, and the Council may cause the work to be done, and recover the expenses from the person in default. Where any suitable hospital or place for the reception of the sick is provided, 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 ■ certificate signed by ■ 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. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis.

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 **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 **will** until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious of the very benefits which had demanded **life-long** struggle to provide. Thus **widow** may find, to her grievous disappointment, that the estate, **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 **desire** on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" **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 **lawyer** is not employed, **person** having resolved to make a will must not regard it **light matter**, to be got rid of in **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 **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 **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 **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 **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, **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 **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 **public companies**, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It **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 **property** acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form **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 **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 **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 **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 **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 **time** who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names **witnesses**.
 William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

THOMAS SMITH
 [Signature
 of
 Testator.]

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, **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 or 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. 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.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as 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, as 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.

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 executors, 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, 1804, 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 the 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. 445.

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. 447).

ILLEGITIMACY.—A ■■■■ 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 *enquete* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enquete* 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 inform the Registrar of Births.

Coal Statistics.

The following table gives the amount of coal produced in the United Kingdom during the past sixteen years, and the amount exported to Foreign Countries, with an estimate of the amount and value of Foreign Products:—

Year.	Coal Produced in the United Kingdom.	Estimated value of Coal produced in the U.K.	Coal Product of Foreign Countries.*	Estimated value of Foreign Products.	Exported from U.K.	Remaining for Home Consumption.	Persons Employed in the Mines.	Consumption per head of the Population.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.
1883	163,737,000	46,054,000	216,999,000	68,902,000	29,442,000	134,306,000	471,679	3'79
1884	160,758,000	43,446,000	216,026,000	64,491,000	30,234,000	130,531,000	478,226	3'65
1885	159,351,000	41,139,000	208,873,000	66,432,000	30,766,000	128,585,000	478,981	3'57
1886	157,518,000	38,146,000	210,827,000	64,682,000	30,362,000	127,158,000	482,012	3'50
1887	162,120,000	39,093,000	231,612,000	71,451,000	31,718,000	130,408,000	493,122	3'56
1888	169,935,000	42,971,000	256,996,000	75,813,000	34,570,000	135,365,000	510,741	3'67
1889	176,917,000	56,175,000	255,933,000	73,919,000	37,138,000	139,779,000	542,828	3'76
1890	181,614,000	74,934,000	276,955,000	91,155,000	38,660,000	142,955,000	590,011	3'81
1891	185,479,000	74,100,000	290,456,000	99,576,000	40,121,000	145,365,000	626,568	3'84
1892	181,787,000	66,050,000	298,792,000	96,984,000	39,381,000	142,422,000	647,409	3'74
1893	164,326,000	55,810,000	304,555,000	94,007,000	37,489,000	126,863,000	640,662	3'30
1894	188,277,000	62,730,000	302,406,000	92,021,000	42,690,000	145,597,000	593,090	3'75
1895	189,661,000	57,331,000	327,272,000	96,713,000	42,909,000	146,768,000	687,371	3'75
1896	195,361,000	57,190,000	336,028,000	100,569,000	44,587,000	150,790,000	678,692	3'82
1897	202,130,000	59,740,000	353,458,000	107,034,000	48,130,000	154,009,000	681,531	3'87
1898	202,055,000	64,169,000	373,671,000	106,974,000	48,268,000	153,793,000	693,661	5'83
1899	220,085,000	—	—	—	55,810,000	164,277,000	729,009	4'00

* Value of Russian Coal not included from 1883 to 1891, nor Swedish coal from 1883 to 1895.

Architects' Fees.

The custom is to charge 5 per cent. on the cost of new work, if exceeding £1,000. Below that sum, an increased scale is usual. An increased charge is also made for alterations to existing buildings, and for designs for decorations, fittings, and furniture. 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, nor taking out quantities. For repetitions a modified charge is usually arranged. The minimum charge per day is three guineas. In all cases, travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the employer in addition to the fees. For furnishing or checking ■ Schedule of Dilapidations and Estimate the usual charge is 5 per cent. on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Lands Clauses and similar Acts the charge is on Ryde's Scale.

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 ■ 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' and Estate Agents' Fees.

FOR THE SALE OF FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD ESTATES AND HOUSES AND GROUND LEASES, BY PRIVATE TREATY.—£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, £5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of £5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

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 ■ year, £5 per cent. on first year's rent, and £2½ per cent. on rent for remainder of term. Where ■ property is let, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling will then become chargeable, less the amount pre-

viously paid ■ letting furnished or unfurnished.

FOR VALUATIONS OR SALE OF FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND OTHER EFFECTS.—£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 FOR SALE, PURCHASE OR MORTGAGE.—£1 per cent. up to £1,000, ½ per cent. from £1,000 to £10,000; 5s. per cent. above, ■ 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 VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION (UNDER THE FINANCE ACT, 1894) OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS—£2½ per cent. on the first £100, and £1½ per cent. on the residue; OF FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, OR LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES—5s. per cent. on amount of valuation. Minimum fee, £3 3s. 0d.

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 ■ to 5 gs. per day.

FOR SETTLING amount of dilapidations—5 per cent. on amount, and out-of-pocket expenses.

RAILWAY, School Board, Corporation, Board of Works, and other compensations—SCALE:—

If the award be for £1,000 the fee chargeable is 18 gs. and for £1,200 19 gs. and so on, each £200 additional earning a further guinea. But 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—Tithe-rent charges, ground rents, &c., from 3 to 5 per cent.; cottage property, from 5 to 10 per cent., according to special agreement.

Allowances under 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 Receiver:—

Brokers.—■ for inventory not exceeding ■ folio, 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 stationary, except forms used.

MEDICAL FEES.

UNLIKE those in most other businesses or professions, the charges made by medical men are assessed upon a sliding scale. All engaged in the profession are supposed to be equal in point of skill, and therefore entitled to charge alike, the tariff depending chiefly upon the residence of doctor or patient. A medical man living in the eastern suburbs of London will perhaps charge but half a crown or three-and-sixpence if waited upon by a patient; but, when he removes to the neighbourhood of 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.		
	£20 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..	2s. 6d.	2s.	2s. 6d.
Detention per ¼ 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.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Midwifery	21s.	21s. to 63s.	63s. to 105s.
Adminstrng. Chlfm.	10s. 6d.	21s.	42s.
CONSULTANTS.			
Advice or Visit alone	1s.	21s.	21s.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21s.	11s. to 11s.	11s. 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, 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.

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. 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.

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 2½ per cent. Consols and Reduced 3 per cent. Annuities. 2½ per Cent. and 2½ per Cent. Annuities. Exchequer Bills. Bank Stock. India 3½ per Cent. and 3 per Cent. Stocks. Indian Guaranteed Railway Securities. Colonial Government Stocks guaranteed by Imperial Government. Mortgage of freehold or copyhold estates in England or Wales. 3 and 3½ per Cent. Metropolitan Consolidated Stock.

Debenture, preference, guaranteed, or rent-charge stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on ordinary stock or shares.

Nominal stocks or nominal debenture stocks issued under the Local Loans Act, 1875, provided 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, 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 2½ 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 slightly higher return on the capital invested.

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 if it exceeds in weight unladen 1 cwt. 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 Locomotive must not be driven at a speed greater than is reasonable and proper having regard to the traffic on the highway, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of passengers. 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 any 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

If above one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-wheeled Cab, 6d.; if 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 hour or part of quarter of the whole time... 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 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, — 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 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 the fare; or, having

failed, or refused, to pay the fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40s.

The fares legally demandable by 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 Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for 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 to property left in a hackney or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard.

On the 31st December, 1899, there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 7,569; clarences, 3,634; omnibuses, 3,626; tram-cars, 1,381; total, 16,200. Drivers and conductors:—Hackney drivers, 13,332; stage drivers, 7,896; conductors, 8,874; total, 30,102.

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. During 1899, of 1,033 men examined, 634 were successful. The annual average number of applicants who passed the examination during the past five years was 811. The proportion of drivers to carriages is 11'91 drivers to 10 carriages: 191 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, 39,551 articles were deposited, of which 19,804 were claimed by the owners, and £2,929 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 authorities. It is unlawful 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.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

The tithe of produce, the ancient provision for the maintenance of the clergy, a large amount of which is now the property of laymen, was, after various attempts at modification and composition, 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 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 Tithe Rent Charge for the first fifty years from 1836 was £102 9s. 9½d., and for the past seven years (1894-1900) £70 8s. 2½d.

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Tithe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Rent-charge.
1836	56	31 8	22 0	100 0 0
1863	44	33 9	21 2	107 5 2
1864	40	29 11	20 1	103 3 10¾
1865	41	29 9	21 10	98 15 10½
1866	49 11	37 5	24 7	97 7 9¾
1867	64 5	39 11	26 0	98 13 3
1868	63 9	43 0	25 0	100 13 8
1869	48 2	39 5	26 0	103 5 8¾
1870	46 11	34 7	22 10	104 1 0½
1871	56 8	36	25	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 6¾
1876	46 2	35 2	26 3	110 14 11

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Tithe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Rent-charge.
1877	56 9	39 8	25 11	109 16 11¾
1878	46 5	40 2	24 4	112 7 5¾
1879	43 10	34 0	21 9	111 15 1½
1880	44 4	33 1	23 1	109 17 9¾
1881	45 4	31 11	21 9	107 10 10½
1882	45 1	31 2	21 10	102 16
1883	41 7	31 10	21 5	100 4 9¾
1884	35 8	30 8	3	98 6 2¾
1885	32 10	30 1	7	93 17 3
1886	31 0	26 7	19 0	90 10 3¾
1887	32	25 4	16 3	87 8 10
1888	31 10	27 10	16 9	84 8 8¾
1889	29 9	25 10	17 9	80 19 8½
1890	31 11	28 8	18 7	78 1 3¾
1891	37 0	28 2	10	76 3 3¾
1892	30 3	26 2	19 10	75 18 3¾
1893	26 4	25 7	18 9	74 15 2¾
1894	22 10	24 6	17 1	74 3 9¾
1895	23 1	21 11	14 6	73 13 0½
1896	26 2	22 11	14 9	71 9 6¾
1897	30 2	23 6	16 11	69 17 11½
1898	34 0	27 2	18 5	68 14 11
1899	25 8	25 7	17 0	68 4 ¾
1900				66 15 9¾

AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS PER IMPERIAL QUARTER FROM 1785.

Yrs.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Yrs.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1785	43 1 24 9	17 8	1825	68 6 40	25 8		
1786	40 0 25 1	18 6	1826	58 8 34 4	26 8		
1787	42 5 23 4	17	1827	58 6 37 7	26 0		
1788	46 4 22 8	16 1	1828	60 5 32 10	22 0		
1789	52 9 23 6	16 6	1829	66 3 32 6	22		
1790	54 9 26 3	19 5	1830	64 3 32 7	24 5		
1791	48 7 26 10	18 1	1831	66 4 38 0	25 4		
1792	43 0 27 7	16 9	1832	58 8 33 1	20 5		
1793	49 3 31 1	20 6	1833	52 11 27 6	18 5		
1794	52 3 31 9	21 3	1834	46 2 29 0	20 11		
1795	75 2 37 5	24 5	1835	39 4 29 11	22 0		
1796	78 7 35 4	21 10	1836	48 6 32 10	23 1		
1797	53 9 27 2	16 3	1837	55 10 30 4	23 1		
1798	51 10 29 0	19 5	1838	64 7 31 5	22 5		
1799	69 0 36 2	27 6	1839	70 8 39 6	25 11		
1800	113 10 59 10	39 4	1840	66 4 36 5	25 8		
1801	119 6 68 6	37 0	1841	64 4 32 10	22 5		
1802	69 10 33 4	20 4	1842	57 3 27 6	19 3		
1803	58 10 25 4	21	1843	50 1 29 6	18		
1804	62 3 31 0	24 3	1844	51 3 33 8	20 7		
1805	89 9 44 6	28 4	1845	50 10 31 8	22 6		
1806	79 1 38 8	27 7	1846	54 8 32 8	23 8		
1807	75 4 39 4	28 4	1847	69 9 44 2	28 8		
1808	81 4 43 4	33 4	1848	50 6 31 6	20		
1809	4 47 0 31	5	1849	44 3 27 9	17 6		
1810	06 5 48 1	28 7	1850	40 3 23 6	16 5		
1811	95 3 42 3	27 7	1851	38 6 24 9	18 7		
1812	126 6 66 9	44 6	1852	40 9 28 6	19 1		
1813	74 4 37 4	25 8	1853	53 3 33 2	21		
1814	78 6 33 11	27	1854	72 5 36 0	27 11		
1815	96 11 49 4	32 5	1855	74 8 34 9	27 5		
1816	86 53 10 32	5	1856	69 2 41 1	25 2		
1817	74 6 45 9	28 2	1857	56 4 42 1	25 0		
1818	67 10 33 10	24 2	1858	44 2 34 8	24 6		
1819	56 1 26 0	29 6	1859	43 9 33 6	23 2		
1820	44 7 21 10	1	1860	53 3 36 7	24 5		
1821	53 4 36 6	22 11	1861	55 4 36 1	23 9		
1822	63 11 36 4	24 10	1862	55 5 35 1	22 7		

430 Transfer and Dividend Days at the Bank of England.

Stock	Dividends Payable.*
Bank Stock	April ■ and October 5
2½% Consols (until 5th April, 1903)	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
2½ per Cents. (1905)	" " " "
2½ per Cents. (1905)	" " " "
War Stock (1910) 2¾%	" " " "
Local Loans 3% (1912)	" " " "
Metrop. Police 3% (1920)	January ■ 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 ■
Metrop. 3½ per Cent. (1929)	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
" ■ 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)	" " " "
Lond. City 3% (1920)	" " " "
Birkenhead 2¾ per Cent. (1919-1959)	April 1, October ■
Birmingham 2½ (1926) 3½ (1946) & 3 per Cent. (1947)	January ■ and July 1
Hampshire 3 per cent. County Stock	March ■ and Sept. ■
Corporn. 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% (1941)	Feb. ■ and August ■
Ramsgate 3% Stock	" " " "
West Sussex 3% County St. Swansea and Hull 3½%	January 1 and July 1
Swansea 3% (1955)	" " " "
Middlesex 3% County Stk. Wolverhampton 3½ per Cent. (1932)	March ■ and Sept. ■
Nottingham 3 per Cent. New Zealand 4 per Cent. Consols (1929)	May ■ and Nov. ■
" 3½% (1940)	January ■ and July 1
" 3% (1945)	April ■ 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 ■ and Sept. ■
" 3 per Cent. (1935)	April 1 and Oct. ■
Queensland 3½ and 4 per Cent. (1915-1947)	January 1 and July 1
Eastern Bengal Rail. "A" and "B" (1957)	April 1 and October 1
Eastern Bengal Rail. (4%) Irredeemable	January ■ and July 1
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. "A" & "B" (1958)	" " " "
E. I. Railway (4½%) Irredeemable	April ■ and October ■
Egyptian 3½% Preference	April 15 & October 15
S. Ind. Rail. Perp. 4½%	January ■ and July 1
Thames Conservancy A & B 3% (1954)	" " " "
Chinese 5% Gold Loan (1895)	April ■ and October ■
" 4½% " (1898)	March 1 and Sept. 1
Greek 2½% Gold Loan	April ■ and October ■

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS, &C., WITH COUPONS PAYABLE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Bonds.	Dividends Payable.
Turkish 4% Loan (1855) Guaranteed	Feb. 1 and August 1
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
Egyptian Govt. Irrigation Trust, 4%	Jan. 1 and July 1
Exchequer 3% Bonds	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures	Jan. 1, July 1
Greek Guaranteed Gold Loan 2½% (1898)	April 1 and October 1

INVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS 2½ CONSOLIDATED STOCK 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 £, with 3d. additional for each advice of purchase, should such advice be required.

STOCK CERTIFICATES TO BEARER can be obtained in exchange for War Stock, 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 2½, 3, 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 Metropolitan and County and War Stocks, where no charge for issue.

DIVIDENDS are paid in one of the following modes:—

I. In person at the head office, or at a country branch, by arrangement with the agents, to stockholders, or to their attorneys, or in Joint account to one of the stockholders.

II. By transmission of dividend warrants by post to stockholders, their attorneys or nominees, 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: Instructions 9.30 to 1 (to 3, fee 2s. 6d.); Executions 11 to 3; Acceptances 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays to 2). Transfers made on Saturdays (between 11 and 1) 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. In Scotland: New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

* When the due date of the Dividends falls on Sunday or Bank Holiday, the Dividends are payable on the business-day next ensuing.

To ascertain the Weight of Paper.

Sizes of Type.

Lbs. per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of			Lbs. per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of		
	480 Sheets	500 Shts.	576 Sheets		480 Sheets.	500 Shts.	576 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	831'2	798	773'3
21	306'2	294	284'9	58	845'8	812	786'8
22	320'8	308	298'4	59	860'4	826	800'4
23	335'4	322	312'0	60	875'0	840	814'0
24	350'0	336	325'6	61	889'6	854	827'5
25	364'5	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

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

Pearl, 95 lines, 4,370 letters—
Printing is the art of producing impressions, from charac

Ruby, 87 lines, 3,740 letters—
Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil, 75 lines, 3,000 letters—
Printing is the art of producing impressions, from

Minion, 64 lines, 2,360 letters—
Printing is the art of producing impressions

Brevier, 53 lines, 1,970 letters—
Printing is the art of producing impressio

Bourgeois, 53 lines, 1,590 letters—
Printing is the art of producing imp

Long Primer, 47 lines, 1,360 letters—
Printing is the art of producing imp

Small Pica, 43 lines, 1,120 letters—
Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, 37 lines, 890 letters—
Printing is the art of produci

English, 34 lines, 680 letters—
Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer, 27 lines, 430 letters—
Printing is the art o

Double Pica, 22 lines, 280 letters—
Printing is the

SIZES OF WRITING AND DRAWING PAPERS.

	Dimensions.
Emperor	72 x 48
Antiquarian	53 x 31
Double Elephant	49 x 26 3/4
Atlas	34 x 26
Colombier	34 1/2 x 23 1/2
Imperial	30 x 22
Elephant	28 x 23
Super Royal	27 x 19
Royal	24 x 19
Medium	22 x 17 1/2
Large Post	20 3/4 x 16 3/4
Copy or Draft	20 x 16
Demy	20 x 15 1/2
Post	19 x 15 1/4
Foolscap	17 x 13 1/2
Brief	16 1/2 x 13 1/4
Pott	15 x 12 3/4

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 21
Haven Cap	25 x 21
Bag Cap	24 x 19 1/2
Kent Cap	21 x 18

A quire of paper contains 24 perfect sheets; an outside quire 20, some of which may be torn.

SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS.

Post	19 1/2 x 15 1/2
Demy	22 1/2 x 17 1/2
Sheet and Half Post	23 1/2 x 19 1/2
Medium	24 x 19
Royal	25 x 20
Double Foolscap	27 x 17
Super Royal	27 1/2 x 20 1/2
Double Crown	30 x 20
Imperial	30 x 20
Double Post	31 1/4 x 19 3/4
Double Demy	35 x 23 1/2
Double Royal	40 x 25

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year.		Per Month.		Per Week.		Per Day.		Per Year.		Per Month.		Per Week.		Per Day.	
£ s.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2½	0 0½	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11½	0 0 11½	0 0 11½	0 0 11½	0 0 11½
1 0	8 0	0 4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¾	0 1 0¾	0 1 0¾	0 1 0¾	0 1 0¾	0 1 0¾
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 8¾	0 1 1¼	0 1 1¼	0 1 1¼	0 1 1¼	0 1 1¼
2 0	4 0	0 9	0 1½	9 0	0 15 0	3 5	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¾	0 1 1¼	0 1 1¼	0 1 1¼	0 1 1¼	0 1 1¼
2 2	6 0	0 9½	0 1¾	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6½	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾	0 1 7¾	0 1 7¾	0 1 7¾	0 1 7¾
2 10	2 0	11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4¾	0 2 2 9	0 2 2 9	0 2 2 9	0 2 2 9	0 2 2 9
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7½	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 1
3 10	5 10	1 4¾	0 2½	11 11	0 19 3	4 5	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10	0 3 10	0 3 10	0 3 10	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9½	0 4 4½	0 4 4½	0 4 4½	0 4 4½	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 1	1 0 4	4 10¼	0 8½	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼	0 4 11¼	0 4 11¼	0 4 11¼	0 4 11¼
4 10	7 6	1 8¾	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾	0 5 5¾	0 5 5¾	0 5 5¾	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	100 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½	0 10 11½	0 10 11½	0 10 11½	0 10 11½
5 5	9 2	0 1½	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9½	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5½	0 16 5½	0 16 5½	0 16 5½	0 16 5½
5 10	9 2	1 1½	0 3½	14 14	1 4 6	5 7½	0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11	1 1 11	1 1 11	1 1 11	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¾	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¼	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¾	1 7 4¾	1 7 4¾	1 7 4¾	1 7 4¾
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4½	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 10½	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½	1 12 10½	1 12 10½	1 12 10½	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4½	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¾	1 18 4¾	1 18 4¾	1 18 4¾	1 18 4¾
7 0	11 8	2 8	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¾	2 3 10	2 3 10	2 3 10	2 3 10	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾	2 9 3¾	2 9 3¾	2 9 3¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10¼	0 11¼	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¾	2 14 9¾	2 14 9¾	2 14 9¾	2 14 9¾	2 14 9¾

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 37239	612 500	1 00000
Two Pound	246 54895	245 000	0 40000
Sovereign	123 27447	122 500	0 20000
Half-Sovereign ..	61 63723	61 125	0 15000
SILVER:			
Crown	436 36363	—	2 000
Double Florin	349 09090	—	1 678
Half-Crown	218 18181	—	1 264
Florin	174 54545	—	0 997
Shilling	87 27272	—	0 578
Sixpence	43 63636	—	0 346
Groat or 4d.	29 09090	—	0 262
Threepence	21 81818	—	0 212
Twopence	14 54545	—	0 144
Penny	7 27272	—	0 087
BRONZE:			
Penny	145 83333	—	2 91666
Halfpenny	87 50000	—	1 75000
Farthing	43 75000	—	0 87500

STANDARD GOLD contains eleven-twelfths of fine metal and one-twelfth of alloy; fineness, 916.66. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold 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. 11¼d.

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. (95.823), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

*BRONZE is an alloy of copper 11 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 representing, bronze or other money, under 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 £100, £50, £20, £10, £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 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 Bodes=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.

Principal Monetary Units of Foreign Countries. 433

For some countries not included in this list, ■ 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 3½	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 11½	20'4
Great Britain and Ireland	Pound or sovereign of 20 shillings	■ 0 0	1'0
Greece	Drachma of 100 lepta	0 9	25'2
Holland and Java	Florin or guilder of 100 cents	1 8	12'0
India	Rupee of 16 annas	1 4	15'0
Indo-China	Piastre	4 2	4'8
Italy	Lira of 100 centesimi	0 9½	25'2
Japan	Yen of 100 sen	2 0½	9'76
Mexico	Peso of 100 centavos	4 3¾	4'64
Norway	Crown of 100 öre	1 1½	18'2
Persia	Khran of 20 shahis (varies)	0 7	34'0
Portugal	Milreis	4 5½	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
Siam	Tical	2 5	8'3
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 0½	1'107
United States	Dollar of 100 cents	4 1½	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 at times 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 Russia the gold Imperial is now rated at 15 instead of 10 roubles, and the paper currency is being replaced by silver and bronze. The currency of Japan is now on a gold basis, silver bearing a ratio to that metal of 1 to 32'318. In British Honduras the money of account is 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, 1890-99

The Average yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
47¾	45½	39½	35¾	29	29¾	30¾	27½	26½	27½

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 cents by 0'4562.

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 11 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 £200 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.

Year.	Number of Depositors in Post Office Savings Bank.	Amount Invested in Post Office Savings Bank.	Amount Paid by Post Office Savings Bank.	Number of Depositors in Trustees' Savings Bank.	Amount Invested in Trustees' Savings Bank.	Amount Paid by Trustees' Savings Bank.	CAPITAL.*	
							Trustees' Savings Bank.	Post Office Savings Bank.
		£	£		£	£	£	£
1879	1,988,477	10,630,745	9,030,174	1,506,714	8,915,772	10,659,756	43,797,860	32,012,134
1880	2,184,972	11,079,137	9,346,634	1,519,805	9,008,315	10,076,557	43,976,447	33,744,637
1881	2,607,612	12,694,146	10,244,287	1,533,486	9,227,816	10,210,640	44,140,116	36,194,496
1882	2,858,976	13,712,859	10,869,534	1,532,983	9,640,544	10,327,794	44,612,581	39,037,821
1883	3,105,642	14,531,153	11,800,171	1,566,184	9,592,038	10,488,710	44,987,123	41,768,808
1884	3,333,675	15,535,528	12,530,563	1,582,474	10,003,541	10,343,374	45,840,887	44,773,773
1885	3,35,650	16,216,807	13,202,742	1,592,997	9,803,707	10,507,289	45,355,909	47,697,838
1886	3,731,421	16,866,442	13,689,943	1,590,804	10,028,683	10,772,153	45,843,995	50,874,337
1887	3,951,761	17,780,006	14,680,278	1,604,610	9,876,591	10,708,692	47,262,222	53,974,065
1888	4,220,927	20,385,064	15,803,735	1,579,546	9,796,307	11,910,579	46,404,688	53,556,394
1889	4,507,209	21,257,493	16,814,267	1,551,594	9,557,931	11,949,504	45,127,820	62,999,620
1899	4,827,314	22,544,047	17,908,860	1,535,782	9,504,407	12,126,400	43,650,552	67,634,807
1891	5,118,395	22,993,050	19,019,855	1,510,282	9,253,470	11,089,693	42,875,565	71,608,002
1892	5,452,316	24,591,294	20,346,217	1,501,920	9,141,200	10,678,094	42,385,449	75,853,079
1893	5,748,239	26,509,128	21,764,566	1,471,146	9,098,129	10,284,619	42,243,607	80,597,641
1894	6,108,763	32,455,352	23,786,927	1,470,946	10,354,449	10,177,039	43,474,904	89,266,066
1895	6,453,597	34,301,405	25,698,296	1,513,229	11,082,590	10,339,646	45,312,681	97,868,975
1896	6,862,035	38,718,994	28,489,328	1,495,993	12,024,129	11,764,179	46,699,687	108,098,641
1897	7,339,761	38,423,140	30,624,995	1,527,217	12,015,556	11,415,156	48,464,797	115,896,786
1898	7,630,502	40,200,142	32,952,829	1,563,947	12,244,176	11,917,209	49,995,372	123,144,099
1899	8,046,680	42,145,981	35,171,475	1,601,485	12,737,645	12,569,951	51,404,929	130,118,605

* Exclusive of Government Stock held for Depositors.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS FOR THE PAST HUNDRED AND SEVEN YEARS, WITH THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST PRODUCED.

1793	75¾	3 19 2	1820	67½	4 1 4	1847	86¾	3 11 5	1874	92½	3 4 10
1794	67½	4 8 10	1821	73¾	4 1 4	1848	85	3 10 7	1875	93¾	3 4 10
1795	65¾	4 11 3	1822	79¾	3 15 10	1849	93¾	3 4 4	1876	95	3 3 11
1796	61¾	4 16 11	1823	78½	3 16 1	1850	96¾	3 2 1	1877	95¾	3 3 0
1797	52	5 5 4	1824	90¾	3 6 1	1851	97¾	3 1 4	1878	95¾	3 3 10
1798	52¾	5 14 0	1825	84¾	3 10 11	1852	98½	3 0 8	1879	97½	3 1 6
1799	60¾	4 18 9	1826	79½	3 15 10	1853	95½	3 2 6	1880	98¾	3 1 0
1800	63¾	4 14 3	1827	83¾	3 12 2	1854	90¾	3 6 3	1881	100	3 0 0
1801	62¾	4 16 7	1828	84¾	3 10 11	1855	90	3 11 8	1882	100½	2 19 11
1802	72¾	4 9 9	1829	89¾	3 6 9	1856	90¾	3 6 1	1883	101½	2 19 11
1803	61¾	4 17 4	1830	85¾	3 9 10	1857	90¾	3 6 1	1884	101	2 19 4
1804	56¾	5 6 8	1831	79¾	3 15 3	1858	96¾	3 11 2	1885	99¾	3 11 11
1805	59¾	5 0 9	1832	83¾	3 11 9	1859	92½	3 4 8	1886	100½	2 19 8
1806	61¾	4 17 7	1833	87¾	3 11 4	1860	94½	3 3 8	1887	101½	2 19 0
1807	61	4 18 11	1834	90¾	3 11 5	1861	91¾	3 5 4	Reduced to 2¼ per cent.		
1808	65¾	4 11 1	1835	91	3 5 11	1862	93¾	3 4 4	1888	97½	2 16 4½
1809	66¾	4 9 8	1836	89¾	3 7 1	1863	92¾	3 4 9	1899	98	2 16 3
1810	67¾	4 9 4	1837	90¾	3 6 0	1864	90¾	3 6 6	1890	96¾	2 17 3
1811	64¾	4 13 4	1838	92¾	3 4 7	1865	89¾	3 7 0	1891	95¾	2 17 7½
1812	59	5 1 11	1839	91½	3 5 7	1866	87¾	3 8 3	1892	96½	2 17 6
1813	61	4 18 9	1840	89¾	3 7 1	1867	93	3 4 6	1893	98½	2 15 10½
1814	67	4 9 7	1841	88¾	3 7 6	1868	93¾	3 4 0	1894	101½	2 14 5
1815	59¾	5 0 4	1842	91¾	3 5 4	1869	92¾	3 4 7	1895	106½	2 11 9½
1816	62	4 16 11	1843	94¾	3 3 5	1870	92½	4 10	1866	110¾	2 9 7¾
1817	73¾	4 2 0	1844	98¾	3 0 8	1871	92¾	3 4	1867	112½	2 8 11½
1818	77¾	3 17 4	1845	96¾	3 2 4	1872	92¾	3 4 10	1898	110½	2 9 6¾
1819	71¾	4 3	1846	95¾	3 2 10	1873	92½	3 4 10	1899	106¾	2 11 5½

Metric Weights and Measures.

THE Metric System is based upon the (assumed) length of the direct distance from the Equator to the North Pole. The ten-millionth part of this distance, as calculated in 1795, was adopted by the French Government as the unit of length, and called a *mètre*. All other measurements are derived from this unit; the cube of the tenth part of the *mètre* is the unit of capacity, called a *litre*, and the weight of a litre of water, at a certain temperature, is the unit of weight, called a *kilogramme*. The unit of land measurement is 10,000 sq. *mètres*, called a *hectare*. The above terms are now used in this country under the English names of meter, liter, kilogram, and hectare. In the designs at the left of the page, the figures refer to inches and centimeters, the former being divided into 16ths, 8ths, 4ths, and the latter into millimeters.

Rough Comparisons.

10 centimeters = 4 inches	8 kilometers = 5 miles.
1 liter = 1 1/2 pints	1 cubic meter = 220 gallons.
1 kilogram = 2 1/4 lbs.	1,000 kilograms = 1 ton.
1 sq. meter = 10 sq. feet	1 hectare = 2 1/2 acres.

Accurate Comparisons.

MEASURES OF LENGTH (UNIT METER).

EQUAL TO	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Fathms.	Miles.
Millimeter	0'03937 ...	0'003 ...	0'001 ...	0'000 ...	0'000
Centimeter	0'39371 ...	0'032 ...	0'010 ...	0'005 ...	0'000
Decimeter	3'93708 ...	0'328 ...	0'109 ...	0'054 ...	0'000
METER	39'37079 ...	3'280 ...	1'093 ...	0'546 ...	0'000
Kilometer	39370'79000 ...	3280'899 ...	1093'633 ...	546'816 ...	0'621

CUBIC, OR MEASURES OF CAPACITY (UNIT LITER).

EQUAL TO	Cub. In.	Cub. Feet.	Pints.	Gallons.	Bshls.
Milliliter, or cubic centim.	0'06103... 0'000...	0'001...	0'001...	0'000...	0'000
Centiliter, 10 cubic do. ...	0'61027... 0'000...	0'001...	0'017...	0'002...	0'000
Deciliter, 100 cubic do. ...	6'10271... 0'003...	0'017...	0'175...	0'022...	0'002
LITER, or cubic Decimeter ...	61'02705... 0'035...	0'175...	1'750...	0'220...	0'027
Hectoliter, or Decister ...	6102'70515... 3'531...	176'077...	22'009...	2'751	

MEASURES OF WEIGHT (UNIT GRAM).

EQUAL TO GRAINS.	Troy oz.	Avoir. lb.	Cwt.=112 lb.	Tons=20 cwt.
GRAM ... 15'43235 ...	0'032 ...	0'002 ...	0'000 ...	0'000
Kilogram ..15432'34880 ...	32'150 ...	2'204 ...	0'019 ...	0'000

SQUARE, OR MEASURES OF SURFACE (UNIT ARE).

EQUAL TO	Sq. Feet.	Yards.	Perches.	Roods.	Acres.
Centiare, or sq. meter ...	10'764299 ...	1'196...	0'039 ...	0'000 ...	0'000
ARE, or 100 sq. meters ...	1076'429934 ...	119'603...	3'953 ...	0'098 ...	0'024
Hectare, or 10,000 sq. m.	107642'993419 ...	11960'332...	395'382 ...	9'884 ...	2'471

TABLE FOR CONVERTING METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

	Hectare.		Acres.		Kilometr.		Eng. mil.		Square Kilometr.		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	1'609	1	0'621	2'592	1	0'386		
	0'809	2	4'942	2	3'219	1	1'243	5'184	1	0'772		
	1'214	3	7'413	3	4'828	3	1'864	7'776	3	1'158		
	1'619	4	9'885	4	6'438	4	2'486	10'368	4	1'544		
	2'023	5	12'356	5	8'047	5	3'107	12'960	5	1'930		
	2'428	6	14'827	6	9'656	6	3'728	15'552	6	2'316		
	2'833	7	17'298	7	11'265	7	4'350	18'144	7	2'702		
	3'237	8	19'769	8	12'879	8	4'971	20'736	8	3'088		
	3'642	9	22'240	9	14'484	9	5'592	23'328	9	3'474		
	4'047	10	24'711	10	16'093	10	6'214	25'920	10	3'860		
	8'093	20	49'423	20	32'186	20	12'428	51'840	20	7'720		
	12'140	30	74'134	30	48'279	30	18'641	77'760	30	11'580		
	16'187	40	98'846	40	64'373	40	24'855	103'680	40	15'440		
	20'234	50	123'557	50	80'466	50	31'069	129'600	50	19'300		
	24'286	60	148'268	60	96'559	60	37'283	155'520	60	23'160		
	28'327	70	172'980	70	112'652	70	43'497	181'440	70	27'020		
32'373	80	197'692	80	128'746	80	49'710	207'360	80	30'880			
36'420	90	222'403	90	144'839	90	55'924	233'280	90	34'740			
40'467	100	247'114	100	160'932	100	62'138	259'200	100	38'601			

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 3/375).
- Ounce *oz.* = 16 drachms, 437½ grains.
- Pound *lb.* = 16 *oz.*, 256 *dr.*, 7,000 grains.
- Customary Stone, *st.*, Butcher's Meat = ■ 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—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*=2,204½ 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=110¼ lbs., very nearly represents the English *cwt.*; but heavy goods are sold by the *Tonneau* of 2204½ 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 ■ *cwt.*=2,000 lbs.

In Russia the *Pood* of 36 lbs. is the commercial weight: 63 *Poods*=1 English ton.

Indian Weights (Bengal).

- Tola, unit of postage=180 grains.
- Chittak=5 Tolas; 8eer (16 Chittaks)=2½ lbs.
- Imperial or Indian Maund=82½ lbs.

Maunds.

- Viss=309 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 *ʒ* = 20 Grains = 20 *grs.*
- Drachm *ʒ* = 3 Scruples = 60 "
- Ounce *ʒ* = ■ Drachms = 480 "
- Pound *ʒ* = 12 Ounces = 5760 "

The avoirdupois *oz.* of 437½ grains, and the *lb.* of 7,000 grains are the weights named in the British Pharmacopoeia; 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, 36 lbs. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lbs.
- Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lbs.
- Load, 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 *cwt.* ■ *qrs.* 8 lbs.; Old Hay, 18 *cwt.*; New Hay, 19 *cwt.* ■ *qr.* 4 lbs.

Wool.

- Clove, *cl.* = ■ lbs.
- Stone, *st.* = 2 Cloves 14 lbs.
- Tod, *td.* = ■ Stones 1 *qr.*
- Wey, *wy.* = 6½ Tod 1 *cwt.* 2 *qrs.* 14 lbs.
- Pack, *pk.* = 240 lbs.
- Sack, *sk.* = ■ Weys 13 *qrs.*
- Last, *la.* = 12 Sacks 39 *cwt.*

Since the advent of *Snoddy*, 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 *tot*; 20 lbs. = 1 *Score*; 12 *Score* or 240 lbs. = ■ *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, *skn.* = 120 Yards. } Also same
- Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas. } for silk.
- Spindle, *spdl.* = 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 8·665 cubic inches.
 - The Pint contains 4 gills or 34·660 inches.
 - Quart = 2 pints = 8 gills.
 - Gallon = 4 quarts = 32 gills.
 - Pin = 4½ Gallons or ½ Barrel.
- | | Gals. | Qts. | Pts. |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| Firkin or Quarter Barrel | ■ | 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 (½ barrel) | 54 | 216 | 432 |
| Punchion | 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 355 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 " "
Hoghead of Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons.	

In the United States the old British or "Winchester" wine gallon of 231 cubic inches is in use; the names of measures are the same, but the capacity of the gill is only 7'21875 cubic inches.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure. Marked

60 Minims ℥ (drops) = 1 Fluid Drachm.....	f 5	
8 Drachms	= 1 Ounce	f 3
20 Ounces	= 1 Pint	O
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 Wineglassful.		
3 Ounces = 1 Teacupful.		

Dry or Corn Measure.

Quart... = 2 Pints.	Strike ... = 2 Bushels.
Pottle... = 1 Quart.	Coomb... = 1 Bushel.
Gallon = 4 Quarts.	Quarter... = 1 Bushel.
Peck ... = 2 Gallons.	Load ... = 5 Quarters.
Bushel = 4 Pecks.	Last ... = 10 Quarters.

Boll of Meal = 140 lbs.; 12 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, 52½ lbs. Mediterranean, 50 lbs.
 Oats, English, 40 & 42 lbs. Foreign, 38 & 40 l s.
 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 17½ 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 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 1 Ship	= 35 Cubic Feet.

Measures of Length.

Mile Geographical, Admiralty Knot, or Nautical Mile, 6,080 Feet = 1013½ fathoms, = 1'15 Mile Statute.
League = 3 Miles.
Degree = 60 Geographical, or 69'121 Statute Miles.

Inch, in.....	= 72 Points, or 12 Lines.
Nail, 16.....	= 2½ Inches.
Palm	= 3 Inches.
Hand	= 4 Inches.
Link	= 7'92 Inches.
Quarter (or a Span)	= 9 Inches.
Foot	= 12 Inches.
Cubit	= 18 Inches.
Yard	= 36 Inches.
Pace, Military	= 2 Feet 11 Inches.
Pace, Geometrical	= 5 Feet.
Fathom	= 6 Feet.
Rod, Pole, or Perch	= 5½ Yards.
Chain (100 Links)	= 22 Yards (4 Poles).
Cable's Length ...	= 100 Fathoms, 600 Feet.
Furlong	= 40 Rods, 220 Yards.
1 Mile	= 8 Furlongs, 80 Chains, 320 Rods, 880 Fathoms, 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 1½ yard, the Flemish Ell ¾ yard, and the French Ell 1½ yard.

The old *Scottish Mile* was 5,920 feet: ten *Scots Miles* being about equal to 11½ *Statute Miles*. *Irish Mile* is 6,720 feet; eleven *Irish Miles* being 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 = 30½ yards = 272¼ 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 69½ yards: accurate measurement gives each side 208'71 feet.

The sides of a square half-acre would be 147'581 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 and Irish Acre, each of 160 perches, contain 7,840 square yards, equal to 1'619835 Statute. 1 Statute = 0'617347 Lancashire or Irish.

The Cheshire Acre of 160 perches, each containing 64 square yards = 10,240 square yards.

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.
(24h. 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.
365½ 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, = 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 × 3'1416 gives Circumference.
- Diameter Squared × '7854 gives Area of Circle.
- Diameter Squared × 3'1416 gives Surface of Sphere.
- Diameter Cubed × '5236 gives Solidity of Sphere.
- One Degree of Circumference × 57'3 gives Radius.
- Diameter of Cylinder × 3'1416, and product by its length, gives the Surface.
- Diameter Squared × '7854, and product by the length, gives Solid Contents.

A Circular Acre is 235'504 feet, a Circular Rod 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 a 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—

- VOLT** For the measure of 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 = 1,000 watts 1 hour.
- 746 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 *Oran*, 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 *Mass*, 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, 11 inches; Planks are 2 to 11 inches thick, and 10 or 11 inches wide. A Cord of Wood is 2½ tons, or 125 cubic feet.

Carpenters', Bricklayers', and Builders' Measurements.

- Stock or kiln bricks 8¾ inches × 4¼ × 2¾
- Welsh fire-bricks 9 " × 4½ × 2¾
- Paving bricks 9 " × 4½ × 1¾
- Square tiles 9¾ " × 9¾ × 1
- " 6 " × 6 × 1
- Dutch clinker bricks 8¾ " × 3 × 1½
- A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ 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.	n. in.
Empress	26 × 16	Ladies 16 × 10
" Small	26 × 14	" Small 16 × 8
Princesses	24 × 14	" Large 14 × 12
Duchesses	24 × 12	" 14 × 8
Marchionesses	22 × 12	Plantation 13 × 11
" Small	22 × 11	Doubles 13 × 10
Countesses	20 × 10	" 13 × 7
" Wide	20 × 12	Small 12 × 8
Viscountesses	18 × 10	Ditto 12 × 8
" Small	18 × 8	Ditto 11 × 5½

Water.

- Cubic inch = '0361 lb.
- Gallon = 10'0000 "
- Cubic foot = 62'3210 lbs. or 6'2321 gallons.
- 35'943 cubic feet (224 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, Puncture 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.

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.

Scottish Measures.

LIQUIDS.

- 4 Gills .. = 1 Mutchkin. | 2 Pints ... = 1 Quart.
- 1 Mutchkins = 1 Chop- | 4 Quarts = 1 Gallon.
- pin. | 8 Gallons = 1 Barrel.
- 2 Choppins = 1 Pint.

CORN MEASURE.

- 1 Lippics ... = 1 Peck. | 4 Firlots = 1 Boll.
- 1 Pecks ... = 1 Firlot. | 16 Bolls = 1 Chalders.

Old Scottish Weights.

- 16 Drops = 1 Ounce, 16 Ounces = 1 Pound, 16 Pounds = 1 Stone.

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (2). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Contract-notes where the value is less than £100—s. 52. Delivery orders—s. 69 (3). Lease or tack—s. 78: i. of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum; ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term exceeds £25. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1d.—s. 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0	BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences:—			
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0	Beer-dealers, wholesale, not brewers, United Kingdom	3	6	1
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0	Beer-dealers to sell in any quantity, additional, not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland	1	5	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25	0	0	Brewers brewing beer for sale, U.K.	1	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage	1	0	0	Other brewers, U.K., annual value of house exceeding £8 but not exceeding £10	0	4	0
Ditto on any other ground	3	0	0	The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	0	9	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0	Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	30	0	0	*Retailers of beer, cider, and perry:—			
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0	For consumption on the premises (United Kingdom)	3	10	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration	0	0	6	Not to be consumed on premises (England)	1	5	0
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6	Retailers of table-beer (off) (U. K.)	0	5	0
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	2	6	Retailers of beer (Scotland) (off-licences) rated under £10	2	10	0
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	5	0	0	Do. at £10 or upward	4	4	0
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will	0	0	0	Retailers of beer and wine (U.K.):—			
APPRAISEMENT or VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £50	0	0	3	For consumption on the premises	4	0	0
Not exc. £10	0	0	6	*Not to be consumed on the premises	3	0	0
" 20	0	0	5	*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, see PUBLICANS.			
" 30	0	1	0	BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
" 40	0	2	0	BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Inland or Foreign, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	1
Exceeding £500	1	0	0	Bills of Exchange of any other kind, and also Promissory notes not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Appraisers and House Agts., ann. U.K.	2	0	0	Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0	2	6	" 10	0	0	3
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0	" 50	0	0	6
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0	" 75	0	0	9
Arms, grant of, stamp duty on	0	0	0	" 100	0	1	0
ARTICLES of clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0	Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland, Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham	60	0	0	Bill of Exchange (Foreign drawn and expressed to be payable out of U.K) exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0	0	6
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10	0	0	Ditto £100, 62. for every £100 or fractional part of £100 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10).	0	0	6
May act Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.				BOND for payment of money. See MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
AWARD—Where the amount or value awarded does not exceed £5	0	0	3	Ditto, for securing an annuity:—			
Not exc. £10	0	0	6	1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
" 20	0	1	0	2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
" 30	0	1	6	For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
" 40	0	2	0	If as primary security	0	2	6
" 50	0	2	6	If as collateral security	0	0	6
Exceeding £1,000, and also in all other cases not above provided for	0	15	0				
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:							
Not exceeding £1	0	0	2s.				
" £2	0	0	3s.				
" £5	0	0	5s.				
" £10	0	0	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	7	9				

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
BOND for Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c. (but not to exceed 5s.).		CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock	0 7 9
Ditto, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds) same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c. but not to exceed 10s.		Of any Colonial debenture stock or funded debt for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0 2 6
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0 5 ■	CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property except such stock as aforesaid:—where the purchase-money shall not exceed £5	0 0 6
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital	0 5 0	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 1 0
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8)	0 2 6	" 10	0 1 6
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.)	1 0 0	" 15	0 2 0
" for every pack, duty	0 0 3	" 20	0 2 6
CARRIAGES, annual licence (Great Britain).—Hackney Carriages	0 15 0	For every additional £25 up to £300	0 2 6
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	If exceeding £300, then for every £50 of any kind not otherwise charged ...	0 5 0
If with four wheels, and drawn or fitted or adapted to be drawn by one horse only	1 1 0	<i>Proviso for composition for transfer duty see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, and 57 & 58 Vict. c. 39.</i>	
If with less than four wheels	0 15 0	COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0 1 0
Half these rates only charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December.		COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATE:—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the <i>ad valorem</i> duties under those heads. Not upon sale, mortgage, or demise. Surrender, or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0 10 0
MOTOR CARS.—For every light locomotive, in addition to the carriage licence duty as above, ■ further excise duty is chargeable as follows:—		CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the <i>net</i> annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies..... per cent.	5 0 0
If the weight exceed one ton, but not two tons, <i>unladen</i>	2 2 0	(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)	
If the weight exceed two tons <i>unladen</i>	3 3 0	COVENANT, deed of, <i>ad valorem</i> duty, but not to exceed	0 10 0
N.B.—In calculating the weight of a vehicle <i>unladen</i> , the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included.		DEBENTURE or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, &c., not exc. £10	0 1 0
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	Exceeding £10 and not exc. £50	0 2 6
If practising elsewhere	6 0 0	Exceeding £50	0 5 0
(During first three years one half only.)		DECLARATION, <i>see</i> AFFIDAVIT.	
CERTIFICATE:—Of goods, being duly entered inwards, for drawback	0 4 0	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
Of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0 0 1	DEMISE, <i>see</i> LEASE.	
CHARTERPARTY	0 0 6	DISTILLER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10 10 0
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0 0 1	Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain ..	0 7 6
CHICORY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried	0 12 ■	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.	
CIDER and PERRY (England), annual licence, retailers of. <i>See also</i> PUBLICANS	1 5 0	DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed ..	0 5 0
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼lb.	0 0 ¼	ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0 10 0
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0 0 6	For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0 10 0
COMMISSION to any Officer in the Army or Royal Marines	1 10 0	Licence not otherwise charged	2 0 0
To any Officer in the Navy	0 5 0	EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof	0 1 0
Of Lunacy	0 5 0	ESTATE DUTY: 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 per-	
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 and under £100	0 0 1		
Of the value of £100 or upwards	0 1 0		
Contract or Grant for payment of ■ Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	■ 0 6		

sonal, settled or not settled, passing on the death of such person, exceeds :	per cent.	£ s.
£100 and does not exceed		£500...1 0
500	"	1,000...2 0
1,000	"	10,000...3 0
10,000	"	25,000...4 0
25,000	"	50,000...4 10
50,000	"	75,000...5 0
75,000	"	100,000...5 10
100,000	"	150,000...6 0
150,000	"	250,000...6 10
250,000	"	500,000...7
500,000	"	1,000,000...7 10
1,000,000	"	—...8 0

By reason of the new system of aggregation imposed by the Finance Act 1900, new Rates of duty have in certain circumstances been created, viz. :— $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In calculating duty the net value of an estate where the death occurred between 2nd August, 1894, and 30th June, 1896, is raised to the next complete £10; on deaths after that date until the 8th April, 1900 any fraction of £100 is ignored, such adjusted value determining both the rate and amount of duty. On deaths on and after 9th of April, 1900, the rate and amount of duty is calculated on the exact net value.

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, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

Where the net value exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200 the *ad valorem* duty amounts to £1 only, provided that the death occurred on or after 1st July, 1896, and before 9th April, 1900.

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 or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly in-

stalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in 4 yearly instalments and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from 12 months after death.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION

In England, in all cases, £30.
In 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 ... 0 0 0

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 2 0 0

HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40 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.

INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences 5 0 0
 (10s. additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)

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. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50 0 0 6
 Exc. £500, 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

Policies of Indemnity against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:

	£	s.	d.
Annual Premium not exceeding £1	0	0	1
Ditto exceeding £1 under hand	0	0	6
Ditto Ditto under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	1
<i>Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13.</i>			
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 1793 (less the amount redeemed) is raised by equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1s. in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land does not exceed £150 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one half of the tax is remitted.

LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding 1 year at rent not exceeding £10 per annum, 1d.; 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 yearly rent:—

Excd.	Not Excd.	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 ...	1 0 ...	6 0 ...	0 12
15	20 ...	2 0 ...	0 12 0 ...	1 4 0
20	25 ...	...	0 15 0 ...	1 10 0
25	50 ...	0 5 0 ...	1 10 0 ...	3 0 0
50	75 ...	0 7 6 ...	2 5 0 ...	4 10 0
75	100 ...	0 10 0 ...	0 0 ...	6 0 0

100, for £50, or frct. part of £50 0 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: 15 & 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, 1838, and Probate or 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 or Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of 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. Persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION	
Less than £5	1d.
£5 and upwards	6d.
	6s. & 63 Vict. c. 9, s. 9 (3).

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

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.

LOAN CAPITAL DUTY (v. Capital Duty (Loan)).

MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—£ s. d.
Great Britain. Every male servant 0 15 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES (transferable by delivery) —

(1) (a) Colonial Government Securities	
(b) Securities dated between 3rd June, 1862 and 7th August, 1885 (Interest payable in U. K.) same duty as on <i>four gauge Bond, &c.</i> (q.v.)	
(2) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0 1 0
(3) Foreign Share Certificates (secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Finance Act. 1899) for every £25 or fractional part of £25	0 0 3

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland	5 0 0
Not special (see pages 417-419)	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 5

MORTGAGE BOND, &c., not exceeding £10	£ s. d.
Not exc. £25 .. 0	0 0 3
" 50 .. 0 1 3	0 1 3
" 100 .. 0 2 6	0 2 6
" 150 .. 0 3	0 3 6
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	2 6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities) for every £100	0 6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100	0 6
MOTOR CAR LICENCES, <i>vide</i> CARRIAGES.	
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests)	0 1 0
OCASIONAL LICENCES, per day:—	
Publicans .. 6	0 1 0
Beer retailers. 1 0	0 4
Wine retailers.	0 1 0
Tobacco dealers.	0 4
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold	5 0 0 1 0 0
PASSPORT	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.....	0 0 10
6th "	0 0 11
7th "	0 0 12
8th "	0 0 13
9th "	0 0 14
10th year.....	4 0 0
11th "	11 0 0
12th "	12 0 0
13th "	13 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
PEDDLARS (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	5 15 0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom	5 15 0
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0 1 0
For sale, transfer, or 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
PROBATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0 10 0
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.	In the £
Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, &c.	1
Payable by Owner of property.	
Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either 1/3 or 1/2 part of the assessment (£7 & 58 Vict. c. 35).	
Schedule B, Nurseries & Mrkt. Grdns. ...	0 1
" In respect of the Occupation of Farms, &c., on 1/3rd of	

Annual Value (59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 26).	In the £
Schedule C D, and E, Income.....	0 1 0
Exemption and Abatements.	
Income excd.	Income not exceeding.
—	£150 Exempt from Taxation.
£160	400 Abatement of 160
400	500 " 150
500	600 " 120
600	700 " 70
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. c. 30, s. 34, s.s. 2), or from any business carried on by means of her own personal labour (60 & 61 Vict. c. 24, s. 5). provided the husband is assessable under Sch. D. Under 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 31, premiums paid for insurance of self or wife may be deducted from taxable income, if not exceeding one sixth of such income.	
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—	
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty	
" the Bill or Note.	
In any other case.....	
PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, U. K., for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises. —	
If annual value is under £10	4 10 0
Under £15 .. £5	30 0 0
" 20 .. 8	30 0 35
" 25 .. 11	40 0 40
" 30 .. 14	50 0 45
" 40 .. 17	60 0 50
" 50 .. 20	70 0 55
" 100 .. 25	£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):—	
Urban District traffic	2 0 0
Other traffic	5 0 0
RECEIPTS, £2 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:—	
1. Of any Company in the U.K. on issue, per cent. on nominal value ...	1 10 0

£ s. d.

SPOILED STAMPS.

2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first delivery in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10

0 1 ■

SPIRITS, home-made, per proof gallon ...
 " imported from Channel Islands, per proof gall.

0 11 0
 0 11 4

SPIRITS, 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 ..

■ ■ 0

" (Methylated), makers of

■ 10 0

" " retailers of

0 ■ 0

" Retailers of.—See PUBLICANS.

SPIRITS, SCOTLAND, Grocers (including sale of beer), not to be consumed on premises:—

Premises under value of £10

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 ■ 7

" " 50 and upwards

14 ■ 7

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock ■ 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 ..

■ 10 0

SWEETS, dealers in, annual licence. U.K. ..

5 5 0

" *Retailers of, annual, U.K. ...

■ ■ 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 ...

■ 0 0

80,000 " 100,000 ...

26 5 0

100,000

31 10 0

Beginners to pay £5 5s. and ■ ■ ■ charge on renewal.

TRANSFER OF STOCK.—See CONVEYANCE.

Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines...

0 0 6

VALUATION, see APPRAISEMENT.

VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual licence, U.K. ..

■ ■ 0

VOTING PAPER or PROXY

0 0 1

WARRANT FOR GOODS

0 0 3

WINE, annual licences, U. K.:—

Dealers (wine only)

10 ■ 0

Retailers, selling for consumption ■ the premises. (See also PUBLICANS)...

■ ■ 0

Wine retailers (or grocers), England and Ireland, selling wine not to be consumed on the premises

2 ■ ■

Do., grocers, Scotland (off)

■ ■ 1

ALL applications for allowance must be made within two years from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within two years of the date or of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1. At Telegraph 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, ON PAYMENT OF THE DUTY ONLY:—

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6d. — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than ■ 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 ■ ADDITION TO PAYMENT ■ 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 1d.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT BE LEGALLY STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Bills of exchange (except ■ 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 .. ■ 0 0
 Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution .. 0 4 6
 Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month..... 10 0 0
 Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given .. ■ 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 statu-

tory 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, 1852.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; £3,000, £3; £4,000, £4; £5,000, £5.

Five shillings extra per £1,000 above £5,000 up to £100,000; 1s. extra per £1,000 above £100,000: but no fee higher than £50.

Deed stamp 10s. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 1s. up to £200, £1 above £200.

For ad valorem stamp on capital see p. 445.

MONEY LENDERS ACT, 1903.

Fee on Registration £1 0 0

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).

Unpressed Stamps. 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 2).

The British Customs Tariff (1900-1901).

IMPORT DUTIES to countervail EXCISE DUTY upon BRITISH BEER.

Beer called mum, spruce, or black beer £ s. d.
and 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 1,215°, for every 36 gallons 1 12 0

Exceeding 1,215° for every 36 gallons 1 17 6

Beer of any other description the worts of which were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1,055°, for every 36 gallons 0 8 0

And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.

IMPORT DUTIES to countervail EXCISE DUTY upon BRITISH SPIRITS.

Spirits and strong waters: For every gallon, computed at hydrometer proof, of spirits of any description (except perfumed spirits), including naphtha or methylic alcohol purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirits proof gal. 0 11 4

Additional on spirits imported in bottle, enumerated and tested, and sweetened spirits imported in bottle, unenumerated and tested proof gal. 0 1 0

Liquors, cordials, or other preparations containing spirits, in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested gal. 0 16 4

Perfumed spirits " 0 18 1

Additional if imported in bottle " 0 1 0

Spirits, methylated in bond .. proof gal. 0 0 4

Chloroform lb. 0 3 3

Chloral hydrate " 0 1 4

Cocoa and chocolate, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, in addition to any other duty to which such cocoa or chocolate is at present liable lb. 0 0 0½

Collodion gal. 5 3

Confectionery, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, in addition to any other duty to which such confectionery is at present liable lb. 0 0 0½

Ether, Acetic gal. 0 1 11

" Butyric gal. 0 15 5

" Sulphuric " 1 7 5

Ethyl, Bromide lb. 0 1 1

" Chloride gal. 0 16 5

" Iodide of " 6 14 3

Methylic alcohol, purified so as to be potable, see Spirits and strong waters.

Naphtha alcohol, purified so as to be potable, see Spirits and strong waters.
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used lb. 0 0 3

IMPORT DUTY to countervail STAMP DUTY on BRITISH-MADE ARTICLES. £ s. d.

Playing Cards doz. packs. 0 3 9

ORDINARY IMPORT DUTIES.

Cocoa, raw lb. 0 0 1

" husks and shells cwt. 0 2 0

" or chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured lb. 0 0 2

" butter lb. 0 0 1

Coffee, raw cwt. 0 14 0

" kiln-dried, roasted, or ground, lb. 0 0 2

Chicory, raw or kiln-dried cwt. 0 13 3

" roasted or ground lb. 0 0 2

" (or other vegetable substances) and coffee roasted and ground, mixed lb. 0 0 2

Fruits, dried: currants cwt. 0 2 0

" " figs, fig-cake, plums not preserved in sugar, prunes and raisins cwt. 0 7 0

Tea lb. 0 0 6

Tobacco, unmanuf., containing 10 lbs. or more of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof lb. 0 3 0

" unmanuf., containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof lb. 0 3 4

" manufactured, Cigars. " 0 5 6

" Cavendish or Negrohead " 0 4 4

" Snuff, containing in every 100 lbs weight thereof more than 13 lbs. of moisture lb. 0 3 7

" Snuff, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof not more than 13 lbs. of moisture lb. 0 4 4

" Other manufactured tobacco, and Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond from unmanufactured tobacco. lb. 0 3 10

Wine, not exc. 30° of proof spirit. gal. 0 1 3

" exc. 30°, but not exc. 42° gal. 0 3 0

Every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged an additional duty of gal. 0 0 3

Degree not to include fractions of the next higher degree.

Wine includes lees of wine.

Additional duty on sparkling wine imported in bottle gal. 0 2 6

" " on still wine imported in bottle gal. 0 1 0

INLAND POSTAL RATES.

To any part of the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

Letters.

Not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.
For every additional 2 oz. ½d.

Books.

Not exceeding 11 oz. ½d.

Parcels.

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.

The charge is ½d. 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.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Letters.

WEIGHT.—The weight is unlimited. Maximum length 8 ft.; width 1 ft.; depth 1 ft., unless sent to or from a Government office.

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 11 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 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 by special messenger 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 at almost all provincial postal-telegraph offices, 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. If the distance exceeds two miles and a public conveyance is not available, a special conveyance must be paid for. Ordinary postage is not charged. If the packet exceeds 1 lb. in weight, for each lb. or part beyond first lb., 1d., maximum charge, 1s. Maximum weight 20lbs.; or if a public conveyance is not available, 15lbs. 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. No Express Delivery on Sundays, Good Friday (except in Scotland), and Christmas Day. Articles of a dangerous or offensive nature are prohibited.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL and for the re-direction of letters must be given in printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen. A separate form must be filled in for the re-direction of parcels. The notice holds good for twelve months.

RE-DIRECTION.—Letters re-posted unopened more than a day after delivery, public holidays and Sundays not counted, 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.

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 4d., less any amount prepaid for registration. The payment of the registration fee effects insurance on the packet against loss or damage up to £120, at the following rates:—Fee 2d., compensation £5; 3d., £10; 4d., £20; 5d., £30; 6d., £40; 7d., £50; 8d., £60; 9d., £70; 10d., £80; 11d., £90; 1s., £100; 1s. 1d., £110; 1s. 2d., £120.

RETURNED AND MISSING LETTERS.—Inland letters undelivered, bearing full name and address of sender, are returned unopened; others are opened and returned if possible to senders, 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 returned, unopened, to the countries whence received. If senders of ½d. packets place a request for their return, in the upper left hand corner of the outside cover, in case of non-delivery, a second postage is charged the sender on their return, otherwise they are disposed of at the Head Office. 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 or from non-commissioned officers, private soldiers and seamen serving abroad, the Cape Mounted Rifles, and enrolled pensioners in Canada, not exceeding ½ oz., are forwarded for 1d. If posted for a place abroad unpaid, or insufficiently paid, or the description of the soldier &c be not given, it will be detained and returned to sender for payment of the postage.

UNPAID AND UNDERPAID LETTERS.—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.

RESTRICTIONS.—No advertisement, decoration or printed matter, beyond the address, is permitted on the right hand half of the address side of envelope or wrapper.

Books.

Packets not exceeding 2 oz. in weight may be sent for ½d.; if exceeding 11 oz. they pass un-

conditionally at the letter rate. The limits of length, width, and depth are the same as those of letters.

Any matter wholly printed on paper (paper sent as stationery not admissible), books and periodicals, manuscript, invoices, deeds and agreements, circulars produced in identical terms by any mechanical process (but not to include typewriting or imitations thereof) 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, or in an unfastened envelope, or cover easily removed, and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter.

RE-DIRECTION AND UNDER-PAYMENT—See "Letters."

Newspapers.

WEIGHT.—Not over 1 lb. in weight, 1 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth. No writing in the nature of a letter is permitted, but the wrapper may bear the name and address of the sender, and a reference to any page of its contents to which it is desired to draw attention.

RE-DIRECTION AND UNDER-PAYMENT—See "Letters."

Parcels.

WEIGHT.—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 6 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. 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 at Battersea, Bedford St., 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 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. (Battersea to 3 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 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 (except in Scotland) Good Friday. For Bank Holidays, see page 430.

COMPENSATION.—Compensation to the amount of £2 can be claimed on unregistered parcels 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.

(No compensation will be granted for loss or damage of parcels containing money, watches, or jewellery, unless registered, or for damage done to a fragile or perishable article.)

REGISTRATION. See "Letters."

RE-DIRECTION.—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, otherwise they are charged again at the ordinary prepaid rate.

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.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, ETC.

Stamps.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain inland revenue duties up to 2s. 6d., for list of latter see p. 444) are sold of the respective values of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., 20s., and £5. These may be purchased at most offices between a.m. and 4 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.

Envelopes.

EMBOSSED 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, 4¾ × 3¾, in packets of 10 for 1s. 10d.; C, 5¼ × 3, 24 for 2s. 2d.; and a cheaper quality (Commercial), 10 for 1s. 9d.; but all may be had in smaller numbers. Envelopes embossed with a two-pence-halfpenny stamp (sizes L, 5½ × 3¾, and M, 5½ × 4¾ ins.) are sold at the following rates:—L, 10 for 2½d.; M, 10 for 2½d.; 10 for 2s. 2½d.; M, 1 for 2¾d., 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, 5¼ ins. × ¼ ins.; G, 5 ins. × ¾ ins., 2¼ d. each, or 12 for 2s. 2½ d.; H, 8 ins. × 1 ins., 4s. 9 ins. × 4 ins., 2¾ d. each, or 12 for 2s. 7d.; K, 11½ ins. × 1 ins., 8d. each, or 12 for 2s. 10d.

Letter Cards.

LETTER CARDS are sold thus:—1 for 1¼ d., and 12 for 9d., also in packets of 96 for 9s.

Post Cards.

POST-CARDS impressed with a halfpenny stamp are sold at the rate of 10 for 5½ d., 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 42 cards at £11 8s. and £12 6s. per quarter ream (120 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 ½ d. stamp and corresponding as nearly as possible to the size and weight of the official card, may be used. They are also admissible for foreign and colonial post provided they have "Post Card" printed on them and are in conformity with the official cards in size and weight.

Wrappers.

WRAPPERS bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had at ¾ d. each or 7 for 4d.; 6s. 3½ d. per parcel of 120. With a penny stamp the price is, singly 1¼ d., or 12 for every 4¼ d.; 10s. 7½ d. per parcel of 120. Uncut sheets of halfpenny wrappers, 14 on each sheet, may be obtained in quarter reams of 100 sheets for £3 18s.

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 ½ d. stamp are forwarded by the night mails if posted at the town Branch offices and Receiving houses before 7 p.m., and at Mount Pleasant before 7.45, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand before 7.30. 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 ½ d. 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 5.15 a.m. to 10 p.m.

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 11 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 Aldermanbury, Barbican, Finsbury Square, Lombard Street, Gracechurch Street, Mark Lane, Eastcheap, Leadenhall Street, Throgmorton Avenue, Threadneedle Street, Fleet Street, Ludgate Circus, Charing Cross, Cannon Street, Bedford Street, W.C. 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.

Letters.

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.—The charge for letters to nearly all British Colonies and Possessions is 1d. the half-ounce.

EXTRA-IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN.—To the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand (until 1 Jan., 1901), Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, and to all foreign countries, the charge is 2½ d. the half-ounce.

Post Cards.

The rate 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 adhesive stamp, and private cards may be used (see previous col.).

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PRINTED PAPERS, &c., ½ d. per 100 lbs.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES, ½ d. per 100 lbs.; but with 100 lbs. minimum charge of 1d.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS, MSS., &c., ½ d. per 100 lbs.; but with 100 lbs. minimum charge of 2½ d.

The limits of size to British Possessions or non-Union countries* are—length 2 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 100 lbs. roll, the limits of size in either case are 30 in. in length and 10 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.

Mail Days.

MAILS for Canada are made up every Tuesday evening and Wednesday afternoon, and Saturday morning and afternoon; to the United States every Saturday and Wednesday afternoon, and Satur-

* Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Africa (Native possessions on the West Coast), Arabia, Bechuanaland Protectorate, British Central Africa, China, Friendly Islands, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger Protectorate, Samoan Islands, Sierra Leone Protectorate, Society Islands.

day morning and various other days; and to Newfoundland every Friday evening.

To the West Indies every Wednesday and Saturday.

To Australasia, every Friday evening, and various other days

To India, every Friday evening.

To China, Japan, Hong Kong and Ceylon, Mondays and Fridays, and various other days.

To Portugal, Morocco and Tangier, every morning; to Roumania four times daily; to Greece, Sunday, Monday and Thursday mornings, and every Friday evening.

To Egypt, Sunday, Monday morning, and Monday and Friday evening, and various other days; to Cyprus, Friday evening, and various other days; to Malta, every afternoon.

To the Cape and Rhodesia every Saturday afternoon; Orange River Colony and Transvaal every Saturday afternoon; to West Coast of Africa every Tuesday and Friday evening; to Abyssinia, every Friday evening.

To Buenos Aires, Monte Video, and Rio Janeiro, alternate Friday mornings and Wednesday evenings, and various other days.

To Mexico, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon; 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.

Foreign and Colonial Parcels.

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 sender may arrange to prepay all charges to certain British possessions and foreign countries by paying a fee of 6d., making a deposit of 1s. for each 10s. value of the parcel, and signing an undertaking to pay all Customs and other charges on demand; otherwise they are collected on delivery. Certain articles are prohibited; among them letters nearly everywhere, gold, silver, jewellery, and firearms to many places; opium to Hong Kong, Siam and India; and pork and bacon to some places. The "Triple system" of 3lbs. 1s., 7lbs. 2s., and 11lbs. 3s., is charged to the following Colonies:—Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. East Africa, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta (via France, 3lbs. 2s., 7lbs. 3s., 11lb. 4s.), Mauritius (via France, 3lb. 2s., 7lbs. 3s. 11lbs. 4s.), Newfoundland, Niger Coast, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad, Tobago, Zanzibar. The charges for India, other Colonies and for Foreign Countries are as follow:—

	Per lb. to	Per lb to
	1 lb. 11 lbs. s. d. s. d.	1 lb. 11 lbs. s. d. s. d.
Australasia	1 0 . 0 6	India & Aden, 1 lb. 1s. & 3s.; 7 lb. 3s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.; 11 lb. 5s. & 6s.
Bechuanaland	9 . 0 9	Labuan
*Bechuanaland Protectorate	9 . 2 9	Natal
*British Central Africa	1 1 . 1 6	North Borneo
Canada	0 8 . 0 6	*Rhodesia
Cape Colony	0 9 . 0 9	St. Thomas
Fiji	1 0 . 0 8	7 lbs. 3s. 0d.; 11 lbs. 4s.

* The limit of weight to Bechuanaland Protectorate, British Central Africa and Rhodesia is 7 lbs.

Foreign Countries.

	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Algeria	1 9	2 2	2 7
Annam	4 0	4 6	5 0
Argentina	2 4	3 7	4 10
Austria H., via Hamburg	1 6	2 0	2 6
" " via Belgium	1 9	2 3	2 9
Azores	2 5	2 10	3 3
Belgium	1 3	1 8	2 2½
Bulgaria, via Cologne	2 9	3 2	
" " via Hamburg	2 6	3 0	
Cameroons	2 3	2 10	3 3
Cape Verd Is.	2 5	2 10	3 3
Cayenne	3 0	3 6	4 0
Chili	3 9	4 2	4 7
" " via France	3 10	4 3	4 8
China	1 0	2 0	3 0
" " Kiao Chow	3 0	3 6	4 0
Cochin China	4 0	4 6	5 0
Colombia	2 0	3 0	4 0
Congo	2 6	3 0	3 6
Costa Rica	2 4	3 10	5 6
Denmark, via Hamburg	1 6	2 0	2 6
" " via Belgium or Holland	1 9	2 3	2 9
Dutch East Indies	3 11	4 4	4 9
" " Guiana, via Brit. Guiana	2 0	3 0	4 0
" " West Indies	2 0	3 0	4 0
Egypt, via P. & O.	1 0	2 0	3 0
" " via France	2 0	3 0	4 0
Finland (via Sweden	2 2	2 9	3 2
France	1 4	1 9	2 3
French Congo	3 0	3 6	4 0
German E. Africa, via Hamburg	3 0	3 6	4 0
" " S.W. " via Walfisch Bay	3 0	3 6	4 0
" " " " via Cape Town	5 6	6 0	
Germany	1 0	1 6	2 0
" " via Belgium	1 3	1 9	2 3
Greece	2 3	2 9	3 3
Guadaloupe, via France	3 0	3 6	4 0
Hawaii, 1 lb. 1s. 0d., then 1s. per lb. to 11 lbs.			
Holland	1 0	1 8	2 3
Honduras	2 0	3 0	4 0
Italy, via France	1 6	2 0	2 6
" " via Belgium	2 3	2 9	3 3
Japan, via 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 0	3 6	4 0
Madeira	2 0	2 6	3 0
Martinique	3 0	3 6	4 0
Mexico	1 0	2 6	3 6
Montenegro, via Hamburg	2 3	2 9	3 3
" " via Cologne	2 6	3 0	3 6
Morocco, via France	1 9	2 3	2 9
" " via Hamburg	2 3	2 9	3 3
Norway	0 10½	1 5½	2 1
Obock	2 3	2 9	3 3
Orange River Colony, 1 lb. 1s. 0d., then 1s. per lb. to 11 lbs.			
Persia	2 8	4 0	
Persia, via Gibraltar, 1 lb. 4s. 4d., via Brindisi	5 8	6 10	
Peru	6 4	7 10	
Portugal	4 6	5 0	5 6
" " via France, 6½ lbs. 2s. 6d.	1 6	2 0	2
Portuguese W. Africa	2 5	2 10	3 3
Reunion	3 0	3 6	4 1
Roumania, via Cologne	2 3	2 9	3 3
" " via Hamburg	2 0	2 6	3 0
Russia in Europe, via Hamburg	2 0	2 6	3 3
" " via Belgium or Holland	2 3	2 9	3 3
Salvador	3 6	5 3	7 0
Sanca, via Hamburg	3 0	3 6	4 0
" " via N. Z., 1 lb. 1s. 2d., then 10d. per lb. to 11 lbs.			
Senegal	2 3	2 9	3 3
Servia, via Cologne	2 0	2 6	3 0
" " via Hamburg	1 9	2 3	2 9
Siam, via Singapore	2 0	3 0	4 0
Spain, Ry. Stns. only, 6½ lbs. 2s.			

† 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.

Foreign Countries—continued.

	2 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sweden	1 2	2 3	2 11
Switzerland, <i>via</i> Pfance	1 6	2 0	2 8
<i>via</i> Belgium	1 9	2 3	2 9
Tahiti	5 6	6 0	6 6
Tangier, <i>via</i> Gibraltar	1 0	2 0	3 0
Tonquin	4 0	4 6	5 0
Transvaal, 1 lb. 1s. 0d., then 1s. per lb. to 11 lbs.	1 9	2 3	2 9
Tripoli	2 3	2 8	3 1
Tunis			
Turkey, Austrian & French Agencies only, see note at end of this page.	2 3	2 9	3 3
Uruguay			4 6
Venezuela	3 8	4 1	4 6

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 3 feet; other places in Europe, 3 feet in any direction.

INSURANCE OF COLONIAL PARCELS.—Insurance may be effected for parcels to the following Colonies and possessions, up to either £50 or £120, according to destination, at the following rates:—5d. for £12; 7½d. for £24; 10d. for £36; 1s. 0½d. for £48; 1s. 3d. for £60; 1s. 5½d. for £72; 1s. 8d. for £84; 1s. 10½d. for £96; 2s. 1d. for £108; 2s. 3½d. for £120. The parcels insured must comply with the regulations of the Colonial Parcel Post.

Aden	Gambia	Niger Coast
Antigua	Gibraltar	St. Helena
Ascension	Grenada	St. Kitts
Australia	Hong Kong	St. Lucia
Bahamas	India	St. Vincent
Barbados	Labuan	Sarawak
Bermuda	Lagos	Sierra Leone
British E. Africa	Mauritius	Straits Settlements.
Britt. G. Guiana	Mombasa	Tasmania
British North	Montserrat	Tobago
Ceylon [Borneo	Nevis	Tortola
Cyprus	Newfoundland	Trinidad
Dominica	New Zealand	Zanzibar
Falkland Islands		

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

Inland Money Orders.

The highest amount granted in one order is limited to £10. The commission charged is for sums not exceeding £1, 2d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 4d. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d.

Money orders will under no circumstances be paid on the day of issue. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

The Chief Money Order Office in London is at Nos. 18 to 20, Fore Street.

Telegraph Money Orders.

Telegraph Money Orders 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 £3, 4d.: above this, to £10, 6d., in addition to the charge for an advice to the postmaster and its repetition, the minimum being 6d. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for portage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

Postal Orders are issued at all offices in the United Kingdom, and at Constantinople, Malta, and Gibraltar; they are issued, but not paid, in

India, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Newfoundland; they are payable at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom and Constantinople; also in Malta and Gibraltar, provided they were issued in the U. K. or Constantinople. They are issued for fixed sums; those of 1s. and 1s. 6d., at a charge of ½d.; of 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 10s. 6d., 1d.; those of 15s. and 20s., 1½d. They 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., but not fractions of 1d., 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 must 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.

Foreign and Colonial Money Orders.

These are issued in the United Kingdom on the undermentioned places, the commission being for sums not exceeding £2, 6d.; £6, 1s.; £10, 1s. 6d.:

*Aden	*Finland	Niger Coast P.
Amoy	Foochow	Ningpo
Australasia	France and	North Borneo
*Austria	Algeria	*Norway
*Austrian Agencies	Gambia	Orange Riv. Col.
Bagdad	*German Agencies	Panama
*Bahrain	*German E. & S.W. Africa	*Pondicherry
*Bassorah	Gibraltar	*Portugal (with Madeira and the Azores)
*Belgium	*Goa	Rhodesia
Bermuda	Gold Coast	*Roumania
Brit Bechuanald	*Guadr	St. Helena
British Columb.	Hankow	Salonica
British Guiana	Hawaii	*Salvador
Brit. Honduras	Hoihow	Samoa
*Bulgaria	*Holland	Sarawak
*Burma	Hong Kong	*Servia
*Bushire	*Hungary	Seychelles Isls.
*Cameroods and Togo	*Iceland	Shanghai
Canada	*India	*Siam
Canton	Italy	Sierra Leone
Cape of Good Hope	Japan	Smyrna
Ceylon	*Jask	Straits Settlements
Chili	Korea	Swatow
*Congo Free St.	Lagos	*Sweden
Constantinople	*Linga	*Switzerland
Cyprus	*Luxemburg	Tangier
*Danish West Indies	Malta	Transvaal
*Denmark and Faroe Islands	Mauritius	*Tunis
Natal	*Mohammerah	United States
*Dutch E. Indies	Mombasa	W. Hai-Wei
New Brunswick	*Muscat	West Indies
*Egypt	New Brunswick	Zanzibar
Falkland Isls.	Newfoundland	Zululand
Fiji	*New Guinea	(German)

* Orders issued for the places marked thus * are retained by the remitter.

† Austrian agencies are Adrianople, Beyrout, Candia, Canea, Chios, Dardanelles, Déle 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, Latakia, Mersina, and San Giovanni de Medina.

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

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. 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.

Foreign telegrams are subject to a code of rules, too lengthy to be transcribed. The charges vary from 2d. a word to Belgium, France, Germany, and Holland, 2½d. to Algeria, Luxembourg, and Tunis, 3d. to Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Austria H. and Norway, 3½d. to Gibraltar, Morocco, Roumania, Servia, Sweden, Portugal and Spain, 4d. to Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Montenegro, 4½d. to Bulgaria, 5d. to Tangier, 5½d. to Russia and Spain *via* France, 6d. to Malta, 6½d. to Turkey, Turkish Islands, Cyprus and Greece, 8½d. to Tripoli, 9d. to the Azores and Canaries, 1s. to 1s. 6d. and 2s. 11d. to Canada, and 1s. to 1s. 6d. to United States, 3s. 8d. upwards to India, 3s. 6d. to South Australia, Tasmania, and West Australia, and 4s. 10d. to Victoria, 4s. 11d. to N.S. Wales, and 5s. 1d. to Queensland; New Zealand 5s. 2d., and 3s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. to South America.

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.—For a fee of £1 1s. 0d. annually any person may register an abbreviated address, which must consist of two words, one of them to be the name of the town or place of delivery, e.g., Hercules, London.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—In most provincial towns the Telegraph Offices are open from 11 to 10 a.m. in England; in Scotland and Ireland from 11 to 10 a.m. In London the following offices are always open:—G.P.O. Central; G.N.R., King's Cross (except from 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. on Sundays); G.C.R., Marylebone (except 11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. on Sundays); G.E.R., Liverpool Street and Stratford; London Bridge (S. E. R.), Paddington, St. Pancras, Victoria (L. C. & D.), Waterloo

and Willesden Stations, and West Strand Post Office, the offices at Birmingham; Bradford (except between midnight Saturday and 11 a.m. Sunday); 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.

LONDON-PARIS TELEPHONE.—Public Call Offices, G. P. O., West (Bath Street), West Strand Branch, open always, and Threadneedle Street Branch (week days, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.). Fee—8s. per conversation of three minutes. Two consecutive conversations are permitted. NOTE.—Paris time is 10 minutes in advance of 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 are open. The same regulation applies to CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY. In LONDON, letters cannot be registered on Sunday, except at certain railway stations, but on Good Friday and Christmas Day postage stamps are sold and letters may be registered at all offices which are open. The hours at which telegraph business is attended to are, as a rule, from 11 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.

DISTRICT MESSENGERS: *Head Office, 100 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.*

Electrical call boxes are supplied by means of which "messengers," "cabs," "police," "fire brigade," and "doctor" can be electrically summoned. Messengers are supplied for almost any purpose, and tickets for theatres can be obtained from any of the Company's offices:—

■ Park St., Mayfair, W.; Torrington Place Lodge, Torrington Sq., W.C.; Sloane Sq., S.W. (4 Holbein Place); 193 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.; ■ Shorter's Court, Stock Exchange, E.C.; 118 High St., Kensington, W.; Whitehall Court, S.W.; Holborn Restaurant.; Trafalgar Sq., S.W.

(4 Charing Cross): Artillery Mansions, 73A Victoria St., S.W.; 82 Gloucester Rd., S. Kensington, and Charing Cross District, Westminster Bridge, Mansion House, Victoria St., and Earls Court District Railway Stations; 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.; including reply 6d.; 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. Per hour 8d., exclusive of railway or omnibus fares. The district offices are open day and night, including Sundays and Bank Holidays (except in City).

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. On the north-west and 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, in many parts not yet clearly defined, 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, and protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various Chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. The British protectorate over the Somali Coast, opposite Aden, has since October, 1898, formed part of the charge of the Foreign Office. 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, was 288,350,000, of which 66,750,000 belonged to the Native States. The increase of the population of the Indian Empire in the decade 1881 to 1891 was 33½ millions, of which 5½ 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. Another census is to be taken in March, 1901, which, notwithstanding famine and pestilence, will, no doubt, show a large increase in the population in the decade. 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 482-483. 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 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 between. 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 Moun-

The principal Government publications relating to India, presented to Parliament in 1900, were :—Statistical Abstracts, 1889-90 to 1898-99, Cd. 267; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1898-99, No. 207; Trade of British India, 1898-99, with Tables for 1894-95 to 1898-99, Cd. 25; Sanitary Measures in India, 1898-99, Vol. xxx.; Financial Statement for 1900-01, No. 225; Home Accounts, 1898-99, with Estimates 1899-1900, No. 173; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1900-01, Cd. 260; Return of Net Income and Expenditure for eleven years 1888-89 to 1898-99, No. 203; Administration Report of Railways in India for 1899-1900, Cd. 232; Railways and Irrigation Works—Position as regards capital, &c., No. 146; Purchase of Railways, No. 232; Wars on or beyond the Frontier, No. 13; Government Churches, Cd. 129; Expenditure Commission, Evidence Cd. 130. Report Cd. 131; Plague Commission, 3 Vols., Cd. 139 to 141; Famine, 2 Vols., Cd. 203 and 206.

tains. The Himalayas, however, are not only a rampart of defence, but also serve to collect and store up a supply of water for the tropical plains below them. The sides of the Himalayas afford an admirable simultaneous representation of the various natural belts of the earth's surface, being divided into the tropical, the temperate, and the arctic zones as the upward journey is taken from the plains below. The vegetation of the Himalayan region includes such varied species as the tree-fern, the deodar or native cedar, numerous rhododendrons, the ilex, orchids, barley, oats, millet, and many common vegetables of domestic use. In the way of trade this region produces large quantities of timber, charcoal, barley, millet, and honey. The fauna are no less varied than the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear and ounce, eagles, partridges, and a large number of pheasants. The native tribes afford examples of both the Aryan and the Turanian races, together with an intermingling of the two. The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, and stretching from sea to sea, comprehend the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower 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 Ghauts all but complete the triangle of mountain ranges with which this region is surrounded. As the Western Ghauts 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 Ghauts, discharge their waters into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N. E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.) at intervals further to the south; in the extreme N. W., too, south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, 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 Ghats 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, iron and gold: the output of the gold mines of Mysore is steadily increasing. To the west of the peninsula the Indian Empire includes the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan; its coal and petroleum have not hitherto repaid working. 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. In the Shan Hills the growth of wheat is being encouraged. 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, or under the suzerainty of, Her Imperial Majesty, KAISAR-I-HIND. Her Majesty's representative is styled the Viceroy and Governor-General, his relations with the Home Government being regulated by Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which substituted the authority of a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, for that of the East India Company and the Board of Control. 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 161.

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, overspread 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 *Mahābhārata* and *Rāmāyana* 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 2,000 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 Rāma 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 establishing its superiority over the Kshetriya, 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 Sākya Muni, or Gautāma, 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 990 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 Toghlaq line, the famous Tamerlane burst into India at the head of a mighty host, and captured and sacked Delhi in 1398: he left behind him Khizr Khan, who thenceforward held the reins of power. A period of misrule, tyranny, and anarchy ensued, and fittingly paved the way for the total conquest of the country by the Mogul emperors.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Mongols, or Moguls, 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 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 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 sovereignty, and the Mahrattas in consequence subdued the Deccan. In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, *Nadir Shah* of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, and gave the city over to the mercy of his terrible followers, who are said to have slain more than 100,000 of the inhabitants, and to have levied as contribution and carried off as plunder, treasure equal to more than £50,000,000 sterling. In spite of this enormous sacrifice, peace was only obtained by giving up to the conqueror all the country west of the Indus. On the death of *Muhammad*, in 1748, the country was fast going to decay—it was, in fact, only waiting for a fresh conqueror. The Mahrattas were there ready for the work to be done. About 1724 the Deccan, Oudh, and Bengal became practically independent under *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (ancestor of the present *Nizam*), *Sadat Khan*, and *Aliverdi Khan* respectively.

THE MAHRATTAS.—Simultaneously with the decline of the Moguls rose the power of the Mahrattas. They were 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 Vishwanath* (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. Too often their government degenerated into a system of organized plunder. Like the *Pindaris*, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became 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 Phœnicians, 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 *Maldive 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 ports 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 (1785-93) 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, Tippoo, 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 Tippoo, 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 annexation, 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 Sobraon (1846). Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted in the submission of the Sikhs, who at Chillianwallah and Goojerat gave further proof of their bravery. The annexation of their country was followed by that of Tanjore; and the Second Burmese War (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 Direc-

torate, 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. He continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and extending and consolidating

British influence on the frontier. Hunza and Nagar, feudatories of Kashmir, were brought under more direct control: an arrangement was made with the Amir relative to the boundary of Afghanistan; and an outbreak in Manipur, where British officers were murdered, was suppressed. In domestic policy he took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, thus cutting away the rupee currency from its silver basis. He also reconstituted the Legislative Councils by the introduction of a more popular element. The viceroyalty of the *Earl of Elgin and Kincardine* (1894-98) was full of events: an earthquake, which devastated Assam; military operations on a larger scale than any since the Afghan war; and a great famine and the outbreak of plague. In 1895, an outbreak in Chital made necessary a military expedition to relieve the garrison. The operations were rapidly and successfully conducted. At first it was decided to abandon Chital, but the decision was reversed on a change of Ministry. British control was strengthened, and peace for the time established. In 1897, the tribes along the whole border from Chital to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the military expeditions against these tribes more than 60,000 troops were employed. In addition to war, there was a devastating earthquake in 1897; plague broke out in 1896 and has raged more or less severely ever since; and in 1897 an area of 570,000 square miles, with a population of 130 millions, was visited by a grievous famine, at the height of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions were at one time in receipt of State relief. Many boundaries were settled or demarcated in Lord Elgin's term of office, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong; the frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia and China were also dealt with. The Somali coast protectorate was in 1898 transferred from Indian control to the charge of the Foreign Office. In internal administration Lord Elgin's régime was marked by a number of prosecutions for sedition and the modification of the law of sedition, by 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, and by the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee. Lord Elgin was succeeded as Governor-General by the *Right Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston* in January, 1899. Adopting the recommendation of the Currency Committee, he established the gold sovereign as the standard of currency in India, making it legal tender in India concurrently with rupees at the exchange of 15 rupees to the sovereign (1s. 4d. the rupee). He has twice in two years been called on to assist in the maintenance of Imperial interests by the despatch of troops from India, first when between 7,000 and 8,000 British troops were sent to South Africa in 1899, and then more recently when four Brigades, consisting of about 20,000 Native troops, were sent to China to assist in the relief of the Legations besieged at Peking and subsequent operations. He has had to face the continued epidemic of plague, and another famine on even a larger scale than that which confronted Lord Elgin's government. In 1900, the tracts affected by famine contained a population of 85

millions, of whom half were in Native States. At the time of severest pressure more than six millions were on relief works or in receipt of gratuitous relief. Bombay, with its Native States, the Central Provinces and Berar, and the Native States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Rajputana were the chief sufferers. It is noticeable that the famine area includes Guzerat, Kathiawar and Baroda, the richest and most fertile tracts of Western India, which had not previously suffered from famine for about a century. The prolonged droughts which accompanied or rather produced the famine of 1900 have caused a great loss of cattle, which is calculated to hinder the recuperation of the country. It is fortunate that the monsoon of 1900, though late, has been generally ample, except in parts of Western India and the Deccan. Questions of frontier defence have also occupied the attention of Lord Curzon's government. The aim of the new arrangements is to concentrate the regular troops, keeping moveable forces ready for any urgent operation while the semi-independent tracts on the frontier are to be guarded and policed, as far as possible, by tribal militia and local levies. At the same time, the means of communication between the military centres and the important frontier posts are being steadily improved.

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 recognised 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 1789 by the *Declaratory Act*, which expressly affirmed this important fact. The Act of 1784 also established the supremacy of the Presidency of Bengal, authorising 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-General's 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 conterminous 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. A proposal to give Burma a Chief Court is now under consideration.

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 Lieutenant-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, Berar (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. In subordination (in most Provinces) to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are 250 Districts in British India.

For India Office Establishment, see p. 161.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, CALCUTTA.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees per mensem.]

<i>Viceroy and Governor-General</i> (Rs. 20,833 per mensem), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Curzon of Kedleston, P.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., b. 1859, m. Mary Victoria Leiter. (6 January, 1899.)	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , Walter Roper Lawrence, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,000
<i>Assistant Private Secretary</i> , F. W. Latimer.	
<i>Military Secretary</i> , Bt.-Maj. Hon. E. Baring, 10th Hussars	Rs. 1,500
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Capt. R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade; Capt. W. McL. Campbell, B. Highlrs.; Capt. H. B. Des V. Wilkinson, Durham L.I.; Capt. G. E. Tyrrell, R.G.A. (<i>Offy.</i>)	
<i>Extra Aides-de-Camp</i> , Lieut. Earl of Ronaldshay; Lieut. H. N. Holden, 5 B.C.	
<i>Native Aides-de-Camp</i> , Risaldar Wali Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, Gov.-Genl.'s Bodyguard, and Risaldar-Maj. Hukam Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 16th B.L.	
<i>Surgeon</i> , Lieut.-Col. E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., R.A.M.C.	Rs. 1,200

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

<i>Extraordinary Member</i> , H.E. General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, K.O.B., <i>Provisional Commander-in-Chief in India</i> (1900)	Rs. 8,333
<i>Ordinary Members</i> (5), Maj.-Gen. Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.; Sir Arthur Charles Trevor, K.C.S.I.; C.S.M. Rivaz, C.S.I.; Thomas Raleigh; Sir Ed. FitzGerald Law, K.C.M.G.	

each Rs. 6,666

Extraordinary Members, the Governors of the other Presidencies when the Council shall assemble within their territory.

Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations:—*Official*, G. Toynebee; D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.; H. F. Evans, C.S.I.; C. L. Tupper, C.S.I.; H. C. Fanshawe, C.S.I.; Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E. *Non-Official*, Maharaja of Durbhanga; M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal, C.I.E.; Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E.; J. Buckingham, C.I.E.; Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.; Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.; Nawab Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I.; Phirozeshah Mervanji Mehta, 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.

<i>HOME</i> .—John P. Hewett, C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000
<i>REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE</i> .—T. W. Holderness, C.S.I.	Rs. 4,000
<i>FINANCE AND COMMERCE</i> .—James Fairbairn Finlay, C.S.I.	Rs. 4,000
<i>FOREIGN</i> .—H. S. Barnes, C.S.I.	Rs. 4,000
<i>MILITARY</i> .—Maj.-Gen. P. J. Matland, C.B.	
<i>PUBLIC WORKS</i> .—F. R. Upcott.	

Advocate-General, Sir Gregory C. Paul, K.C.I.E.

Agents to Gov.-Gen. (Rs. 4,000): *Central India*, C. S. Bayley (Rs. 4,250); *Rajputana*, A. H. T. Martindale, C.S.I. (Rs. 4,250); *Baluchistan*, Lieut.-Col. E. C. Yate, C.S.I. (Rs. 4,750).

Residents: *Hyderabad* (Rs. 5,000), Lieut.-Col. D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I.; *Mysore* (Rs. 4,500), Lt.-Col. Donald Robertson, C.S.I.; *Cashmere* (Rs. 2,750), Lt.-Col. Sir A. C. Talbot, K.C.I.E.; *Baroda* (Rs. 2,500), Lt.-Col. C. V. Ravenshaw; *Nepal*, Col. H. Wylie, C.S.I. (Rs. 2,250); *Gwalior*, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Newill (Rs. 2,150).

Political Residents: *Persian Gulf*, Lieut.-Col. M. J. Meade (Rs. 2,750); *Aden*, Brigadier-Gen. O'M. Creagh, V.C. Rs. 3,500

Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad, Major P. J. Melvill Rs. 2,500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Director-General of Ordnance in India, Maj.-Gen. R. Wace, R.A., C.B.

Director-General of Military Works, Maj.-Gen. S. C. Turner, R.E.

Commissary General-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. G. L. Christopher, C.B.

Director-General Indian Medical Service, Surg.-Gen. R. Harvey, C.B.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF ARMY OF INDIA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, *Provisional*, H.E. Gen. Arthur Power Palmer, K.C.B.; 1900.

Rs. 8,333

Milit. Sec., Major J. M. Burt, R.A.

Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B.

Quartermaster-General, Col. Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B. (*Lieut.-Gen. with China Exp. Force*).

Principal Medical Officer, H.M.'s Forces in India, Surg.-Gen. W. Taylor, C.B.

Judge Advocate-General in India, Bt.-Col. E. Balfe.

Principal Veterinary Officer in India, Vety.-Col. H. Thomson, C.B.

Director of Military Education in India, Col. H. D. Hutchinson.

Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces (4).

Lt.-Gen. Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B., Madras Commd.

Lt.-Gen. Sir R. C. Low, G.C.B., Bombay Commd.

Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Luck, K.C.B., Bengal Commd.

Col. (i. o. c. Lt.-Gen.) C. C. Egerton, A.D.C., C.B. (*Officiating*), Punjab Commd.

First Class District Commanders (10).

Maj.-Gen. C. Tucker, C.B., Secunderabad.

Maj.-Gen. R. M. Jennings, C.B., Oudh.

Maj.-Gen. Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Meerut.

Maj.-Gen. Sir G. de C. Morton, K.C.I.E., Lahore.

Maj.-Gen. C. J. Burnett, C.B., Poona.

Maj.-Gen. M. Protheroe, C.B., Burma.

Maj.-Gen. C. C. Egerton, C.B., Punjab Frontier Force.

Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., Quetta (temporarily in S. Africa).

Maj.-Gen. B. A. Combe, C.B., Rawal Pindi.

Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B., Mhow.

Second Class District Commanders (20).

Brigdr.-Gen. Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B., Peshawar.

Brigdr.-Gen. J. T. Cummins, D.S.O., Madras.

Brigdr.-Gen. Sir R. C. Hart, V.C., K.C.B., Belgaum.

Brigdr.-Gen. J. H. Barnard, C.B., A.B.C., Southern.

Brigdr.-Gen. F. Ventris, Bombay.

Maj.-Gen. J. H. Wodhouse, C.B., Sind.

Brigdr.-Gen. F. D. Jeffrey, C.B., Narbudda.

Maj.-Gen. Sir W. H. Meiklejohn, K.C.B., Allahabad.

Brigdr.-Gen. A. J. F. Reid, C.B., Assam.

Brigdr.-Gen. O'M. Creagh, V.C., Nagpore (*with China Exp. Force*).

Brigdr.-Gen. St. J. M. Faneourt, Rohilkhand.

Brigdr.-Gen. Sir N. R. Stewart, Bart., Hyderabad Contgt. (*with China Expedition*).

Brigdr.-Gen. H. A. MacDonald, C.B., A.D.C., Sirhind.
 Brigdr.-Gen. W. C. Black, Deesa.
 Brigdr.-Gen. H. P. Leach, C.B., Presidency.
 Brigdr.-Gen. W. Hill, C.B., Derajat.
 Brigdr.-Gen. H. E. Penton, Aden.
 Brigdr.-Gen. G. Simpson, C.B., Mandalay.
 Brigdr.-Gen. G. H. More-Molyneux, C.B., Bundelkhand.
 Brigdr.-Gen. H. B. MacCall, C.B., Bangalore.
Colonels on the Staff Commanding Stations (12).
 Col. E. B. Anderson, Southern Ehan States.
 Col. R. A. Gilchrist, Bellary.
 Col. W. J. Vousden, F.C. C.B., Sialkot.
 Col. N. F. Fitzg. Chamberlain, Delhi (*S. Africa*).
 Col. C. R. Macgregor, C.B., Ferozepore.
 Col. G. H. C. Dyce, C.B., Cawnpore.
 Col. L. R. H. D. Campbell, Mooltan (*China Exp.*).
 Col. W. Hailes, Fyzabad.
 Lt.-Col. H. Dela M. Hervey, Kohat Kurram Force.
 Bt.-Col. F. Abbott, Nusseerabad.
 Col. G. L. R. Richardson, C.B., Rawal Pindi.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Bp. of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India and Ceylon,
 Most Rev. Jas. Edward Cowell Welldon, D.D.
Archdeacon and Commissary, Ven. A. E. Stone.
Bp.'s Commissary in England, Rev. Brook
 Deedes, Hawkhurst, Kent.
Bp. of Madras, Rt. Rev. Henry Whitehead, D.D.
Archdeacon and Commissary, Ven. W. W. Elwes.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

(1) MADRAS (area,* 141,189 sq. miles; pop.* 35,630,440), 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 manganese is the only mineral produced on a considerable scale. The irrigation systems in the river deltas of this province have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Its trade is served by South Indian, Madras, and East Coast railways, while the Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Mahratta lines connect it with the Bombay Presidency. The Governor of Madras is assisted by a Council ordinarily of twomembers, 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 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, Lord Ampthill (December, 1900)
 Rs. 10,000
 Priv. Sec., H. A. Sim Rs. 1,500
 Mil. Sec., Capt. W. McL. Campbell, Black Watch
 Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. E. D'A. Fife, 2d Bt. York R.;

Commissary, Rev. Canon W. Benham, D.D., 32,
 Finsbury Sq., E.C.
Bp. of Bombay, Rt. Rev. James MacArthur, D.D.
Archdeacon and Commissary, Ven. W. E. Scott.
Bp.'s Commissaries in England, Rev. H. G.
 Daniell-Bainbridge, Minor Canon of Westminster, Rev. F. Nurse, Trinity Coll., Oxford.
Bp. of Lahore, Rt. Rev. George A. Lefroy, D.D.
Archdeacon, Ven. H. W. Griffith.
Commissaries, Rev. C. W. Furneaux, Vicarage,
 Mortlake; and Rev. R. G. Mathew, The Hall,
 Wigan.
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, D.D.
Archdeacon, Ven. O. D. Watkins.
Commissary, Rev. J. Stephenson, Boston, Lines.
App. of Calcutta (Rom. Cath.), The Most Rev. Dr.
 Paul Goethals, S.J.
App. of Madras (Rom. Cath.), The Most Rev. J.
 Colgan, D.D.
App. of Bombay (Rom. Cath.), Most Rev. T.
 Dalhoff.
App. of Agra (Rom. Cath.), Most Rev. Dr.
 Emmanuel Vanden Bosch.

Lieut. D. W. Cameron, Grenadier Guards;
 Capt. G. F. Higgins, 3rd Beds. Regt. (*extra*).
Native Aide-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Shaikh
 Farid Bahadur, 1st M. Leers.
Medical Officer, Maj. W. B. Browning, C.I.S.,
 I.M.S. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Hons. Arundel Tagg Arundel, C.S.I., and
 Henry Martin Winterbotham, Es. 5,333 each.
Additional Members for Making Laws and Regula-
tions:—Official, James Thomson; P. Rajaratna
 Mudaliar, Diwan Bahadur; F. A. Nicholson,
 C.I.E.; Geo. Hy. Stuart; Francis J. E. Spring,
 C.I.E.; J. E. P. Wallis (*Adv.-Gen.*); Wm. J.
 H. Le Fanu; Gabriel Stokes; Geo. S. Forbes.
Non-Official, E. J. Norton; C. Jambalingam
 Madaliyar, Rao Bahadur; C. Vijaraghava
 Chariyar; G. Venkataratnam Pantulu; P.
 Ratnasabhapati Pillai; Geo. A. Arbutnot;
 Rev. W. Miller, C.I.B.; Nawab Saiyid Muham-
 mad Sahib Bahadur; Granville Ackworth; Sir
 V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, K.C.I.E.; Raja of Bob-
 bili, K.C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir G. M. J. Moore,
 C.I.E.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Gabriel Stokes Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept., Geo. S. Forbes Rs. 3,125
Local and Municipal, J. H. A. Tremenheere
 Rs. 2,500
Public Works Department, Walter B. de Winton
 Rs. 2,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir C. A. White, Kt. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Horatio Hale Shephard; Sir S. Subra-
 manya Aiyar, K.C.I.E.; J. A. Davies; R. S.
 Benson; Hungerford T. Boddam Rs. 4,000
Advocate-Gen. J. E. P. Wallis 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 (ex-

* 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.

clusive of Native States, but including *Sind, Aden, and Perim* contains 125,144 sq. miles (nearly equal in size to Prussia), with a population of 18,901,123; it is 1,050 miles in length, and has many fine natural harbours, Bombay and Karachi 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*, occupied in 1839, and *Perim* (1857), having together an area of 85 square miles and a population of 41,912, belong to the Government of Bombay. 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 and the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (now combined with the Indian Midland System), eastwards; south-eastwards is the Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi is the outlet for the North Western railway, the old *Seinde* 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 Northcote, G.C.I.E. (17th Feb., 1900)	Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., C. H. A. Hill	Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Capt. Hon. C. B. F. Greville, 7th Hussars.	
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Lt. J. G. Greig, 28 Bo. Inf.; Lt. M. D. Wood, W. Yorks. Regt.; Capt. J. W. Ferguson, 20th Hussars (17th)	
(Native <i>A-de-C.</i>), Risaldar Shaikh Abdul Karim, Govr's Body Guard.	
Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. A. E. J. Croly, R.A.M.C.	Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E.; Jas. Monteath, C.S.I.	Rs. 5,333
Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations. The Hons. Basil Lang (<i>Advocate-General</i>); Achyut Bhaskar Desai; F. S. P. Lely; Shripat Anant Chatre; Mir Allahbakhshkan walad Mir Alibakhshkan Shahvani Talpur; Narayan Ganesh Chandavakar; J. Tate; H. F. Aston; J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie; Bamaaji Dinshaw Petit; Meherban Narayanrao Govind; Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Gopal Krishna Gokhale; H. Batty; Phirozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E.; S. M. Moses; Wm. Greaves; D. McIver; Rao Bahadur Chunnil Venilal, C.I.E.; A. F. Woodburn; R. J. C. Lord, Secy.	

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial, and Separate Departments, J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie	Rs. 3,750
Legal, Judicial, Legislative, Steyning W. Edger-Poley, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,125

Educational, General, &c., J. DeC. Atkins.	Rs. 2,500
Public Works, John Tate	Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Kt.,	Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Edward Townshend Candy; R. B. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C.I.E.; Badrudin Tyabji; Edmund McG. H. Fulton; L. P. Ru-sell; W. H. Crowe	each Rs. 4,000
Commissioner in <i>Sind</i> , Henry E. M. James, C.S.I.	Rs. 4,000
Political Resident at <i>Aden</i> , Brig.-Gen. H. E. Penton	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. Other important systems are the Bengal and North-Western in the north and the Bengal Nagpur in the south of the province. The Assam Bengal line, which will make Chittagong the port of Assam, is under construction. 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 John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. (7 April, 1898).	
Private Secretary, Maj. J. Strachey	Rs. 990
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> ,	Rs. 452

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Lieut.-Governor (*President*), W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.; J. T. Woodroffe, (*Adv. Gen.*); C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.; J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I.; R. B. Buckley; F. A. Slack, E. N. Baker, C.S.I.; Behari Lal Gupta; Maulive Syd Mahomed; Durga Gati Banerjee, C.I.E.; Raja Ranjit Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur; Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E.; J. G. Apar; Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya; Babu Boikanta Nath Sen; Surendranath Banerjee; H. Elworthy; G. H. Sutherland.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.	Rs. 3,333
General, Revenue, and Statistical, M. Finucane, C.S.I.	Rs. 2,916
Financial and Municipal, E. N. Baker, C.S.I.	Rs. 2,916
Public Works, R. B. Buckley	Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Francis W. Maclean, Kt.,
K.C.I.E. Rs. 6,000
Puisne Judges, The Hons. Sir Henry Thoby Prinsep
(Rs. 4,166); Chunder Madhub Ghose; Dr.
Gooroo Das Banerjee; Amir Ali, C.I.E.; Charles
H. Hill; Robert F. Rampini; Stephen George
Sale; John Foster Stevens; John Stanley;
Richard Harrington. each Rs. 4,000
Adv.-Gen., Jas. Tisdall Woodroffe Rs. 3,135

(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, C.C.S.I. (6 Nov. 1895) Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., Capt. E. C. Bayley, I.S.C. Rs. 725
Aide-de-Camp, Maj. H. L. Pennall Rs. 890
Chief Sec. to Govt., J. O. Miller Rs. 3,000
2nd Sec. to Govt., L. M. Thornton Rs. 2,250
3rd Sec. to Govt., J. S. Meston 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; Lt.-Col. W. E. Cooper, C.I.E.; J. O. Miller; C. W. Odling, C.S.I.; J. Hooper; Pandit Bishambar Nath; T. Conlan; Raja Balwant Singh, C.I.E.; Nawab Muntaz-ud-Daula Mahammad Faiyaz Ali Khan; Maharaja Sir Partab Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E.; R. H. Macleod; J. S. Meston; D. T. Roberts, R. G. Hardy, C.S.I.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE (WITH JURISDICTION IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES ONLY).

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Arthur Strachey . . . 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. 4,000
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 Uelhi was at the same time transferred to the Province from the North-West Provinces. In April 1897 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 4¼ 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 for its harvests on artificial irrigation works which in the Punjab are on a vast scale, are still being extended largely, and are highly remunerative. 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., Capt. G. W. Rawlins, Rs. 724
Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations, J. S. Beresford; C. L. Tupper, C.S.I.; H. C. Fanshawe, C.S.I.; Rai Bahadur Madan Gopal; Sir Nawab Ahmad Khan Amir-ud-din, K.C.I.E.; Sardar Bhagal Singh, C.I.E.; Nawab Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I.; A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E.; Jas. Wilson; and A. Turner, *Secretary*.
Chief Sec. to Govt., L. W. Dane Rs. 2,500
Revenue and Financial Sec. to Govt., A. H. Diack, Rs. 2,250
Judl. and Genl. Sec., H. A. Casson Rs. 1800
Secs. Public Wks. Dept., Bgs. and Rds. Br., Col. S. L. Jacob, C.I.E. Rs. 2,743
Irrig. Br., S. Preston Rs. 2,500
Financial Commissioner, C. L. Tupper, C.S.I.

Rs. 3,500
Settlement Commissioner, J. Wilson Rs. 3,000
Chief Court—*Chief Judge*, W. O. Clark Rs. 3,750
Judges, A. H. S. Reid; Protul Chunder Chatterji, Rai Bahadur; T. G. Walker; J. A. Anderson each Rs. 3,500

(6) 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 1835. The province is thinly peopled. The population of Lower Burma was 4,658,627 in 1891; that of Upper Burma (excluding the Shan States) 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 rubies, jade, iron, lead, tin, coal, and petroleum; gold and silver are also known to exist. 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 has reached Myitkina on the upper Irrawaddy while a branch is being built 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. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Local Legislative Council of 9 nominated members (5 official and 4 non-official).

CHIEF TOWN OF LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.
Pop. 180,324.

CHIEF TOWN OF UPPER BURMA, Mandalay.
Pop. 188,815.

Lieut.-Governor, Sir Frederic William Richards
Fryer, K.C.S.I. Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., R. H. Greenstreet, C.I.E. (acting).
A.-de-C., Lt. J. S. S. Dunlop, S. Staff. Regt.

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING
RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Lieut.-Governor (*President*); C. G. Bayne;
A. Pennycook, C.I.E.; J. Macgregor; U Gaung,
C.S.I., Ex-Kinwun Mingyi; Hkun Saing, C.I.E.,
Sawbwa of Hsipaw; D. Norton, C.S.I.
Chief Sec., Sir Edward Spence Symes, K.C.I.E.

Revenue Sec., H. M. S. Mathews Rs. 2,000
Sec., J. B. Wingate.

Sec. P. W. Dept., A. B. Gatherer.
Financial Commissioner, Donald Mackenzie
Smeaton, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge, F. S. Copleston Rs. 3,750
Judges, C. E. Fox; Wm. Bigge; A. R. Birks
Rs. 3,500 each

Judicial Commissioner (Upper Burma),
H. Thirkwell White, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Rangoon by the mail route is 7,663 miles from
London; transit 18 to 21 days.

Mandalay is 386 miles from Rangoon by rail-
way; transit 18 hours.

Telegrams to Burma, per word by Eastern or
Indo-European Cos., 4s. 2d.; *via* Turkey, 3s. 10d.
Post and parcel rates same as India.

(7) 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 King-

dom of Nagpur. These provinces contain a large population of aboriginal tribes. Much has been done, by constructing railways (belonging to the Indian Midland and Great Indian Peninsula systems—now combined—and the Bengal Nagpur line) 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., Denzil C. J. Ibbetson, C.S.I. Rs. 4,656

Chief Sec. to Chief Com., R. H. Craddock Rs. 2,500

Judicial Commissioner, S. Ismay Rs. 3,165

(8) ASSAM (area, 49,004 sq. miles; pop. 5,476,833), was constituted a separate administration in 1874, out of Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. 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. The mineral resources, consisting mainly of coal, petroleum, iron, and limestone, have only begun to be utilised. The construction of an important system of railways (the Assam-Bengal line) for the development of Assam is in progress.

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), Francis John Monahan.

(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 are, however, generally in force as regulations which the Governor-General has directed 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 £709,000 and £598,000 in 1893-99, 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. A sum of £3,487 was paid over as surplus to the Nizam in 1898-99; the amounts so paid since the transfer of the province to British administration make up a total of nearly 34 million rupees. Chief City, ELLICHPUR (pop., in 1891, 36,240). The administration is under the Resident at Hyderabad, Lt.-Col. D. W. K. Barr, 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, A. H. T. Martindale, 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, c.s.i. (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 the affairs of the rest of Baluchistan to the Persian frontier. A new trade route between India and Persia along the north of Baluchistan has been recently opened, and is prospering. 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, Lt.-Col. C. E. Yate, 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 1734 and 1831 failed. *Chief Com. & Superintendent, Lt.-Col. R. C. Temple, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000).*

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. It is connected by the Portuguese

West of India railway (51 miles) with British territory to the East. 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*, ■ town and fort on an island off the Guzerat coast (pop. 12,758, area 52 square miles). The revenue of the Portuguese possessions falls rather short of, and the expenditure exceeds, £200,000. The trade of Goa may be valued at about £400,000, mainly imports.

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 *Ohanderanagore*, on the banks of the Hooghly, 17 miles north of Calcutta (area 4 square miles, population 24,281); *Kurikal*, 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*, ■ small town on the opposite coast of India (area 26 square miles, pop. 9,978). There are 22 miles of railway. The trade of French India amounted to 3½ million francs in value in 1886; it had fallen to 1½ millions in 1895; and in 1893 it was less than 5 millions, of which exports were 3½ millions. The expenditure of France in 1900 was estimated at 30,000 francs, and from local revenues 1,160,000 francs.

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 486, 497.

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 £15,000,000, out of which an annual tribute of about £600,000 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 £2,600,000. 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 Kalat. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 7. The three Northern Mohammedan States of Khairpur 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 Malayalam States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in the far south.

Hyderabad is the premier State in India. The present Nizam was installed in 1884. Kashmir

was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War. 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. Kashmir is important as a frontier State. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chief-ship of Chitral is also occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. Of the Sikh States the most important is Patiala. Rajputana measures some 460 miles from north to south, and 530 miles in breadth; it has a population of twelve millions. Of its nineteen principalities, the most important are Jodhpur (Marwar), Udaipur (Meywar), and Jaipur. The Rajput dynasties are very ancient, and resemble feudal monarchies. A large part of the area of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer 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 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 approbation of Government have had their salutes increased; but such increase is personal and lapses on the death of the particular chief. On the next page 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.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT, AND INDIAN LEGISLATION IN 1899-1900.

There was no legislation in Parliament relating particularly to India: the debate on the Indian Budget dealt largely with questions connected with the Famine, and a proposal to make a grant in aid to India from British revenues.

The Parliamentary Commission on Indian Expenditure appointed in 1895 reported during 1900, and its views and suggestions (see page 482) formed the subject of some discussion.

Of the legislation in India towards the close of 1899 and in 1900 the most important Acts were:—

The Punjab and Lower Burma Courts Acts (XXV. of 1899 and VI. of 1900); The Prisoners Act (III. of 1900) which consolidated the law on the subject; The Court of Wards Central Provinces Act (XXIV. of 1899), a consolidating and amending enactment; Act XXIII. of 1899 which incorporated the Kirk Sessions of the Church of

Scotland in British India; Act XXII. of 1899, amending the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act 1882, making gold coins a legal tender and allowing the Currency Reserve to be kept in gold; Act II. of 1900, to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; and Act V., amending the Whipping Act. The Indian Articles

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 1897.	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	£ 1,020,000	27 May, 1875.
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	82,698	11,537,040	2,546,000	26 Feb., 1869.
Mysore, The Maharaja of	27,936	4,843,523	1,230,000	1 Feb., 1895.
Salutes of 19 Guns.				
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	6,784	954,901	270,000	31 Oct., 1868.
*Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	29,047	3,378,774	937,000	3 July, 1886.
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	8,400	1,091,689	570,000	12 July, 1886.
*Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	80,900	2,543,952	450,000	12 Sept., 1885.
Kalat, The Khan of	106,000	220,500	51,000	15 Aug., 1893.
Kolhapur, The Raja of	2,855	913,131	273,000	17 Mar., 1884.
Meywar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	12,753	1,863,126	247,000	21 Dec., 1884.
+Travancore, The Maharaja of	6,730	2,557,736	589,000	19 Aug., 1885.
Salutes of 17 Guns.				
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	17,285	650,042	107,000	25 Mar., 1866.
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1,982	640,303	183,000	1900.
Bikanir, The Maharaja of	23,173	831,955	143,000	19 Aug., 1887.
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	2,220	295,675	48,000	28 Mar., 1889.
Cochin, the Raja of	1,362	722,906	128,000	23 Oct., 1895.
+Jaipur, The Maharaja of	15,579	2,823,966	455,000	18 Sept., 1830.
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1,242	156,587	34,000	14 Aug., 1886.
Kotah, The Maharao of	3,784	526,267	168,000	11 June, 1889.
Kutch, The Rao of	6,500	558,415	175,000	1 Jan., 1876.
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	34,963	2,582,178	343,000	11 Oct., 1895.
Patiala, The Maharaja of	5,951	1,583,521	438,000	1900.
Rewah, The Maharaja of	13,000	1,503,176	107,000	4 Feb., 1880.
Tonk, The Nawab of	2,552	380,069	82,000	30 Dec., 1867.
Salutes of 15 Guns.				
Alwar, The Maharaja of	3,144	767,786	191,000	5 June, 1892.
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1,946	211,641	18,000	1842.
Datia, The Maharaja of	836	185,728	67,000	10 Dec., 1880.
Dewas, The Senior Raja of	155	77,922	23,000	1861.
Dewas, The Junior Raja of	134	65,723	24,000	23 May, 1892.
+Dhar, The Raja of	1,739	167,504	53,000	May, 1860.
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of	1,154	279,890	83,000	9 Feb., 1873.
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1,447	165,400	16,000	28 Sept., 1846.
Idar, The Maharaja of	1,900	302,134	42,000	26 Dec., 1868.
Jaisalmir, The Maharawal of	16,062	115,701	8,000	12 April, 1891.
Khairpur, The Mir of	6,109	131,937	80,000	April, 1894.
Kishengari, The Maharaja of	858	125,516	41,000	1900.
+Orchha, The Maharaja of	1,933	333,389	60,000	15 Mar., 1874.
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	886	87,975	28,000	18 Feb., 1890.
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	2,702	30,500	4,000	April, 1874.
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1,964	190,836	27,000	16 Sept., 1875.
Salutes of 13 Guns.				
+Benares, The Raja of (not a Ruling Chief)	581	117,650	64,000	30 April, 1865.
Jaora, The Nawab of	1,307	578,054	157,000	Aug., 1863.
Kuch Behar, The Maharaja of	945	551,249	215,000	27 Feb., 1889.
Rampur, The Nawab of	985	137,442	47,000	31 July, 1862.
+Tipperah, The Raja of	4,086			

* 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.

1 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.

of War were amended by Act I. of 1900; and the rate of conversion of currency in the Army Acts was laid down by Act XIX of 1899, which has become an Annual Act. Indian Companies were empowered to establish branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom by Act IV. of 1900. The last passed was the Punjab Land Alienation Act (XIII of 1900) had long been under discussion and is designed to check the permanent transfer of agricultural land from the hands of agriculturists to those of the money-lending and commercial classes.

In the Provincial Legislatures in 1899 and 1900 there were:—The Calcutta and Darjeeling Municipal Acts in Bengal; Bombay Civil Courts Act Amendment Act in Bombay; Madras Acts providing for the registration of births and deaths in rural districts, securing compensation for improvements to tenants in the Malabar district, and reforming the law relating to the management of the property of incapacitated persons. In the North-West Provinces there was a Court of Wards Act and a Municipalities Act; and in Burma the Acts passed dealt with Gambling, Ferries, the Military Police and the Rangoon Police.

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 1st August, 1901, 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 1901 will probably be about 50. 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, and show due diligence. Application for admission to the examination must be made on or before the 1st July, 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

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 India 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 E. 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 *Public Works Department* is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill (President Col. J. W. Otley, C.I.E., B.E.; for staff see page 263) from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, in respect of Natives, from the Civil Engineering colleges in India. About 50 students are admitted yearly to Coopers Hill College. Candidates must be between 17 and 21 on 1st July of the year of admission. The course begins in September. Applications for admission should be made not later than 15 June. After three years, 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 generally twelve each year. For students in the College in 1901 the number will be 19, and one appointment in the Accounts Branch *Indian Public Works Department* (commencing salary Rs. 3,600 a year) will also be offered.

Candidates for the *Telegraph Department* enter the college in the same manner, but are nominated for appointment at the end of the first year, and undergo a special course during the second year. The number of appointments to be made in 1901 will probably be five. The commencing salary is Rs. 3,600 a year. The *Forest Department* of India is recruited from this country; an examination will be held on 25 June, 1901, conjointly with that for the *Indian Police Department*, though the qualifying subjects are not identical. In 1901, eight appointments will be offered for competition, the limits of age being 17 and 20 on the 1st of June, 1901. Applications should be made to the Revenue Department of the India Office before 1st May, 1901. 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. 3,000 a year. On 25th June, 1901, an examination, combined with that for Forest appointments (see above), is to be held in England for 17 appointments to the Indian Police, for Madras, Bombay, and North-West Provinces and Oudh four each, Bengal and Punjab two each, and Central Provinces one. Candidates must be between 19 and 21 on 1st June, 1901, and applications must be sent before 1st May, 1901, 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 *Indian Medical Service* take place generally in February and August. The number of appointments made after each examination has usually 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 Ss. a day, to cover cost of maintenance. The commencing salary in India is Rs. 4,200 a year; the highest medical appointment 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. 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. Applications for appointment should be made to the Secretary of State. 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*. 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 three Bishops (others whose names will be found at page 457 are not Bishops on the Establishment),

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.

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, 59 Pall Mall, S. W.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1898 AND 1899.

The notation *Rx.* has now been abandoned in Indian finance. The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		1897-98.	1898-99.
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue:</i>			
Land Revenue.....	£	17,122,428	£18,306,208
Opium		3,453,181	3,516,887
Salt		5,729,483	6,066,581
Stamps		3,224,695	3,193,433
Excise		3,659,636	3,828,948
Provincial Rates.....		2,482,193	2,614,762
Customs.....		3,094,197	3,201,441
Assessed Taxes		1,253,643	1,281,461
Forest.....		1,159,676	1,239,912
Registration.....		324,363	294,117
Tributes (Nat. States)....		539,353	606,468
Total.....	£	42,102,848	£44,455,218
<i>Interest</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>580,644</i>	<i>£76,285</i>
<i>Post Office, Telegraph, Mint:</i>			
Post Office.....	£	1,252,775	£1,276,045
Telegraph.....		872,712	720,536
Mint		121,370	51,954
Total.....	£	2,246,857	£2,048,535
<i>Receipts by Civil Departments:</i>			
Law and Justice.....	£	442,123	£451,611
Police.....		298,887	290,803
Marine.....		133,816	127,109
Education.....		145,012	153,808
Medical.....		60,071	57,548
Minor Departments		69,012	70,055
Total.....	£	1,148,926	£1,151,024
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Superannuation	£	225,169	£208,568
Stationery & Printing....		53,336	53,083
Exchange		—	28,623
Miscellaneous		315,701	338,957
Total.....	£	594,206	£679,236
<i>Railways:</i>			
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	£	12,696,340	£13,075,980
Guaranteed Companies } (Net Traffic Receipts)		1,467,595	2,055,115
Subsidised Cos. (Interest)		9,926	29,439
Total.....	£	14,173,861	£15,160,534
<i>Irrigation:</i>			
Major Wks.: Direct Repts.	£	1,585,163	£1,475,287
„ Port. of Land Rev. } due to Irrigation		643,158	672,505
Minor Works & Navigtn.		151,583	160,924
Total.....	£	2,379,909	£2,308,716
<i>Buildings and Roads:</i>			
Military Works	£	35,041	£36,156
Civil Works		408,958	433,827
Total.....	£	443,999	£469,983

476 *The British Empire in India—Revenue and Expenditure.*

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS— <i>contd.</i>		EXPENDITURE— <i>contd.</i>	
		1897-98.	1898-99.
<i>Receipts by Military Depts.: 1897-98. 1898-99.</i>			
Army: Effective	£463,430	£514,245	
„ Warlike Operations	49,982	27,632	
„ Non-effective	73,445	74,407	
Total	£583,957	£616,284	
Total Revenues.....	£64,257,207	£67,535,815	
EXPENDITURE.			
		1897-98.	1898-99.
<i>Direct Demands on the Revenues:</i>			
Refunds & Drawbacks...	£189,563	£202,889	
Assignments & Cmpens. ...	1,027,832	1,013,420	
<i>Collection Charges, viz.:</i>			
Land Revenue.....	2,791,696	2,703,038	
Opium	1,592,667	1,582,191	
Salt	315,811	310,457	
Stamps	101,176	98,455	
Excise.....	160,304	162,009	
Provincial Rates.....	35,020	37,158	
Customs	140,919	143,265	
Assessed Taxes	21,519	21,875	
Forest	667,617	650,478	
Registration.....	165,260	163,674	
Total	£7,209,384	£7,100,949	
Interest on Debt.....	£6,615,627	£6,505,132	
Deduct amt. chargeable } to Railways	£3,909,268	£4,047,632	
And to Irrgn. Works..	856,166	875,129	
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	£1,850,193	£1,672,971	
Int. on other Obligations	£343,488	£344,577	
Total	£2,193,681	£2,017,548	
<i>Post Office, Telegraph, & Mint:</i>			
Post Office.....	£1,148,473	£1,150,126	
Telegraph	693,364	634,421	
Mint	58,815	75,667	
Total	£1,900,652	£1,910,214	
<i>Civil Departments:</i>			
Gen. Administration.....	£1,316,422	£1,306,782	
Law and Justice	2,837,136	2,735,297	
Police	2,821,586	2,787,143	
Marine (inc. River Nvgn.)	443,695	428,824	
Education	1,053,983	1,065,702	
Ecclesiastical	115,964	113,955	
Medical	902,899	1,077,763	
Political	621,523	601,991	
Minor Departments	355,913	369,380	
Total	£10,470,121	£10,486,837	
<i>Miscellaneous Civil Charges:</i>			
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	£294,579	£287,340	
Civil Furlough Allow- ances	188,149	260,072	
Superannuation	2,600,807	2,653,579	
Stationery & Printing ...	480,433	477,399	
Exchange	644,157	—	
Miscellaneous	155,566	165,973	
Total	£4,363,636	£3,844,363	
<i>Famine Relief & Insurance:</i>			
Famine Relief	£3,550,332	£26,703	
Cons. of Protective Rys. ...	—	460,235	
„ „ Irrig. Works	25,011	7,780	
Reduction or avoidance of debt	—	295,825	
Total	£3,575,343	£791,543	
<i>Construction of Railways</i> (in addition to that under <i>Famine Insurance</i>)			
	£2,523	£968	
<i>Railway Revenue Account:</i>			
State Rys. (Wkg. Exp.)	£6,134,135	£6,656,861	
„ „ (Int. on Debt)	3,631,897	3,749,929	
„ „ (Annuities in pur. of Rys.)	1,712,419	1,714,016	
„ „ Int. chargeable agst. Cos. on advances ...	277,371	307,603	
„ „ (Int. on Cap. despd. by Cos.)	795,835	822,876	
Guar. Cos. (Srpls. Profits)	84,143	255,489	
„ „ (Interest)	2,160,717	2,167,998	
Subsidised Companies } (Land, &c.)	75,840	69,603	
Miscellaneous Ry. Exp.	10,819	16,224	
Total	£14,883,175	£15,783,699	
<i>Irrigation:</i>			
Major Wks. : Wkg. Exp.	£594,746	626,929	
„ „ Int. on Debt	856,166	875,129	
Minor Wks. & Navigtn.	645,098	626,898	
Total	£2,096,010	£2,128,956	
<i>Buildings and Roads:</i>			
Military Works	£775,993	£807,649	
Civil Works	2,830,293	3,104,682	
Total	£3,606,291	£3,912,331	
<i>Army Services:</i>			
Army: Effective.....	£12,199,038	£12,234,698	
„ Warlike Operations	2,599,447	722,759	
„ Non-effective ...	3,029,763	3,043,869	
Total	£17,819,253	£16,001,326	
<i>Special Defence Works:</i>			
	£15,059	£974	
Total Expenditure	£68,135,133	£63,976,708	
Add (+) or deduct (-) net amount added to or withdrawn from Provincial Balances, as total Prov. Exp. fell short of or ex- ceeded total Prov. allotments	- £305,119	+ £978,234	
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	£67,830,014	£64,954,942	
In addition to the above expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1898-99, not charged to revenue, of £2,843,617 on State Railways, and of £435,696 on Irrigation Works, making a total of £3,279,315.			
The total revenue and expenditure for the year 1898-99 may be classified in the following manner:			
<i>Receipts:</i>		<i>Expenditures:</i>	
<i>In India—</i>		<i>In India—</i>	
Imperial ...	£48,744,627	Imperial ...	£30,041,117
Provincial	15,770,327	Provincial	15,613,233
Local	2,840,300	Local	2,997,395
In England ..	242,561	In England ..	16,303,197
Total ..	£67,595,815	Total ...	£64,954,942
The amounts received and expended in the several Provinces in the year ended 31 March, 1899, are shown in the next table, the cost of the troops in the Madras and Bombay commands being included in the expenditure in those Presidencies, and the remaining military expenditure being given under India.			

PROVINCES.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
India	£12,271,834	£16,055,168
Bengal	13,759,575	6,596,451
N.-W. Provinces } & Oudh	8,335,695	4,046,553
Punjab	6,240,098	3,534,726
Burma	4,659,560	2,975,281
Central Provinces...	1,701,459	1,123,703
Assam	963,225	811,791
Madras	9,524,318	6,833,233
Bomb. (with Sind) ..	9,906,630	6,674,833
Total in India	£67,353,254	£48,651,745
England	£242,561	£16,393,197
Total	£67,595,815	£64,954,942

The following is a Table of Revenue and Expenditure for 1842-43, and for each tenth year since, and for 1898-9, together with the totals of 57 years between 1842-3 and 1898-9, the values being stated in millions of tens of rupees. 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. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.
1842-43	13'56	2'09	5'75	—	1'20	22'60
1852-53	16'19	5'09	5'82	—	1'51	28'61
1862-63	19'57	8'06	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	9'50	17'66	13'05	8'19	70'27
1892-93	24'90	7'99	25'36	22'15	9'77	90'17
1898-99	27'46	5'73	30'29	26'91	11'04	101'43
Total	1148'4	396'72	852'24	428'65	332'15	3158'19

EXPENDITURE.

	Collection.	Civil Adminn.	Interest.	Army.	Public Works.	Famine, Rel.&Ins.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	M. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.
1842-43	5'28	5'22	2'47	10'61	19	—	'00	23'87
1852-53	6'56	6'48	3'30	11'09	'55	—	—	27'98
1862-63	8'49	7'38	5'47	14'89	5'97	—	1'11	43'32
1872-73	7'34	9'57	5'86	15'50	10'33	—	6'18	54'78
1882-83	8'49	11'04	4'77	18'36	20'31	1'50	5'13	69'66
1892-93	9'46	14'26	4'37	23'42	32'08	1'50	5'97	91'00
1898-99	10'65	15'73	3'03	24'01	32'75	1'19	10'11	97'47
Total	456'11	560'46	244'96	935'21	708'21	40'94	210'05	3205'97

During these 57 years there have been 25 years of surplus and 32 of deficit, the net deficit amounting to 47'78 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 36'23 millions to the total of deficits. Since 1862, there have been 21 years of surplus and 16 of deficit, yielding a net deficit of only £100,000, or a net surplus of over £3,000,000 if we count as surplus what has been charged against the revenues but not spent otherwise than in reduction of debt, under the head of Famine Insurance. Under this head has also been charged about £8,000,000 spent on construction of railways and irrigation works designed to protect the country against famine. The year 1899-1900 also yielded a surplus of £2,552,800

(revised estimate). The budget for 1900-01 was made for a small surplus, but the forecast has been completely upset by the great famine. The annual burden of taxation in India is calculated to be less than 1s. 8½d. per head of population, if the land revenue demand which is of the nature of rent be excluded. Including land revenue it would slightly exceed 3s. 3½d.

THE INDIAN DEBT.—The following table shows the assets and liabilities on 31 March, 1900:

Assets.	£
Railways constructed by the State	70,468,000
" purchased " "	59,236,000
Irrigation Works	22,829,000
Loans to Corporations, &c.	8,714,000
Advances to Railway Companies...	9,543,000
Cash Balances in India	8,821,000
" " England	2,224,000
	£181,835,000

Liabilities.	£
Debt in India	74,983,000
England	124,144,000
Other Obligations	12,969,000
Total	212,096,000
Deduct Assets	181,835,000
Excess of Liabilities over Assets, in India and in England	£30,261,000

The charge for Interest and its distribution is shown in the table of Expenditure on the preceding page.

In 1899-1900 there was a slight reduction of debt, both in India and England: and £6,500,000 of India sterling bills, which fell due, were replaced by similar bills, at average rates varying from £2 10s 2d. to £4 2s. 11d. per cent.

In 1900-1901 a Loan in India of £2,000,000 has been raised at 3½ per cent., at an average price of about 94 per cent., and a loan of £3,000,000 (at 3 per cent.) has been raised in England at £95 10s.: India sterling bills were re-issued at £95 10s. 2d. and £3 16s. 7d., and additional bills to the amount of £500,000 were also issued. The purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway also resulted in a large addition equally to the assets and liabilities of the State.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE: The principal coin in use in 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 used to be 1'858s. With silver at about 28½. the oz. (as in 1900) and the rupee at 1s. 4d. rupees are valued at 50 per cent. beyond the value of the silver of which they consist. Previously to June 1893, when the Indian Mints were open by law to the free public coinage of silver into rupees, the rupee circulated at its intrinsic value. The legislation of that date closed the mints, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time, however, the rupee continued to fall, going in 1894 even as low as 1s. 1d., with silver at 23½d. per oz. It subsequently rose, and since January 1898 has been practically stable at 16½. This rate has now a legal sanction, since an Act passed in 1899 makes the British

sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign (=1s. 4d. the rupee); the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount.

Consequently, in Returns to Parliament, Indian financial figures are now given in £ sterling, the rupee amounts being converted at the above rate. As a result "Loss by Exchange" ceases to be a prominent and disturbing feature of Indian Budgets.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy is grown in parts of Bengal and of the North-West Provinces and Oudh and in the Central India Native States. The area of opium cultivation in the Ganges Valley in 1898-99 was 564,000 acres. The manufacture is a Government monopoly. The price paid to the cultivators for their produce is Rs. 6 for seer, or 2 lbs. At the Government Agencies at Ghazipur and Patna, the juice which has been sent in, 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, 1899, 39,450 chests were thus sold for export, at a rate of Rs. 1,055 per chest. The sales realised £2,776,000. In addition £839,000 was derived from the duty (Rs. 500 a chest) on opium grown in the Native States of Central India on its entry into the Bombay Presidency. This opium is called Malwa opium, and is also exported for the most part to China. There was also a revenue of £152,000 in respect of opium issued to the Excise department for consumption in India. The total opium receipts thus amounted to £3,817,000, the expenditure, almost wholly in Bengal, amounting to £1,582,000.

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 1898-99 is stated at 35,777,000 maunds, yielding a net revenue of £5,756,000. The consumption was more than in any previous year.

RAILWAYS, &c.—Excluding the 73 miles of lines in French and Portuguese territory, the number of miles open for traffic on 31st March, 1900, was

23,690; 13,670 miles on the standard (5 ft. 6 in.) gauge, 9,495 on the metre gauge, and 597 miles on other gauges. In addition to the open lines there were 3,027 miles of line then under construction, or already sanctioned for construction. Of these 733 miles were sanctioned in 1895-1900. The total amount of capital expended on the open Railways (including steamboat service and ferries, but excluding lines in French and Portuguese territory) up to 31st December, 1899, was £199,685,000 (converting the rupee at 1s. 4d.) of which £143,781,000 represented the cost of standard gauge lines and £45,793,000 lines on the metre gauge; the percentage of working expenses on gross earnings averaged 46½ on standard gauge lines and 50 on the metre gauge lines, and the percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay on open lines 5¼ and 5¾ respectively. The year's net receipts on the Indian railways in 1899 were £10,138,000, or a return of 5·36 per cent. on the capital against £9,607,000, or a return of 5·37 per cent. in 1898; the number of passengers increased 6·79 per cent. to 163 millions, and the goods traffic by 11·68 per cent. to 40½ million tons. The apparent net loss to the State on the working of the railways in India is calculated at £620,000 in 1898-99, and at £8,000 in 1899-1900. The loss accrues owing chiefly to payments to Companies at contract rates of exchange above the actual rate. Moreover this result is arrived at after charging as part of the year's expenditure sums of £213,000 in 1898-9 and £222,000 in 1899-1900 on account of the redemption of capital, and after charging the railway account with interest at the rate of 4 per cent., though the Indian Government raises money in England at 3 per cent. or less; and after charging interest on the cost of lines still under construction and not yet open. The total capital expenditure on railways in India was £6,945,000 in 1898-99, and £6,854,000 in 1899-1900. In 1900 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was purchased by the State by the issue of annuities. On Irrigation works the Government up to 31 March, 1899, have laid out a capital of £25,830,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, gave a return to the State in 1898-99 of about 6¼ per cent.

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 31st March.	GROSS REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			NET REVENUE IN INDIA. Col. 1-4.	NET EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND. Col. 5-2.	SUB-PLUS. 9.	DEFICIENCY. 10.
	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.				
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1889..	81,212,220	484,468	81,696,678	59,795,003	21,954,657	81,669,660	21,507,207	21,470,189	37,018	—
1890..	84,598,760	426,443	85,085,203	60,060,805	21,512,365	82,473,170	21,025,222	21,025,222	2,612,033	—
1891..	85,221,551	520,008	85,741,549	61,397,459	20,656,019	82,053,478	23,824,092	20,135,521	3,688,171	—
1892..	98,773,360	369,923	99,143,283	65,763,836	22,911,912	88,675,748	23,009,524	22,541,989	407,535	—
1893..	89,819,707	352,731	90,172,438	64,844,035	26,161,815	91,006,850	24,975,674	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	25,794,938	—	1,540,998
1895..	94,814,831	372,598	95,187,429	65,712,671	28,775,648	94,494,319	20,090,160	28,403,550	693,110	—
1896..	97,977,005	393,162	98,370,167	69,377,831	27,458,338	96,836,169	28,599,174	27,065,176	1,533,998	—
1897..	93,586,471	543,270	94,129,741	69,005,508	26,234,255	95,239,763	23,985,903	25,690,985	—	1,705, 22
1897-8..	96,139,282	302,717	96,442,004	76,481,391	26,319,824	102,801,215	19,657,896	25,017,107	—	5,359,211
Total for years.	902,389,223	4,144,583	906,533,806	659,840,640	247,096,944	906,946,584	242,539,583	242,952,361	9,031,865	9,444,643 Net 412,778

In this year over 12 million acres were irrigated from Government canals.

There are more than 80,000 square miles of Forests reserved and scientifically worked by the State in British India, besides about 30,000 square miles of forests managed by the State which may hereafter be reserved. The forests yielded in 1898-99 a net revenue of £492,000. The length of Telegraph lines in India on 31st March, 1899, was 51,769 miles, on which the number of messages was nearly 5½ millions. They yielded in 1898-99 a revenue of 377 per cent. on their capital cost of £4,348,000. In addition the Indo-European Telegraph Department gave a profit of 6·03 per cent. on its capital of £770,264. The Post Office, which conveyed 477 millions of letters, post-cards, and newspapers, &c., was worked at a net profit to Government of £125.

ARMY.—The actual strength of the Army of India on the 1st April, 1899, is shewn in the statement below.

For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies, including such corps as the Khyber Rifles, and by about 170,000 Native Police, officered mainly by Europeans. In addition, the Native Army Reserves numbered 17,000 men (infantry), and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by Native States contributed nearly 18,000, of whom 8,000 were cavalry, besides transport corps and sappers. Further, there were European and Eurasian volunteers to the number of 31,000, of whom 28,000 were declared efficient. There were no military operations on the part of the Indian Army in 1898-9. In the autumn of 1899 a force of British troops was despatched from India to South Africa, and nearly a year later Indian troops were sent to China to co-operate in the relief of the Peking legations.

The Indian army is now under a single Commander-in-Chief, and is divided, as is shown below, into four Lieutenant-Generals' commands:—

ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY OF INDIA.

PUNJAB COMMAND.			
<i>British.</i>			
Cavalry (3 regiments)	1,875		
Artillery (22 batteries and companies)	3,172		
Infantry (14 battalions)	14,743	19,790	
<i>Native.</i>			
Cavalry (15 regiments)	9,564		
Artillery (6 batteries)	2,407		
Infantry (40 battalions)	36,535	48,306	
BENGAL COMMAND.			
<i>British.</i>			
Cavalry (3 regiments)	1,854		
Artillery (27 batteries and companies)	4,202		
Engineers	41		
Infantry (15 battalions)	15,718	21,815	68,096
<i>Native.</i>			
Cavalry (11 regiments)	6,967		
Artillery (2 batteries and companies)	777		
Sappers and Miners (8 companies)	1,345		
Infantry (25 battalions)	22,949	32,038	
MADRAS COMMAND.			
<i>British.</i>			
Cavalry (2 regiments)	1,268		
Artillery (15 batteries and companies)	2,367		
Engineers	54		
Infantry (10 battalions)	10,308	13,997	53,853
<i>Native.</i>			
Cavalry (3 regiments)	1,793		
Artillery (native drivers, &c.)	391		
Sappers and Miners (9 companies)	1,522		
Infantry (32 regiments)	26,250	29,956	
BOMBAY COMMAND.			
<i>British.</i>			
Cavalry (1 regiment)	643		
Artillery (24 batteries and companies)	3,818		
Engineers	53		
Infantry (11½ battalions)	11,614	16,128	43,953
<i>Native.</i>			
Cavalry (7½ regiments)	4,653		
Artillery (2 batteries and companies)	780		
Sappers and Miners (5 companies)	901		
Infantry (31 regiments)	24,264	30,598	46,726
Hyderabad contingent (6 Regts. Cav., 4 Batt. Art., ■ Battns. Inf.); Bodyg., etc. ....	.....	.....	8,159
TOTAL	{ British Troops	73,939	219,454
	{ Miscellaneous Officers	788	
	{ Native Troops	145,627	

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. Another ship of large tonnage was ordered in 1899, to replace the "Warren Hastings," wrecked three years ago. The troopship service between England and India is carried out by hired steamers. The principal officers and ships of the R.I.M. are as follows:—

Director of the Royal Indian Marine and Resident Transport Officer, Bombay, Capt. W. S. Goodridge, B.N., A.D.C.
Assist. ditto, Capt. W. Chandler.
Deputy ditto (Calcutta), Capt. G. Wilson.

The business of the Indian Troop Service is under the superintendence of the Director of Transports at the Admiralty.

[The R.I.M. Troopships carry no armament: the figures below denote tonnage and indicated horsepower].

Canning, 2246 (1077), troopship, Bombay. Comm. A. J. G. Piffard.
Olive, 2722 (2304), troopship, Bombay. Comm. G. T. Baugh.
Dalhousie, 1524 (2202), troopship, Rangoon. Comm.

Lawrence, 4 guns (6 pdr.) 902 (1277), despatch vessel, Persian Gulf. 1st Lieut. W. G. Beauchamp (in command).
Mayo, 1125 (2157), Port Blair. Commander, C. F. Fletcher.
Minto, 960 (2028), Bombay. Lieut. A. W. McArthur (in command).

BOMBAY DOCKYARD (7 docks).—Staff-Officer, Comm. G. E. Holland; Constructor, R. Watson; Inspector of Machinery, F. O. Gadsden.
CALCUTTA DOCKYARD (9 docks).—Staff-Officer, Comm. T. A. L. de Berry; Constructor, T. Avery; Inspector of Machinery, C. Fuller.

EDUCATION suffered in 1897-98 owing to the famine and plague, but recovered partially in 1898-99. when the institutions numbered 150,000 and the scholars 4,338,000, of which only 402,000 were females. 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. Of the total expenditure on education of £2,407,000 £739,000 came from fees, and £1,103,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds.

The INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES in 1898-99 were 757 in number, with a total population of 15,833,000, and an income from taxation of over £2,037,000, and from other sources of £2,401,000. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative, for the management of local interests. Half of their expenditure of £2,108,000 in the year was devoted to Civil works, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

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 23 to 25 days. The postage rate for letters to any part of India or Burma is 1d., and for cards 1d.; news-

papers, 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.

For Indian Weights and Measures see Index.

N.B. A lac (lakh) is 100,000; a crore is 100 lacs.

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:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Lus Bela	Rx. 60,759	Rx. 26,338	Rx. 64,044	Rx. 16,139
Khelat	70,005	50,497	81,487	62,582
Kandahar	357,705	268,756	453,477	287,451
Zhob & Loralai	11,084	55,959	19,636	59,415
Kabul	21,230	312,266	187,055	272,348
Tirah	16,277	20,297	2,176	31,829
Bajaur	310,072	426,375	4,974	753,512
Kashmir	881,453	903,977	1,166,802	935,984
Ladakh	76,010	45,686	49,736	29,819
Thibet	191,478	153,603	199,299	143,365
Nepal	2,140,981	1,606,350	2,474,754	1,537,325
Sikkim	56,864	42,298	59,962	38,699
Bhutan	16,187	17,883	19,580	19,216
Western China	165,907	199,953	195,469	238,398
Siam	79,998	68,755	52,331	53,947
N. Shan States	434,630	295,249	473,800	450,252
S. Shan States	456,371	491,692	428,666	434,456
Karenni	190,214	63,270	265,544	52,226
Zimmé	275,336	169,996	252,392	173,364
Total (including other countries)	6,092,943	5,289,725	7,058,707	5,640,278

The total for this trade has increased 27 per cent. in four years.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA.*

The course of trade with India is shown by the fact that in the last 50 years Indian exports of merchandise have exceeded the imports by 1,137 million Rx., while in the same period the net imports of treasure have amounted to 530 millions.

The trade of 1899-1900 was prosperous for the first half of the year till the failure of the mon-

* Aden is not a part of India for purposes of trade statistics. The trade of Aden in 1898-99 was valued at \$5,622,000, of which over 3 millions were imports. Aden is a great emporium for the commerce of the Arabian and African coasts.

	1897—98.	1898—99.	1899—1900.
	£	£	£
Imports of Private Merchandise	46,177,775	45,586,895	47,141,241
„ Government stores	2,920,248	2,480,791	3,061,745
Total Merchandise	49,098,023	48,067,686	50,202,986
„ Treasury	13,687,078	11,930,408	13,982,457
Total Imports	62,785,101	59,998,094	64,185,443
Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures	62,524,063	72,900,184	70,475,902
„ Foreign Goods (re-exports)	2,500,781	2,274,464	2,195,105
„ Government Stores	63,672	52,168	71,423
Total Merchandise	65,088,521	75,199,816	72,742,430
„ Treasury	4,765,765	4,940,947	5,364,258
Total Exports	69,854,286	80,140,763	78,066,688
Total Sea-borne Trade	132,639,387	140,138,857	142,232,131
Net Exports of Merchandise	15,997,498	27,132,100	22,539,444
Net Imports of Gold	3,272,300	4,335,605	6,293,114
„ „ Silver	5,648,987	2,653,856	2,385,085
Net Imports of Treasure	8,921,313	6,989,461	8,678,199
Balance: Net Exports	7,069,185	20,142,663	13,861,245
Rupee paper encased for payment of interest in England	-1,690,000	-59,000	-495,000
Total surplus Exports	5,379,185	20,083,669	13,366,245
Remittances by Government (Bills and Tel. Transfers)	10,335,000	19,397,000	19,447,889
Excess of remittances by Government over surplus Exports	4,955,815	666,669	6,081,641
Amount borrowed in Sterling	8,734,000	—	—

soon brought on famine, and as a further consequence due to disbursements for famine relief, a stringent money market. Trade in these conditions was larger than might have been anticipated.

The balance of trade for the past 3 years is shown above.

By the Tariff Act of 1896, goods imported pay generally a duty of 5 per cent., but cotton yarn and cotton sewing thread are exempted from duty; the tax on other cotton goods is 3½ per cent. 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 Re. 1 a maund (82 lbs.) in Burma, and Rs. 2·8 annas in the rest of India. Iron and steel goods, 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. Under Act XIV. of 1899, bounty-fed sugars pay on import into India countervailing duties calculated according to the amount of the bounty given. Opium grown in the Native States pays duty on crossing the land frontier into British Indian territory; and opium not covered by Government pass pays Rs. 24 per seer of 80 tolas.

In 1899-1900 the number of vessels entering from and clearing to foreign countries, was 8,528, of 8,627,486 tons. Of this tonnage, approximately 65 per cent. was from or to the United Kingdom, and British possessions; and 83 per cent. of the total was under the British flag.

The value of the coasting trade, imports and exports being added together, amounted to

£54,000,000, or 18 per cent. more than in 1898-99. The increase was due to the great demand of the famine districts for grain.

The following statement exhibits the principal articles of the foreign trade of India in 1899-1900, Government transactions being excluded:

IMPORTS.	£	EXPORTS, (excluding re-exports, amounting to £2,195,000)	£
(000 omitted)		(000 omitted)	
Cotton goods and yarn ...	19,635	Rice ...	8,731
Metals (excluding hardware and cutlery) .	3,120	Hides and skins	6,976
Oils ...	2,284	Seeds ...	6,745
Sugar ...	2,251	Cotton ...	6,618
Railway plant .	1,851	Tea ...	6,061
Machinery, &c.	1,695	Cotton yarns and cloth ...	5,516
Woollen goods	1,172	Opium ...	5,469
Provisions ...	1,125	Jute ...	5,381
Liquors ...	1,065	Wheat ...	2,863
Hardware and cutlery ...	1,060	Jute manufacts.	2,088
Apparel ...	976	Indigo ...	1,795
Silk (man.) ...	753	Wool (raw & man.)	1,004
Spices ...	611	Coffee ...	990
Drugs, narcotics, &c. ...	559	Lac ...	750
Coal, &c. ...	540	Teak ...	607
Glass ...	511	Oils ...	579
Dyes, &c. ...	429	Silk (raw & man.)	552
Salt ...	408	Pulse, &c. ...	471
Silk (raw) ...	384	Provisions ...	411
Chemicals ...	300	Manures ...	409
Government Stores	3,062	Fodder, &c. ...	381
		Spices ...	366

The following table shows the distribution of Indian sea-borne trade among other Countries in 1899-1900.

COUNTRIES.	MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports and Exports.	
	£ (000 omitted).	
United Kingdom	53,257	
China { Hong Kong.....	6,126	
{ Treaty Ports.....	4,415	
Germany	6,144	
United States	5,907	
Straits Settlements.....	5,157	
France	5,127	
Japan	4,571	
Egypt	3,737	
Belgium	2,513	
Ceylon	3,273	
Austria-Hungary	2,733	
Italy	2,335	
Mauritius	1,787	
Russia	1,683	

For the five months April to August 1900 the foreign trade of India shows the following diminutions compared with 1899-1900:—

Imports of merchandise, decrease £28,000, or 1 per cent.; treasure, decrease £1,530,000, or 29 per cent.

Exports of merchandise, decrease £3,517,000, or 12 per cent.; treasure, decrease £157,000, or 7 per cent.

The output of the 147 collieries in India in 1898 was 4,605,000 tons. The 176 cotton mills at work, representing a capital of £10,000,000,

contained 4,456,177 spindles, and produced 502,617,000 lbs. of yarn (mostly of two counts) and 98,658,000 lbs. of woven goods; the 33 jute mills contained 253,858 spindles. There were also 4 woollen and 8 paper mills, and 27 breweries. With regard to other industries particulars are not so precise.

The *Home Charges* amounted in 1898-99 to £16,050,636, thus:—Railway Revenue Account, including Railway Debt, £5,873,689; Interest and Management of Debt, other than that for Railways, £2,826,068; Stores, £873,612, of which £57,142 were Marine, and £503,012 Military; Army Effective charges at home, including troop-ing service, amounted to £1,067,745, and non-effective charges to £3,095,117; Civil and Marine non-effective charges aggregated £1,251,567; Furlough payments amounted to £625,699 of which £302,549 were under the head of Military. The cost of the India Office was £180,424. The Home charges for 1899-1900 are estimated at £16,249,700 and for 1900-01 at £17,071,500.

The *ROYAL COMMISSION* on Indian expenditure, appointed in 1895, at length reported in 1900 (*Cd.* 131). The first chapter of the report deals with the financial machinery of the Indian Government, and passes reflections on the system of control and audit, and suggests some changes. The second chapter reviews the growth of Indian expenditure during 33 years, making criticisms and suggestions in matters of detail. The third chapter is concerned with the apportionment of expenditure on common interests between England and India. The Report of the majority of the Commission recommends generally a liberal treatment of India in such matters; and, in particular, proposes grants to be made by the Imperial Government to the amount of £293,000

PARTICULARS REGARDING POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.

—	Total Population.	BY SEX.		BY RELIGION (MINOR RELIGIONS OMITTED).			
		Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.
British India ...	221,172,952	112,542,739	108,630,213	155,171,943	49,550,491	7,095,398	1,491,662
Native States ...	66,050,479	34,184,557	31,865,922	52,559,784	7,770,673	35,963	792,718
Total India ...	287,223,431	146,727,296	140,496,135	207,731,727	57,321,164	7,131,361	2,284,380

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 150,000 (INCLUDING CANTONMENTS) IN 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	219,467	168,691	49,405	1,206	165
Delhi	102,579	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	31,364	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	175,246	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

annually, this sum being composed of £50,000 in aid of the charge for the India Office, £108,000 as half the military charge for Aden, £5,000 increased contribution to the charge of the Persian Mission, and £130,000 as half the cost of the transport of the troops to and from India.

There is a Minority Report which recommends various administrative changes tending to a diminution of expenditure, and goes beyond the recommendations of the Majority Report in the matter of expenses to be taken over by the Imperial Government from the Indian Exchequer.

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		Increas. per cent. 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	2,897,491	8.41	151	163
Coorg	1,583	22,357	26,806	178,302	173,055	-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	2,830,723	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	71,346,937	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
Burma { Lower	87,957	677,362	869,132	3,739,771	4,658,627	24.67	43	53
Upper	83,473	—	554,472	—	2,946,933	—	—	35
Chief Commissioners—								
Assam	49,004	859,388	1,118,885	4,881,426	5,476,833	11.3	105	112
Central Provinces	86,501	2,336,976	2,158,668	9,838,791	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	2,185,505	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	80,900	—	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	8,059,298	16.35	100	116
Madras	9,609	685,447	726,966	3,344,849	3,700,622	10.63	353	385
Bengal	35,834	505,546	584,912	2,786,446	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	3,860,761	4,263,280	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.) 30,458; Manipur (area 8,000 sq. m.) 250,000 (estimated); British Baluchistan 145,417; Cis-Salween Shan States (area 44,000 sq. m.) 375,962; Burma Frontier Tracts 115,493; and Rajputana Hill Tracts 204,221; making a total of 1,122,571. To this again may be added for French possessions 282,923, and for Portuguese possessions 561,384; making a grand total for all India of 289,187,316.

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	481,008	428,737	44,562	212,261	224,185	2,010	3,846	422,851
Buddhist	3,479,300	3,543,591	219,085	1,428,323	1,831,891	15,935	76,210	3,452,346
Zoroastrian (Parsis) ...	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	139	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.

FRENCH and Portuguese possessions in India are described on page 471. 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 and north-east Africa; (2) the independent States of Persia and Siam; (3) the dependencies of Russia, of China, of France, 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 1899-1900 was Rs. 24,747,541; the imports amounting to Rs. 15,373,245. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, and from export and import duties levied at the frontier, amounts to about Rs. 1,50,00,000. 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 fol-

lowed 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 our Gurkha regiments. The army of Nepal numbers about 35,000 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.

Khatmandu (Pop. 51,000)—*British Resident*, Lt.-Col. W. LochRs. 2,500
Transit, 20 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 Dharma 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 assigned districts of Pishin and Thal Chotiali and is a province of British India; (2) the country inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes; (3) the Bori and Zhob valleys and the Khan of Kalat's assigned districts of Quetta, Nushki (assigned in 1899), and the Bolan, 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 Chiefships of Las Bela, and 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 Summiani, Kalamat, 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 Karan. Mir Khudadad Khan, G.C.S.I., who was Khan of Kalat from 1857 to 1895, was deposed in the latter year. 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. A trade route from Quetta to Persian Seistan along the north of Baluchistan has recently been opened up, and traffic along it shows a steady growth.

Khan's Capital, Kalat. Head-Quarters of the British Administration, Quetta.

Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I.Rs. 4,750 per mensem.

Telegrams 3s. 7d. or 3s. 3d. ■ word.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir, His Highness Abdur Rahman Khan, Zia-ul-Millat-wad-Din, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., s. 1830, b. 1845; has four sons, of whom Sardar Habibulla Khan, G.C.M.G., is the eldest, and Sardar Nasrullah Khan, G.C.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 whole northern boundary from Persia to China has been settled in agreement with Russia and demarcated, the Oxus from Lake Victoria (Wood's Lake) to Khaniab forming part of this frontier. Within these limits Afghanistan 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. The country is divided into five provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan with Kafiristan and 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, Uzbeks, &c. All are Sunni Mohammedans except the Hazarachs and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shiite sect, and the Kafirs, who are idolators, except in so far as the Amir has recently succeeded in converting them to Islam. The Amir has by degrees reduced all the tribes to subordination. 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 considerable, but few mines are worked. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but lately the Amir has been improving the means of communication in his country, particularly where they may serve military purposes. 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. In 1881 they passed into the hands of the present Amir, only the chief passes between Afghanistan and India being retained under British control. The boundaries between the territories under the Amir and those under British influence were finally settled in 1895. The trade of Afghanistan with India is valued at about £800,000. It is restricted by the Amir's oppressive trade policy. The Amir's revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to one crore (10 million) rupees. He receives a subsidy of £120,000 a year from the Government of India, and has received from the same source considerable quantities of arms. The Amir has a large army; his regular troops numbering perhaps 60,000 men; with the help of English engineers he has started factories for the manufacture of guns, rifles, and cartridges. He also engages in other industrial and commercial enterprises. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, an agent at Peshawar, and a business agent.

CAPITAL, Kabul. Other cities, Khulum, 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, Lt.-Col. Hafiz Muhammad Navaz Khan, 15th B. C.

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Shah Muzaffer-ed-Din Mirza, b. 25 March, 1853; succeeded 1 May, 1896.

Heir-Apparent, (or Vali-Ahâ), Mohammed Ali Mirza, Gov. of Azerbaijan, b. 1872; procl. 12 June, 1896.

Prime Minister (Sadr Azam), H. H. Ali Asghar Khan, Amir Sultân, Sadr Azam.

Min. for Foreign Affairs, H. E. Mushir-ed-Dowleh. Interior, H. E. Dabir-ul-Mulk.

War, H. H. Amir Khan, Sardar.

Commerce, H. E. Gayem Magame.

Justice, H. E. Amin Khalvat.

Envoy Extra. and Min. Plen. in London, Gen. Mirza

Mohamed-Ali-Khan Ala-es-Sultané, Amir

Tooman, 4 Buckingham Gate, S. W.

Occurrence, Mirza Mehdi Khan, Moin-d-Vezach.

2nd Sec., Mirza Abdul Gaffar Khan.

3rd Sec., Mirza Hocein Khan.

Consul-General, Harry Seymour Foster, M.P.

Ditto for Scotland, Sigismund Moritz.

Persia, called by the natives Iran, is situate 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 to 9,000,000. The greater part of the country is an elevated table-land, 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 over 18,000 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 Ahwaz has been thrown open to foreign navigation. Messrs. Lynch Bros. run a fortnightly steamer to Ahwaz. The Upper Karun from Ahwaz 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 for several years to come. Cart-roads have been made or are in progress from Tehran, Tabriz, to Resht on the Caspian, to Ahwaz on the Karun, and to Kum; also between Meshed and Askhabad 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 jewels 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 imports of Great Britain by this route were valued at £297,000 in 1899. The trade through Afghanistan between Persia and India has been quite ruined by the Amir's fiscal policy, but a new route has been recently opened up from Quetta through Bauchistan 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, exclusive of what passes up the Shat-ul-Arab to Basra, is mainly with India and the United Kingdom. In 1899 it amounted to nearly 5¼ millions sterling in value, of which nearly 3 millions represented the share of India and the

United Kingdom, most of the remainder being local. The exports consist of silk, tobacco, wool, carpets, opium, gums, hides, dates, &c. The Imperial Bank of Persia is an English Company, which has its head office at Tehran and branches in the chief cities. These are, with their populations, Tehran (210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (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. For several years past Persian trade and revenues have suffered from a series of bad harvests. The total revenue has been calculated at 55,369,516 krans (= £1,652,820), and the expenditure at 42,233,472 krans (= £1,260,700) for the year 1888. The sea customs of the southern ports have lately been taken over by Belgian officials under the Persian Government. The estimated receipts are £400,000. The foreign debt of Persia consists of about £2,300,000 at 6 p. c., borrowed in 1900 from the Russian Banque de Prêts, under the guarantee of the Russian Government, and secured on the customs. There is a proposal to revise the tariff of import duties. The kran is a silver coin weighing 71 grains, and has depreciated relatively to gold with the fall in silver. In 1899 the exchange was about 53 krans to the £1. 10 krans = 1 tuman. The weights and measures in use in the country are not uniform. Direct imports from U. Kingdom, 1899.. £368,165
Direct exports to ditto, 1899 143,027

CAPITAL, Tehran. Population, 210,000.	
<i>Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir Arthur</i>	
Henry Hardinge, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Sec. of Legation, C. A. Spring Rice	850
Military Attaché and Oriental Secretary, Ast. Mil. Attaché, Capt. C.V. Schneider, I.S.C.	450
2nd Sec., C. Alban Young	360
3rd Sec. (Acting) Hon. F. O. Lindley	
Physician, T. F. Odling, C.M.G.	600
Vice-Consul, Thos. George Grahame	350
Fars, &c.—Cons.—Gen., Lt.-Col. M. J. Meade	Rs. 2,750 per mensem
Bushire—Vice-Consul, John C. Gaskin	Rs. 350 per mensem
Bunder Abbas—Vice-Consul, Lieut. Vere de Vere Hunt	
Mohammerah—Vice-Cons., Wm. McDouall ..	£350
Ispahan—Consul, John R. Preece, C.M.G. ...	560
Yezd—Vice-Consul, M. M. Ferguson	
Kerman—Consul, Major Percy M. Sykes ...	
Meshed—Political Agent and Cons.—Gen., Lt.— Col. Henry M. Temple ..	Rs. 3,000 per mensem
Assist. to Polit. Agent, Khorassan, and Consul, Capt. J. F. Whyte	Rs. 700 per mensem
Resht & Astrabad—Consul (vacant)	£600
Tabreez—Cons.—Gen., Cecil G. Wood	650
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, Khoualonnorn, b. 21 Sept., 1853; succeeded 1 Oct., 1868.
Crown Prince, Prince Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, b. 1880; *procl.* 17 Jan. 1895.

Foreign Minister, H. R. H. Krom Luang Dewawongse.

Envoy Extra. and Min. Plen. in London, Phya Prasiddhi Salakar, 23 Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.

Councillor of Legation, Fredk. Verney, 6 Onslow Gdns., S.W.

Interpreter, Edward H. Loftus.

Attache,

Consul-Gen., Ja. Riches, 6 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.

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, 1895, the main central part of Siam, including the basins of the Rivers Menam, Petcha Buri, and Petru, 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 area of Siam may be taken at 220,000 square miles, with a population variously estimated between 7½ 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. 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 occupation. 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. Of merchandise the

chief export is rice; teak and other woods, marine products, pepper and cattle, and hides are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are cotton and piece goods and yarn, silks, gunny bags, kerosine, sugar, opium, hardware and cutlery, steel and iron goods, machinery, &c. 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), Singapore, and with Burma. Bangkok is connected with Paknam by rail; an important line to Korat is completed, and a line westwards to Petchaburi has been commenced, while one northwards to Chiengmai is under contemplation.

The currency is the tical, of which the value in 1900 was about 1s. 2d. In the north-west of Siam the Indian rupee is current.

Revenue and expenditures	each about £2,000,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1899	196,411
Exports to United Kingdom, 1899	18,055
Total Imports at Bangkok, 1899	2,532,137
Total Exports at Bangkok, 1899	3,123,775

Nearly 85 per cent. of this trade is with Great Britain, Singapore, Hong Kong, and India.

Indian land trade with Siam was valued in 1899-1900 at £530,000.

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population, 600,000.

Minister Resident & Consul-Gen.,

.....	£1,600
Consul, W. J. Archer	800
Vice-Consuls, C. E. W. Stringer, John Stewart	
Black	£450 & 400
1st Assistant, T. H. Lyle	400
2nd Assistant, T. F. Carlisle	350
Student Interpreters, G. H. Moor, £300;	
W. A. R. Wood, £300; W. N. Dunn, £300	
Medical Attendant, P. A. Nightingale, M.D.	300
Chengmat—Consul, W. R. D. Beckett	.....
Kedah—Consul, C. W. Kynnersley, C.M.G.	

Parcels (Bangkok only), per lb. 10d.; telegrams, per word, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 7d.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE Russian provinces of Central Asia are Trans-Caspia, with an area of 383,618 square miles, and a population of 352,000; 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 Krasnovodsk on the Caspian, goes through Merv, crosses the Oxus at Charju, and passes through Bokhara to Samar-cand. Since 1895 it has been continued to Andijan and Tashkent. A branch from Merv on the Trans-Caspian line to Kushk on the Afghan frontier (180 miles in length) was also opened in 1899. It brings the Russian system of railways within 80 miles of Herat, and about 450 miles from the Chaman terminus of the Indian railway system. The connection of Tashkent with the main Russian system by a line to Orenburg or one to Omsk is under contemplation. The Central Asian railway has been the means of greatly increasing the Russian trade 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 45,000 men, besides a few native irregulars. 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 Uzbegs, 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 the 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 Uzbegs. 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, silk, 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 to Yunnan-fu is through French territory by the Red River. Commencement has been made with the construction of a railway from Laokai in French territory, where the Red River first becomes navigable, to Yunnan-fu; and a line to Laokai from Haiphong, the chief port of Tonkin, is in contemplation. The disturbances in China in 1900 have caused obstruction to the progress of the Yunnan-fu railway. There are competing routes through Burma. A part of Yunnan is most easily reached from Bhamo. The Indian railway system is being extended to Kunlong Ferry, on the Salween, from which a route to Yunnan-fu and thence into Szechuen, with a branch to Talifu, is said to be practicable. Another route for a railway has been suggested through Chiengmai and Northern Siam. More important routes at present are by river up the Canton or West River, or by the Yang-tze-kiang. 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. Both provinces are reputed to be rich in minerals, and the latter has a large and busy population. The chief imports into Yunnan are raw cotton, cotton yarn and piece goods. British Consuls have been lately appointed to Ssumao and Momein (Teng-yueh) in Yunnan. Opium and tin are the chief exports. 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 Kuenlun in the north and the Himalayas on the south. The capital, Lhassa, 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 nearly £350,000. There are as yet no British representatives in Tibet, but a treaty port has been opened at Yatung, beyond the Sikkim frontier. 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 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 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.

Consuls: Teng-yueh (Momein): P. F. Hauser £800
Ssumao: E. F. Bennett, £800.
Special Assistant to Resident in Kashmir:
Kashgar: Mr. G. Macartney.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

French India. See page 455.

French Indo-China.—These possessions, which have three times the area of France, consist of Cochin-China, Cambodia, Tonquin, Annam, and the Laos country. The administration is in the hands of a civil governor-general, assisted by a lieutenant-governor for Cochin-China, and residents for Tonquin, Annam, Cambodia, and Laos. Affairs are directed by a permanent Commission consisting of the governor-general, the general commanding, the lieutenant-governor, the director of finance, the procureur-general, and the directors of customs and of commerce and agriculture. 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, 1834; 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. In 1900 the territory of Kwang-Chi-Wan, acquired from China, was added to the French possessions under the Governor-General of Indo-China. Cochin-China is wholly annexed and directly administered by French officials. Annam is a protected Native State. The administration, of the Chinese mandarin type, is in the hands of the King and his officials. The Court is at Hué, where also the French Resident supervises the government. The customs are under the management of French officers. 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, which is also described as a protectorate, the direction of affairs is in the hands of the French Resident and his subordinate officials. The French possessions extend northwards to 25° 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 are estimated as below:—

	Area. Square miles.	Pop.
Cochin-China	23,082	2,252,034
Cambodia	38,600	1,500,000
Annam and Laos ...	100,000	6,000,000
Tonquin	34,740	12,000,000
Total	196,422	21,752,034

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 Tonquin, 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 as far as Chinese territory; but it is not likely to develop into an important commercial route; the Red River, which is ascended by steamers as far as Laokai on the Chinese frontier, and which carries an increasing trade with Yunnan and the Black River. Much has been done towards improving the canal and road communications in the deltas, and lines of railway are in process of construction between Hanoi and the Chinese frontier, Hanoi and Haiphong, and Hanoi and Ninh Dinh. Others from Saigon to Khanhoa, Tourane to Hué, and Ninh Binh to Vinh are about to be commenced. A railway from Yunnan City to the navigable portion of the Red River is also being undertaken by a French company in Chinese territory; and will no doubt be supplemented by a French line from Haiphong to Laokai. The export trade of Indo-China has increased 50 per cent. in three years. Far the largest export is that of rice. The trade in 1899 was valued at—Imports, 111,250,000 francs; and Exports, 128,500,000, in addition to a land trade with Yunnan of 12,604,000 francs. The share of France is about one-half the imports and one-fifth exports. French imports into Indo-China have increased 20 to 44 million francs since the introduction of the protective tariff in 1894. The French army of occupation numbers about 8,000, in addition to 12,000 native troops.

Imports from the United Kingdom in 1899, £81,258; Exports to ditto, £166,836.

CAPITAL of Cochin-China, Saigon. Pop., 17,235.
Gov.-Gen. of Indo-China—M. Paul Doumer.
Lieut.-Gov. of Cochin-China—M. Picanon.
H. B. M.'s Consul—C. F. Tremlett.

Telegrams, 5s. 1d. a word (*via* 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).
Resident-Supérieur—M. Ducos.

CAPITAL of Annam, Hué. Population, 30,000.

King—Tkunthai.
Resident-Supérieur—M. Brière.

Telegrams, 5s. 10d. a word (*via* Turkey, 5s. 8d.).
 CAPITAL of Tonquin, Hanoi. Population, 70,000.

Regent—Hoang-lao-Khai.
Resident-Supérieur—M. Fourès.

Telegrams, 6s. 3d. a word (*via* 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 included a concession for a railway from Jibuti to Harrar and on to Adis Ababa.

This railway is now under rapid construction. The population of the protectorate is perhaps 50,000. 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 France.

Jibuti: Gouverneur—M. Bon'houre; Envoy to the Court of the Emperor Menelik of Ethiopia, M. Lagarde.

Réunion: Gouverneur—M. Samary.

British Consul—J. T. Piat (acting) £1,500

ARABIA AND TURKISH DEPENDENCIES.

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, of the spread of cholera or plague among Muhammadan pilgrims. The European Governments are accordingly interested in the improvement of the sanitary condition of the pilgrimage.

British Possessions. ADEN, PERIM, and protected chiefships.—Of old time Aden has been an important trade centre, lying on the Red Sea trade route between Europe and the East. Its scanty rainfall required a special system of water supply; its water reservoirs date from B.C. 1730. Aden trade flourished before the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route. Its greatest decadence was before the British occupation in 1839. With the opening of the Suez Canal it has acquired more than its old importance; it is now a great coaling station, a great emporium for the whole trade of Southern Arabia, its imports and exports being valued at 5½ to 6 million sterling a year, and one of the strongest fortified naval stations commanding the Red Sea route. Aden and Perim—a small island in the narrow strait leading into the Red Sea, which was occupied in 1857—are legally part of British India (see page 441). Aden is the centre of a British protectorate over the neighbouring Arab tribes from Perim to Muscat territory at Ras Sair, which are in subordinate treaty alliance with the Government of India. In this sphere of protectorate are also the *Kooria Nooria* Islands—valuable for their guano—and the island of *Sokotra*, with an area of 1,000 square miles and a population of 5,000. In 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 truce 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. Between Ras Sair and the Persian Gulf lies the territory of 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 a considerable trade, mostly British and British Indian, valued at 5½ million dollars. Behind Muscat territory and the semi-independent Arab tribes on the littoral of the Gulf lie the districts of El Hasa and Nejd, which form part of the *Turkish Pashalik of Basra*, with detached garrisons at El Bidaa and some other ports. This Turkish province extends northwestwards as far as 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 Shat-el-Arab and its branches is considerable; much of it is carried by the vessels of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. The trade of Baghdad with Europe and America in 1899 was valued at £618,000 for exports and £1,253,000 for imports. Imports from India were valued at £193,000 in addition. At Bussorah the imports are declared at £1,190,000, and the exports at £1,135,000 in 1899. The Pashaliks of Basra 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 Basra are now included the districts of Amara, Muntafik, 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 *H'iaz*, in which are included the sacred cities of Mecca and Medinah, the home of Muhammad, 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 Jeddah trade, almost wholly imports, was valued at £666,000 in 1897, that of Hodeida at £1,418,000.

Aden: Political Resident—Brig.-Gen. H. E. Penton, per mensem Rs. 3,000

Muscat: Political Agent & Consul—Capt. P. Z. Cox, Rs. 1,267 per mensem + £80 per annum.

Persian Gulf, Bushire: Political Resident & Consul-General for Fars, &c.—Lieut.-Col. M. J. Meade, per mensem Rs. 2,750

Baghdad: Polit. Res. & Cons.-Gen. in Turkish Arabia—Major P. J. Melvill, per mensem Rs. 2,500

Bussorah (Basra): Consul—A. C. Wratislaw, £700

Jeddah: Consul—G. P. Devey £700

V.-Con.—Shaikh Muhammad Hussein, per mensem Rs. 400

Hodeida: Vice-Consul—

Telegrams, per word, Aden and Hejaz, 3s. 9d.; Yemen, 4s. 4d.; Bushire, 2s. 5d. (or 2s. 1d. *vid* Turkey). Parcels, to Aden, 1st lb. 1s.; then per lb. 8d. to 11 lbs.

Greater Britain in the East.

(Other than the Empire of India.)

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 Greater Britain.

Postage.—Except to the Dominion of Australia and Rhodesia, the rate is *1d.* the half-ounce to almost all of the British Colonies and Possessions.

Parcels.—Full particulars of the rates are given on pp. 454.

Imports and Exports.—In the statistics denoting the value of the trade from the home country, the term "Domestic Imports," means Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and is exclusive of Foreign and Colonial merchandise re-exported.

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 1795 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. 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 is still important, but tea has in the last few years entirely usurped the place held by the former as the principal export. Other products are cinchona, cocoa, cardamoms, vanilla, and cinnamon, which was in Dutch times a Government monopoly and the most important product of the island. In 1899, the chief exports were coffee 2,337,400 lbs., tea 129,661,908 lbs., cinchona 633,228 lbs., and cinnamon 4,399,423 lbs.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1893, in acres, were rice, 647,910; other grain, 105,962; tea, 424,856; coffee, 19,023; cocoanuts, 864,296; cinchona, 749; cinnamon, 46,119. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Manaar, 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 1899 a revenue of Rs. 1,091,795.

There are 298 miles of railway open, and in 1899 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.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	Rs. 25,138,669	Rs. 25,913,142
Public expenditure ..	22,841,852	24,950,940
Public debt, 1899	£3,445,840 and Rs. 3,253,192	
Total imports	Rs. 97,893,058	Rs. 111,992,319
Total exports	85,372,622	101,575,907

Domestic Imports from U. K., 1899:—	
Apparel, etc.	£45,902
Coal and Fuel	1,195,015
Cottons	236,988
Machinery	£124,252
Metals	1,205,233
	£1,385,454

Exports to United Kingdom, 1899:—	
Cocoa	£131,094
Nuts for Oil	1,735
Oil	245,443
Plumbago	£225,344
Cinnamon	76,341
Tea	3,739,916
	£5,077,758

CAPITAL, Colombo. Population, 120,000.	
Governor, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	Rs. 80,000
A <i>de</i> <i>de</i> Camp, Lt. C. O. E. Nicholson.	
Priv. Sec., R. Ponsonby	3,000
Comm'g. Forces, Maj.-Gen. F. T. Hobson ..	23,480
Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G.	
1st Assistant do., H. L. Crawford	24,000
	12,000

2nd Assistant, H. White	Rs. 7,500
Auditor-Gen., W. T. Taylor, C.M.G.	18,000
Treasurer, C. E. D. Pennyquick	18,000
Govt. Agent, W. Prov., F. R. Ellis	16,000
" Central " H. Wace	16,000
" Northern " R. W. Levers	18,000
" N. West " F. C. Fisher	16,000
" Southern " G. M. Fowler	14,000
" Eastern " C. A. Murray	14,000
" N. Cent. " L. W. Booth	10,000
" Uva " C. T. D. Vigors	10,000
" Sabaragamuwa, E. M. Byrk	12,000
Surveyor-General, F. H. Grinlinton	12,000
Director Pub. Wks., F. A. Cooper	15,000
Postmaster-General, H. L. Moysiey	14,000
Collector of Customs, H. H. Cameron	16,000
Chief Justice, Sir John Winfield Bonser ..	27,500
Senior Puisne Judge, A. C. Lawrie	18,000
Junior do., Hon. Monieriff	18,000
District Judge, Colombo, D. F. Browne ..	16,000
" " Kandy, J. H. de Saram	16,000
" " Galle, J. F. de Livera	15,000
" " Jaffna, C. E. Wilmot	14,500
Attorney-General, Chas. Peter Layard	18,000
Solicitor-General, P. Rama Nathan, C.M.G. ..	10,000
Registrar-General, S. Haughton	12,000
Director Public Instruction, S. M. Burrows ..	10,000
Princ. Med. Off., Maj. A. Perry, R.A.M.C.	12,000
Prisons & Police, Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G. ..	16,000
Manager Railways, W. T. Pearce	15,000

The MALDIVIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, ■ 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 Mohamedans. The islands are poor and unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowry shells, cocoanut oil, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant 6,300 miles; transit, 20 days. 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 wholesouthern portion, comprising with Johore about 40,000 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. Christmas Island, also in the Indian Ocean, was formally annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900. The colony has an entire area of about 1,500 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 1899 amounted in Singapore to 108·60 inches, and in Penang to 131·22 inches.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	\$5,071,282	\$5,200,025
Public expenditure ..	4,587,357	5,060,614
Public Debt (1 Dec.)...	nil.	nil.
*Total imports	248,110,547	283,939,452
*Total exports	212,308,029	239,054,727
Imports from U. K. ...	31,904,164	29,389,082
Exports to U. K.	28,385,028	47,015,143

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 ■ 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 ■ 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.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Col. Sir Frederick Cardew, K.C.M.G. (with entertainment allowance £800)	£5,000
A.-de-C.,	\$3,000

Comm. Troops,	
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir James Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G.	10,800
Resident Councillor of Penang, Hon. Charles Walter Sneyd Kynnersley, C.M.G.	9,600
Do., Malacca, Hon. J. K. Birch	7,800
Attorney-General, Hon. W. R. Collyer	7,800
Solicitor-General, J. A. Harwood	5,400
Treasurer, Hon. F. G. Penney	7,800
Auditor-General, Hon. E. C. H. Hill	7,800
Colonial Engineer, Hon. A. Murray, C.E.	7,800
Chief Justice, Sir William Henry Lionel Cox	13,500
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, W. Egerton (Singapore) ..	6,000
Do. A. T. Bryant (Penang)	6,000
Princ. Civil Medical Off., (vacant)	7,200
Protector of Chinese, W. Evans	6,000
Master Attendant, Commander C. Q. G. Craufurd, R.N. (retd.)	6,000

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by ■ narrow strait about three-quarters of ■ mile in width: its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 206 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,

■ Exclusive of coasting traffic.

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 1899 (including inter-settlement trade), amounted to \$407,579,302, the value of exported tin being \$31,463,830.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1899, exclusive of native craft, was 9,480 with a tonnage of 8,825,173. The total for the whole colony was 17,259, with a tonnage of 13,187,010. The total native craft entered at all three ports during the same year was 15,466 (tonnage, 593,195). 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 free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, spirits, wines and beer consumed in the colony; 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, Kédah. Area, 107 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 1899 (including inter-settlement trade), amounted to \$130,502,479; the export of tin from the port being \$24,764,658 in 1899. Population (1891), 235,618.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kédah in 1798, 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 Pérak, 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.

Revenue (1875, \$118,000) 1899..... \$424,201
 Aggregate trade, 1899..... \$4,318,213
 Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 24 days.
 Penang and Malacca, 24 days. Telegrams 4s. 6d.
 (or via Turkey) 4s. 3d. per word.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they are the States of Pérak, Sélángor, 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. Under the Colonial Loans Act, 1899, the sum of £500,000 was advanced for the purpose of railway construction in these states.

High Commissioner, Col. Sir Frederick Cardew, K.O.M.G. (Singapore).
 British Resident-General, Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham, K.O.M.G. (Selangor) .. \$15,000
 Judicial Commissioner, Laurence C. Jackson, Q.C. \$9,600

(1) Pérak 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, 1898, \$4,575,842. The chief town is Taiping, in the district of Larut. Railways are in operation: Port Weld to Taiping 8 miles; Taiping to Ulu Sapetang 9 miles, and from Teluk Anson via Ipoh to Enggor 68 miles, with an extension partly completed to Taiping and Prai, about 70 miles; with a further extension of 50 miles to join the system of Pérak and Selangor. Imports (1898) \$10,759,095; Exports \$16,702,278.

British Resident, W. H. Treacher, C.M.G. ... \$10,800

(2) Selangor, with an area of 3,500 square miles, and a population of over 150,000, lies immediately south of Pérak, and, like that State, depends largely for its prosperity upon its tin-mining. Liberian coffee, coconuts and pepper are being planted with success. The revenue in 1898 was \$3,862,439. 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 38¼ miles, with a branch line from Kwala Lumpur to Kajang 16 miles long. Fresh sections to connect Klang with Kwala Klang, and from Kuala Kubu to Tapah in Pérak (65 miles) are under construction. Imports (1898), \$13,045,127, exports, \$13,779,941.

British Resident, John Pickersgill Rodger, C.M.G. \$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. Revenue (1893), \$701,334. Twenty-three miles of railway connect Seramban, the administrative centre of the confederation, with Port Dickson on the Malacca coast, and 24 miles are building to connect with the Selangor system. The cultivation of Liberian coffee is attracting considerable attention. Imports, 1898, \$2,165,169; Exports, \$3,199,435.

British Resident, E. W. Birch, C.M.G. \$7,200

(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., 1898, \$224,852; Imports, \$1,147,054; Exports, \$1,559,349.

British Resident, Arthur Bulter \$6,000

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of 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, and of a portion of the mainland of China leased by the British Government for 99 years, the lease dating from June 9, 1898. The island is about eleven miles long and from two to five miles wide, with an area of 30½ square miles, the whole colony comprises an area of about 252½ square miles. The island lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (the Li-ū 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; and the Kwanzai g peninsula, being the southern part of the province of that name, by a lease signed June 9, 1838. 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, sandalwood, 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 1898 shipping to the extent of 8,453,983 tons entered the port.

The population of the island in 1898 was estimated at 254,500, of whom about 240,000 were Chinese. The white residents, including the garrison, numbered about 14,000.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony, and the Chinese are fully alive to the advantages arising therefrom. In 1898 there were 109 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 8,522 pupils. There were also many private schools, attended by about 2,900 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 (1898), 248,710.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	\$2,918,159	\$3,610,143
Public expenditure.....	2,841,805	3,162,792
Public debt, 1 Jan.....	£341,799	£341,799
Imports from U. K.	2,225,115	2,688,609
Exports to U. K.	723,637	1,831,256

Governor, &c., Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G. ... £5,000

A.-de-C., Capt. Viscount Suidale.

Commander of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. W. J.

Gascoigne, C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G. ...	\$10,800
Treasurer, &c., Hon. A. M. Thomson	6,000
Attorney-General, Hon. W. M. Goodman	8,400
Director of Public Works, Hon. R. D. Ormsby	7,400
Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Carrington, C.M.G.	13,500
Puisne Judge, His Honour A. G. Wise	8,400
Registrar Supreme Ct., J. Norton-Kyshe ...	5,400
Police Magistrate, T. Sercombe-Smith	6,000
Captain Supt. Police, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.	5,760
Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. R. Atkinson, M.B.	4,800
Harbour-Master, R. Murray Rumsey, R.N. ...	5,400

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *vid* Suez Canal; transit, 36 days. Telegrams, 5s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. or (*vid* Turkey) 5s. 5d. and 5s. 7d. per word.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

Owing to the occupation by the Russian Government of Port Arthur, Great Britain obtained the lease (for so long a period as this Russian occupation should last) of a port in the Shangtung province named Wei-hai-Wei, situated in about 37° N. and 122° E. This port is opposite Port Arthur in the gulf of Pechili, and included in the lease is the island of Liu Kuntao and a strip of land round the mouth of the harbour ten miles in breadth. An infantry regiment of Chinese, with British officers, is being raised to assist in the defence of the port.

Col. on the Staff for R.E., Col. A. R. F. Dorward, C.B., R.E., D.S.O.

Comdr. Chinese Regt., Lt.-Col. H. Bower, I.S.O.

BORNEO.

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 1,846,000, consist-

ing chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). Formerly the greater part of the island was independent under a Sultan of Borneo now represented by the dependent Sultan of Brunei. British intercourse with the Sultan was marked in 1848 by a treaty ceding to Great Britain the island of Labuan, which at that time formed part of his dominions. In 1842 a British subject, obtained the concession of a tract on the west coast round the town of Sarawak, and various extensions were obtained in after years. About 1830, the Dutch East India Company, which had previously established trading settlements in the island, commenced to extend its territory, and rather more than two-thirds of the island is now included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. Over the remainder of the island a British Protectorate has been established; the whole of the northernmost corner forms the territories of the British North Borneo Company; on the north-west is the dependent kingdom of Brunei, and the western and south-western portion forms the dependent kingdom of Sarawak. 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. The principal towns of Dutch Borneo are Banjarmassin in the south and eastern administrative districts and Pontianak in the western.

Imports from the U. K.	1898. £20,750	1899. £24,953
Exports to the U. K.	1,501	1,251

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

The territories of the British North Borneo Company extend over the northern part of the island, from the Sipitong River on the west to 4° 10' on the east coast, together with all the islands within three leagues. By an arrangement with the British Government, dated 1 Jan, 1890, the administration of the neighbouring British island, Labuan, was transferred from the Colonial Office to the Company. The total area of the Company's territories 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 original concession was made 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 (1899, \$1,862,434), hemp, cinchona, 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 constructing from the west coast to the interior.

CAPITAL, Sandakan; population of Sandakan Bay, 6,319.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	\$457,820	\$542,919
Public expenditure	642,178	410,299
Total imports	2,419,087	2,456,999
Exports	2,381,851	3,439,550

High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Territories of the British North Borneo Company and for Brunei and Sarawak, Col. Sir Frederick Cardew, K.C.M.G. (Singapore).

Consular Agent, Sandakan, Alexander Cook.
 Governor, Hugh Clifford, C.M.G. £12,000
 Resident, Kudat, E. Barnaut

Principal Medical Officer, Dr. G. M. Harrison, 1,800
 Office of the British North Borneo Company, 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C. Sec. H. G. Forbes.
 Sandakan is distant 9,500 miles. Transit, average 35 days. Telegrams, 4s. 10d. to 5s. and 5s. to 5s. 3d. per word.

BRUNEI.

Sultan, His Highness Hasim Jalilal Alam Akamaddin, ebnul Almarhom Sri Paduka Maulana, al Sultan Omar Ali Saefuddin, succeeded May, 1885.

A native state on the west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 3,000 square miles. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of about 5,000, and is built entirely on the water, communication being possible only by boat. A trading steamer calls monthly on its way between Labuan and Singapore.

H.B.M. Consul at Brunei, Arthur L. Keyser.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan. Telegrams sent by post from Labuan.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.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. Bampfylde...	\$6,000
" 3rd Division, Hon. H. F. Deshon...	5,400
Commandant, [Vacant]	4,400
Treasurer, Hon. H. C. Brooke-Johnson	\$3,500
Postmaster-General, A. K. Leys	3,000
Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, &c., H. D. Ellis	£550
Principal Medical Officer, A. J. G. Barker	\$4,800

The Sarawak territory lies on the west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 500,000, 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, bees-wax, birds' nests, gold, silver, diamonds, anti-mony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper.

Revenue, 1899, \$851,438; Expenditure.. \$843,230
Imports, 1899, \$3,281,609; Exports\$4,476,006

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Distance from London 8,700 miles; transit 30 to 35 days. Telegrams sent by post from Labuan.

LABUAN

is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat. and 115° 15' E. long. 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, the annual export being about 50,000 tons. The trade 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, béche-de-mer, wax, sago, &c.). There are four 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; a rifle range is often utilized by passing ships of the Royal Navy.

The government is administered by the Governor of the British North Borneo Company's territory.

CHIEF CITY, Victoria. Population, 5,853.

Public revenue, 1899, \$47,340; Expenditure, \$54,073
Total imports, 1899, \$1,112,184; Exports, \$746,931

Governor, Hugh Clifford, C.M.G.

Police Magistrate and Treasurer, G. M. O'B. Horsford.

Medical Officer, R. E. Adamson, M.B., C.M.

Postmaster, W. Boyd.

Labuan is distant 9,100 miles, *via* Suez Canal; average transit 30 days.

Telegrams, 4s. 10d. and 5s. per word.

Dates of some Events in the History of Greater Britain.

Newfoundland discovered	<i>Circa</i> 1500	India transferred to the Crown, 1st Sept. ...	1858
Virginia taken possession of by Raleigh.....	1584	Slavery abolished in U.S.A.	1862
India; First Adventure from England	1591	THE DOMINION OF CANADA	1867
British E. I. Company Incorporated	1600	Abyssinian War.....	1868
Barbados first settled.....	1605	Transportation of convicts abolished	1868
Massachusetts founded by English Puritans	1620	Ashantee War	1733-74
Nova Scotia settled by the Scottish	1632	QUEEN PROCLAIMED EMPRESS OF INDIA ...	1876
Maryland settled by Eng. Roman Catholics	1634	Cyprus occupied	1878
Madras founded	1640	First Transvaal Campaign	1881
Jamaica taken from the Spaniards	1655	End of Afghan War (cost £23,500,000)	1882
Bombay ceded to Charles II. by Portugal ...	1662	British Occupation of Egypt	1882
New York conquered from Dutch & Swedes	1664	Military Operations in the Soudan	1884-91
Pennsylvania settled by the Quakers	1682	Burmese Empire entirely annexed	1886
William Dampier landed in Australia	1686	Jubilee of Queen Victoria	1887
Calcutta purchased.....	1698	Zululand became a British possession	1887
Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards.....	1704	British South Africa Co. chartered	1889
Canada taken from the French	1759	Western Australia a self-governing colony	1890
Bengal, Berar, and Orissa ceded	1765	First Matabele War	1894
Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay	1770	British Guiana-Venezuela dispute	1895
United States; first so styled 9 Sept.	1776	The Pamir Convention.....	1895
New South Wales settled.....	1787	Chitral Expedition	1895
Impachment of Warren Hastings	1788	Ashantee Campaign	1895
United States' independence acknowledged	1793	Dr. Jameson's Raid	1895
Battle of Seringapatam; death of Tippoo...	1799	Second Matabele War	1896
Malta acquired by conquest	1800	Dongola Expedition	1896
Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) organized..	1803	Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria; Colo-	
Cape of Good Hope taken from the Dutch...	1806	nial Premiers entertained	1897
Mauritius taken from the French	1810	Discovery of Gold in the Klondyke.....	1897
Ceylon acquired	1815	Re-conquest of the Soudan.....	1898
West Australia formed into a province	1829	Occupation of Wei-hai-Wei	1898
Slavery in British Colonies abolished	1833	"Cape to Cairo" line reached Buluwayo ...	1898
South Australia formed into a province	1834	Anglo-Russian Chinese Treaty	1898
Accession of Queen Victoria	1837	Anglo-French Niger Convention	1898
Electric Telegraph first constructed	1838	Australian Federation Bills passed.....	1899
Aden captured and settled	1839	Anglo-French Sudan Convention	1899
New Zealand made a separate colony	1841	Second Transvaal Campaign; Home and	
Hong Kong taken from the Chinese.....	1841	Colonial Volunteer contingents sent	1899
The Punjab formally annexed	1849	Anglo-German Samoan Agreement.....	1899
Queensland formed into a province	1850	Defeat and death of the Khalifa	1899
Victoria formed into a province.....	1850	Sudan Railway extended to Khartoum	1899
First International Exhibition	1851	Annexation of Orange Free State and	
Second Burmese War; Pegu annexed	1852-53	Transvaal	1900
Oude annexed; Lord Canning Viceroy	1856	Anglo-German Chinese Treaty.....	1900
Mutiny commenced at Meerut, 10th May ...	1857	THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.....	1901

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, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The country possesses great mineral wealth, and coal, gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, petroleum and asbestos are produced, while iron, phosphates, salt, graphite, &c., occur; the total value of the minerals produced in 1898 was about \$38,000,000. 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, the North-West Territories, and the Yukon 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 754,193, 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. During the military operations in South Africa 1899 a Canadian Contingent, 1,000 strong, was sent by the Dominion Government, and a special corps fitted out and dispatched by Lord Strathearn to fight for the Mother Country in line with contingents from the Australasian and other Colonies.

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. Montreal, the largest city in the Dominion, has a population of nearly 300,000 (or with suburbs 350,000), and Toronto, the capital of Ontario, has over 200,000 inhabitants. Ottawa, the political capital, has doubled its population in the last 15 years and now has 60,000 inhabitants; Winnipeg, in Manitoba, from 241 in 1871 has grown to 39,000 in 1898, and Vancouver, in British Columbia, which had no existence in 1885, numbers over 20,000. The city of Dawson, the "business centre" of the Klondyke gold region, was a barren waste in 1897 and in 1899 had a population of 4,500. 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. Telegraph charges from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per word.

	1898.	1899.		1898.	1899.
* Public revenue	\$40,555,238	\$46,741,249	Imports from U. K.	\$32,866,007	\$36,945,465
* Public expenditure	38,832,526	41,993,500	Exports to U. K.	104,998,818	93,086,981
Net public debt, July 1	263,956,399	265,273,416	Total gold output	13,700,000	...
Total value of imports	140,323,053	162,764,308	Sea-going shipping entered		
Total value of exports...	154,152,683	158,896,905	and cleared	tons 24,746,116	25,420,110

■ Consolidated fund.

POLITICAL CAPITAL and Seat of Government, Ottawa. Pop. (1899), 58,000 (with suburbs 70,000).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

- Governor-General, Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G. (appointed 1898 for five years) ... £10,000
- Governor-General's Secretary and Military Secretary, Major F. S. Maude, Coldstream Guards ... 750
- Comptroller of the Household, Arthur Guise.
- Private Secretary, Arthur F. Sladen.
- Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. H. C. Graham, Coldstream Gds.; Capt. A. C. Bell, Scots Gds. ...each 205
- Commanding the Forces (Halifax), (Vacant).
- Commanding the Militia, Major-General Richard Hebdon O'Grady Holy.

The Executive Government and authority are 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 ■ Upper House, styled the Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists at present of 31 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 ■ 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, ■ 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 ■ for the North-West Territories. The House of Commons is also com-

posed 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 ■ divided into districts, each of which returns ■ 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 ■ 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 portfolio.

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 \$476,258,886. The amount paid in wages amounted to \$100,653,650. \$31,456,324 were invested in land, \$50,303,043 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:—
Exports from Dominion to United Kingdom.

Animals	£1,826,405	Fish	£646,226
Bacon	761,861	Fruit (Apples) ..	474,993
Butter	1,113,956	Hams	301,212
Cheese	3,014,211	Leather	189,864
Corn: Wheat	1,801,953	Lined	70,605
Oats	371,329	Pulp for Paper ..	130,948
Pease	240,650	Skins & Furs ...	356,801
Maize	1,085,621	Wheatmeal	1,154,246
Eggs	233,693	Wood & Timber ..	4,887,762

Domestic Imports from United Kingdom.

Apparel, &c.	£284,732	Linens	£258,553
Chemicals	123,577	Machinery	183,080
Cottons	918,419	Spirits	174,500
Earth & Chinaware	138,249	Telegraph Wire, &c.	90,425
Hats	126,554	Woolens	1,358,898
Jute Manufactures	112,404	Wrought Iron, &c.	954,438

<i>Premier and President of Privy Council,</i> Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., P.O.	£1,544
<i>Clerk of the Privy Council,</i> John J. McGe	657
<i>Min. Trade and Commerce,</i> Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, G.C.M.G.	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.,</i> W. G. Parmelee	657
<i>Sec. of State,</i> Hon. R. W. Scott, G.C., LL.D.	1,440
<i>Under do.,</i> Joseph Pope	657
<i>Railways & Canals,</i> Hon. A. G. Blair	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do. and Chief Engineer of Govt.</i> <i>Rys.,</i> Collingwood Schreiber, G.C.M.G.	1,232
<i>Finance,</i> Hon. William S. Fielding	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.,</i> John M. Courtney, G.C.M.G.	863
<i>Justice,</i> Hon. David Mills, G.C.	1,440
<i>Dep. do.,</i> E. L. Newcombe, G.C.	657
<i>Interior,</i> Hon. Clifford Sifton, G.C.	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.,</i> James A. Smart	657
<i>Public Works,</i> Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte ...	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.,</i> Antoine Gobeil	657
<i>Agriculture,</i> Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher ...	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.,</i> W. B. Scarth	657
<i>Militia,</i> Hon. Fred. W. Borden, B.A., M.D.	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.,</i> Lt.-Col. L. F. Pinault ...	657
<i>Marine & Fisheries,</i> Hon. Sir Louis Henry Davies, G.C.M.G., G.C.	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.,</i> François F. Gourdeau ...	657
<i>Postmaster Gen.,</i> Hon. Wm. Mulock, M.A., G.C.	1,440
<i>Dep. do.,</i> R. M. Coulter, M.D.	657
<i>Customs,</i> Hon. William Paterson	1,440
<i>Do. Commissioner,</i> John McDougald	740
<i>Inland Revenue,</i> Hon. M. E. Bernier	1,440
<i>Do. Commissioner,</i> E. Miall,	863
<i>Without Portfolio,</i> Hon. Richard Reid Dobell and Hon. James Sutherland ...	
<i>Solicitor-Gen.,</i> Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, G.C.	1,232
<i>Chief Justice, Supreme Court,</i> Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong, P.C.	1,644
<i>Puisne Judges,</i> Hons. Henri E. Tasche- reau, J. W. Gwynne, Robert Sedgewick, LL.D., Geo. King, Désiré Girouard, each	1,440

Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. George W. Burbidge ... £1,232
HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA:—*Offices, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.*
Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.
Secretary, Joseph G. Colmer, G.M.G.

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 increasing in importance, and yield a considerable annual revenue; a recent decision of the Privy Council has given the control to the Provinces of the confederation, it having been formerly administered by the Dominion Government. 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, corundum, and asbestos are abundant, and sandstone, limestone, slate, and marbles of every 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 1899 the total area of cleared land was 13,111,292 acres, of which 8,733,926 acres were under crop, the total value of the land being \$563,271,777. The total area under pasture was 2,710,268 acres, with 338,073 acres of orchards and gardens. The average production of the principal field crops in Ontario in 1899 was, in bushels per acre: fall wheat, 13'8; spring wheat, 17'7; barley, 30'2; oats, 38'0; rye, 16'6; peas, 20'4; corn, 65'0; buckwheat, 16'7; beans, 16'1; potatoes, 11'9; mangolds, 391'0; carrots, 399'0; turnips, 379'0; hay (tons), 1'40. The total wool clip amounted to 5,525,122 lbs., the average weight of the fleeces being 5'95 lbs. The total quantity of cheese made in 1,203 factories (in 1899) was estimated at 123,313,923 lbs., valued at \$12,123,837. There were 323 creameries in operation, which made 9,113,954 lbs. of butter, valued at \$1,746,362. The returns of live stock show that there were 5,524 horses, 2,318,355 cattle, 1,772,604 sheep, 1,971,070 pigs, and 9,344,024 poultry in the province in 1899. 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. The wood pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only \$300,000 at the last census, is now, probably, ten times that amount. 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 1899 there were 1,192 cheese factories, 404 butter factories, and 307 butter and cheese combined factories, forming a total of 1,903.

ONTARIO. Population (Census 1891), 2,114,321. The Government is vested in ■ 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 ■ 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, 200,000); Hamilton, the Birmingham of Canada (48,980); Ottawa, the Federal Capital, with ■ large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories (60,000); London (31,977), Kingston (19,264), Belleville (9,914), Chatham (9,000), Stratford (9,501), Guelph (10,539), St. Catharines (9,170), Brantford (15,000), St. Thomas (10,370), Windsor (10,000).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat,	
G.O.M.G., P.C., LL.D., D.O.L.	£2,000
A.D.C., Capt. H. M. Mowat	hon.
Official Sec., Commander F. C. Law, R.N.	£250
Premier and Treas., Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D.	1,400
Assist. Treas., W. N. Anderson	480
Atty.-Gen., Honble. Lt.-Col. J. M. Gibson,	
LL.B., Q.C.	800
Deputy, J. R. Cartwright, Q.C.	600
Education, Hon. Richard Harcourt, Q.C.	800
Deputy, John Millar, B.A.	480
Agriculture, Hon. John Dryden	800
Deputy, C. C. James, M.A.	480
Crown Lands, Hon. E. J. Davis	800
Assistant, A. White	600
Provincial Secretary, J. R. Stratton	800
Assistant, G. E. Lumsden	480
Public Works, F. R. Latchford	800
Secretary, W. Edwards	220
Without Portfolios, Hon. J. T. Garrow and	
Hon. W. Hart.	
Director, Bureau of Mines, T. W. Gibson (actg.)	500

Chief Justice, Hon. J. D. Armour	1,400
Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal, Hons. F. Osler, James MacLennan, Charles Moss, and James F. Lister	each 1,200
C. J. Queen's Bench, Hon. William G. Falconbridge	1,400
Puisne Judges, Q.B., Hon. Wm. R. Street	1,200
Chief Justice Common Pleas, Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith	1,400
Puisne Judges, Com. Pleas, Hon. John Edw. Rose, and Hugh MacMahon	each 1,200
Chancellor, Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd	1,400
Hon. R. M. Meredith	1,200
Vice-Chancellors, { Hon. Thos. Ferguson	1,000
Hon. T. Robertson	1,000
Master in Ordinary, Thomas Hodgins	800
Registrar Supreme Ct., Ct. of Appeal, J. S. Cartwright	450
Master in Chambers, J. Winchester	620

Emigration Agent in England, P. Byrne, Nottingham Buildings, ■ James Street, Liverpool.

QUEBEC. Population (Census 1891), 1,488,535. The Government of this province is vested in ■ 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 (10,016). 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. Louis A. Jetté, LL.D. ... £2,000

Aide-de-Camp, Captain Sheppard, C.A.

Premier & Commissioner of Lands, Forests, & Fisheries, Hon. Simon Napoléon Parent . 1,000

Attorney-General, Hon. Horace Archambault 800

Agriculture, Hon. F. G. M. Déchéne 800

Colonisation & Mines & Provincial Sec., ad interim, Hon. Adélar Turgeon 800

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. H. Thos. Duffy... 800

Public Works, Hon. Lomer Gouin.....

Without Portfolio, Hons. G. W. Stephens, J. J. Guerin.....

Ch. Just. Queen's Bench, Hon. Sir A. Lacoste 1,200

Puisne Judges, Hons. J. G. Bossé, LL.D.; Jean Blanchet, LL.D.; R. N. Hall; J. S. C.

Wurtele, D.C.L.; J. A. Ouimet each 1,000

Chief Just. Sup. Court, Sir L. N. Casault, LL.D.

Puisne Judges, A. B. Routhier, LL.D.; L. Belanger; L. B. Caron; J. B. Bourgeois; H. T. Taschereau;

M. Mathieu; E. Cimon; Fred. A. Andrews; J. E. La Rue, LL.D.; L. O. Loranger; J. H. Pelletier,

LL.D.; Sir M. M. Tait; C. P. Davidson, LL.D.; Ch. C. de Lorimier, LL.D.; S. Pagnuelo; Louis

Tellier; W. W. Lynch; L. A. de Billy; A. N. Charland; C. J. Gill; J. A. Gagné; C. J. Doherty, D.C.L.; J. S. Archibald; W. White;

J. J. Curran; F. Langelier, LL.D.; F. X. Lemieux, LL.D.; F. Aug. Choquette; Joseph

Lavergne 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°

—66° 15' W. long., and is connected with New

Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about sixteen

miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,600 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 occu-

pied (1,993,697 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 1893 the

product was about 2,000,000 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, 2,642,333 tons being the output in 1899; iron-ores are plentiful, and preparations are being made for extensive manufactures of iron and steel at Sydney, Cape Breton. Gold mines are now being profitably worked, £2,612,400 representing the product of the past 38 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, about 47,000.

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.

Lieut.-Gov., His Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones... £1,800

Private Sec., Major G. Carleton Jones ... 250

Prov. Sec., Hon. G. H. Murray (Premier) ... 800

Assist. Sec., E. C. Fairbanks 360

Commissioner, Public Works and Mines, Hon. Charles E. Church..... 640

Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c., E. Gilpin 360

Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. W. Longley 640

Without Office, Hons. Thomas Johnson, A. H. Comeau, Angus McGillivray, Thos. R. Black, W. T. Pipes, and David McPherson.....

Chief Justice, Hon. James McDonald 1,000

Judge in Equity, Hon. J. Wallace Graham 1,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. N. H. Meagher, Robt. L. Weatherbe, J. Norman Ritchie, Charles J. Townshend, and H. McD. Henry each 800

Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. James McDonald 123

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London, John Howard, 143, Cannon Street, E.C.

Halifax is 2,463 miles from Liverpool. Tele-

grams, 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 fisheries in the neighbourhood, and other towns being North Sydney, Sydney Mines, and Port Hawkesbury.

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 and the fisheries. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities. 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 the principal winter port of Canada, and is connected by rail with Montreal.

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 (39,179), and Moncton (8,765).

<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> , Hon. Abner Reid McClellan	£1,800
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Lt.-Col. R. A. Call: Lt. A. G. Blair; Lt. J. J. Fraser Winslow	
<i>Premier and Provincial Sec.</i> , Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie	420
<i>Dep. Prov. Sec.</i> , R. W. L. Tibbits	\$1,700
<i>Commissioner of Public Works</i> , Hon. Charles H. La Billois	£420
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Hon. William Fugsley	420
<i>Surveyor-Gen.</i> , Hon. Albert T. Dunn	\$1,700
<i>Dep. Surveyor-Gen.</i> , W. P. Flewelling	1,600
<i>Sec.</i> , T. B. Winslow	300
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. Lauchlan P. Farris	280
<i>Without Portfolio</i> , Hons. H. A. McKeown and George F. Hill	
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. W. H. Tuck	1,250
<i>Judge, Vice-Admiralty</i> , Hon. E. McLeod.	
<i> Puisne Judges</i> , Daniel L. Hanington, Fredk. E. Barker, Pierre A. Landry, 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 1899 was estimated at about 250,000. 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, 2,612,134 being cultivated (1900). The acreage under wheat in 1900 was 1,806,215. The crop of 1899 was 33,504,766 bushels of wheat, 23,003,126 oats, 5,532,972 barley, and 388,468 flax, rye and peas. 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 for a considerable 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 (1899), 54,778. Other towns, Portage la Prairie, pop. 4,000; and Brandon, pop. 5,500; Neepawa, Minnedosa, Morden, Deloraine, Virden and Carberry.

<i>Lieut.-Gov.</i> , Hon. D. H. McMillan	£2,000
<i>President of Council, Attorney-General, Municipal Commissioner & Commr. of Railways</i> , Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald	680
<i>Prov. Treasurer, Minister of Agriculture & Emigration & Commr. of Lands</i> , Hon. John A. Davidson	540
<i>Minister of Public Works & Prov. Sec.</i> , Hon. D. H. McFadden	540
<i>Without Portfolio</i> , Hons. C. H. Campbell and J. Johnson	
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Albert Clements Killam	1,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hons. Joseph Dubuc, J. F. Bain, and Albert Elswood Richards	each 800

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—These Territories comprise that portion 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, and have a total area of about 2,497,427 square miles—until recently very sparsely populated. During the last decade immigration considerably augmented the number of settlers.

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, 1885, the unorganized and unnamed part of the Territories to the north was divided into four similar districts, named Ungava, 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 returning two members, and Alberta and Saskatchewan one each.

Over 150,000 square miles have been 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 thereby favoured; local railways are also being developed.

There are large deposits of iron, coal, and gold; the most notable discovery of gold was made in 1897 on the tributaries of the Klondyke river in the Yukon district, almost within the Arctic circle, and the beds of all rivers on the eastern slope of the Rockies are being successfully examined; coal is abundant in Alberta, where mines are now being largely worked.

The territories are watered by some of the finest rivers on the American continent, and it is estimated that there are about 10,000 miles navigable. The fur trade was till recently almost the sole commercial occupation of the inhabitants, but agriculture is being developed and 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.

On the ranches in the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, there were 231,222 cattle, 60,639 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, but some districts 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, and the grounds are being laid out under Government superintendence.

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 86,351, 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, and in the nine years 1891-1900 the population has increased very rapidly, about 50,000 immigrants settling in the provinces in the one year 1899.

In 1870 the Territories were included in the Dominion, previous to which they had been held by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Government consists of a Lieut.-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 31 elected Members, advised by an Executive Council of 3 members of the Assembly. The three provisional districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan are now divided into 31 electoral district thereby securing an entire representation to population.

CAPITAL, Regina. Population (1895), 1,583.
 Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Amédée Emanuel
 Forget (1898) £1,400
 Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. F. W.
 Haultain.
 Commissioner of Works, H. M. J. Ross.
 Commissioner of Agriculture and Territorial
 Sec., Hon. G. H. V. Bulyear.
 Clerk of Council, J. A. Reid.
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly (vacant).

Supreme Court, Hons. Hugh Richardson,
 C. B. Rouleau, E. L. Wetmore, Thos.
 H. McGuire, and D. L. Scott each £1,000
 Comm. of the North-West Mounted Police,
 A. B. Perry 520
 Registrars, W. H. Newlands, George Roy,
 R. F. Chisholm, W. R. Winter, and
 S. Brewster each 400
 Sheriffs, J. H. Benson, D. J. Campbell,
 P. W. King, Grahame Neilson, G. B.
 Murphy 400
 Regina is 4,750 miles from London, *via* Liver-
 pool, 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 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 to 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. 1,060), on the east coast, are also ports of considerable size, and the centres of shipbuilding trade.
 Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Peter Adolphus McIntyre \$7,000

Premier, Hon. Donald Farquharson	unpaid
Prov. Sec. & Treas. and Commr. of Public Lands, Hon. Angus McMillan	\$1,200
Attorney-Gen., Hon. D. A. Mackinnon	\$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
Official Court Stenographer and Librarian, W. H. Crosskill	1,000
Registrar of Deeds, W. C. White	1,000
Prothonotary, John A. Longworth	800
Deputy do. and Clerk of the Crown, W. A. Weeks	1,100
Without Portfolio, Honbles. Peter Sinclair; James W. Richards; Anthony McLaughlin; Peter McNutt; Benjamin Rogers.	
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 Strait of Fuca; thence easterly along 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. Coal (output 1899, 1,306,324 tons) is obtained from the latter; 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 runs. 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. 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, and thence to Midway, in the Yale district. A short line of railway runs from Victoria to Sidney on Haro Strait; the Westminster Southern from New Westminster connects with the Great Northern at Seattle, *via* Blaine; Vancouver and New Westminster cities are connected by an electric tramway. A line 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, and a British Pacific Railway is projected from Victoria along the east coast of Vancouver Island to Seymour Narrows, where it is proposed to cross the mainland and to run from Bute Inlet

through the interior to Yellow Head Pass. The entire area of the Province is supposed to be highly mineralised and is interspersed with fertile valleys, which are capable of sustaining a large farming population. The climate of the coast is mild, while the interior is subject to great extremes of temperature. The southern end of Vancouver Island, the New Westminster district, the north and south Thompson valleys, and the valleys of the Okanagan are already partially settled, and all the land capable of cultivation is adapted for the growth of the products of the temperate zone. There is a very extensive reserve of timber on the coast, consisting of Douglas fir, spruce, 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 mines and fisheries are the chief sources of wealth, the principal centres of the former being Trail, Slocan, and Toad Mountain in Kootenay Boundary in Yale, Alberni, and Clayoquot on Vancouver and Texada Islands, and the old placer diggings in Cariboo. The output of the fisheries is valued at about \$4,000,000 per annum, and give employment to between 8,000 and 10,000 persons, salmon canning (total pack 1898, 496,529 cases) on the Fraser River and the coast inlets is the principal branch of the fishing industry, but deep-sea fishing is rapidly growing in importance.

The history of British Columbia is comparatively recent. From about 1810 to 1846 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, 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 the Confederation.

The population of the Province (estimated at 175,000 in 1900) in 1891 was 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 to San Francisco and Alaska.

Capital of the province, VICTORIA, population (1899) 25,000. VANCOUVER CITY, 80 miles from Victoria; population (1899) about 30,000. NEW WESTMINSTER, 8,000; NANAIMO, 5,000; ROSSLAND, 8,000; and NELSON, 6,000.

	1897-8.	1898-9.
Revenue	\$1,439,623	\$1,531,638
Expenditure	\$2,001,031	\$2,166,473
Public Debt	\$4,845,413	\$5,155,293
Exports	\$14,748,025	\$14,749,032
Imports	\$8,414,733	\$8,687,221
Customs Collections ...	\$2,350,738	\$2,111,322
Gold produced	\$2,844,563	\$1,202,473
Silver	\$2,375,841	\$1,663,708
Lead	\$1,077,581	\$1,077,581
Copper	\$874,781	\$1,312,171

The Government of the Province consists of a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 38 members, 5 of them being the Executive Council.

CAPITAL, Victoria. Population (1897), 22,000.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir J. H. de Lothbinière, K.C.M.G. £1,800

Secretary, R. B. Powell	£240
Premier and President of Executive Council, Hon. James Dunsmuir	200
Finance and Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Turner	800
Lands and Works, Hon. H. C. Wells	800
Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. D. Prentice...	800
Attorney-Gen., Hon. D. M. Eberts, q.c. ...	800
Mines, Hon. R. McBride	800
Chief Justice, Hon. Angus J. McColl	1,160
Puisne Judges, Hons. G. A. Walkem ; M. W. T. Drake ; P. Æ. Irving ; Archer Martin	each 800

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC stretches across the entire continent, from Montreal to Vancouver on the coast of British Columbia, a total distance of 2,906 miles. Starting from the seaports of Quebec and St. John's, N.B., the lines run to Montreal (the headquarters of the Company), where the trans-continental line proper begins, passing through Ottawa, Carleton Junction, Renfrew, North Bay, Sudbury Junction, Port Arthur, Fort William, Rat Portage, Keewatin, 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 share capital amounts to \$146,028,082. *Chairman*, Sir William C. Van Horne. *President*, Thos. G. Shaughnessy. *Secretary*, Charles Drinkwater. The total length of the Canadian Pacific Railway system is 7,250 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 other routes.

The Imperial and Dominion Governments having granted the Canadian Pacific Railway annual subsidies of £45,000 and £15,000 respectively, 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, and in 1893 the following lines were consolidated, 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 Marmora, thus forming a continuous line through the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The total loan and share capital of the company amounts to over £67,000,000 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.

* See article "Our Ocean Mail."

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, G.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 40,200 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 railway has opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. There are about 633 miles of railway ; the Government has completed a trans-insular line to Port-aux-Basques, *via* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connections to Placentia (the principal settlement in Conception Bay), and to Burnt Bay (in Notre Dame Bay). The Colonial Government have entered into an agreement with a railway contractor whereby the railways, docks, telegraphs, and steam service of the entire colony were transferred to him and extensive grants of public lands made in return for the immediate commencement and future development of public works, and railway, dock, and telegraph extension. A steamer runs from the terminus at Port-aux-Basques to Cape Breton, the nearest point of the mainland, making the passage in six hours. The climate is salubrious, and the people are strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

The principal exports of the Colony are codfish, value \$4,445,031 ; cod and seal oil, value \$54,254 ; sealskins, \$136,563 ; tinned lobsters, \$565,362 ; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites and other minerals, \$622,002 ; besides which there is a prospect of a coal-mining industry being developed.

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 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 1899 session of the Legislature, and in 1890 the franchise was given to all males of 21 years and over.

	1897.	1898.
Public revenue, incl. loans.	\$1,610,788	\$1,828,747
Public expenditure ,, ,,	1,866,811	1,864,836
Public debt	16,639,944	17,071,111
Total imports	5,938,335	6,311,244
Total exports	4,925,789	6,936,315
Imports from U.K., 1898-99	£366,233	£466,925
Exports to U.K., 1898-99 ...	351,032	524,367

The CAPITAL, St. John's (population 31,142), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings.

Governor, Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, R.E., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.	£2,000
A.-d.-C., Capt H. J. Powys-Keck.	
Premier and Colonial Secretary, *Hon. R. Bond	411
Minister of Justice, *Hon. W. H. Horwood, Q.C.	411
Finance and Customs, *Hon. J. Cowan	411
Agriculture and Mines, Eli Dawe	411
Auditor-General, F. C. Berteau	411
Public Works, Wm. Woodford	411
Postmaster-General, J. O. Fraser	411
Chief Justice, Hon. J. I. Little	1,027
Assist. Judge, Hon. George Emerson	822
Do., Hon. Donald Morison	822

* The ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hons. E. P. Morris, L. O'B. Furlong, and George Knowling, form the Executive Council.

St. John's, 2,500 miles; transit, seven days. 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. The boundaries of which were definitely determined by the award of the Arbitrators in the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary question (1899). The definite settlement of this long-standing difficulty should give a great impetus to the development of the colony. 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 two towns are 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 70,873 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. Good coffee and cocoa are also produced. The other principal products are rum, molasses, rubber, timber, and gold. The returns of the leading exports for the year 1899-1900 were as follow:—Sugar, value £1,101,254; rum, £208,397; molasses, £20,092; timber, 170,632 cubic feet, value £11,234; gold, 113,367 oz., valued at £416,630. The population, April, 1891, was 278,328 (1898, est. 285,484), 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; it 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 other members, 7 official and 8 elected by the direct vote of the people—in which the Governor has an original and a casting vote, 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. There are 1,567 miles of Post Office telegraph and telephone lines, with 89½ miles of cable, and 71 post-offices; also Post-office Telephone Exchanges in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, with over 600 subscribers. There is a line of Railway along the east sea coast from Georgetown to Rosignol, Berbice, 40½ miles in length, owned by the Demerara Railway Company, and another line has been opened along the west coast of Demerara, extending from Vreed-en-Hoop to Greenwich Park, 15 miles in length. There is another line connecting the Essequibo and Demerara rivers 19 miles in length. The cultivation of the sugar-cane remains the chief industry, but attention is 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 have been constructed.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 1891, 53,176.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Public revenue	£25,865	£538,838
Public expenditure	525,387	525,542
Total debt	975,791	928,775
Total imports	1,371,412	1,318,701
Total domestic exports	1,673,013	1,788,987
Gold produced	414,447	416,630
Imports from U.K.	721,456	645,714
Exports to the U.K.	575,714	411,650

Governor, Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, G.C.M.G.	£4,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000.)	
Government Sec., Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.	1,500
Assist. Govt. Sec., J. Hampden King.....	600
Attorney-Gen., H. A. Bovell, q.c.	1,500
Auditor-Gen., N. Darnell Davis, 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, D. G. Garraway	800
Commandg. Militia, Col. E. B. McInnis, c.m.g.	300
Assist. Receiver-Gen. at Berbice, P. Hemery	500
Col. Civil Engineer, (vacant)	1,000
Assist. do. do., (vacant)	600
Postmaster-General, F. W. Collier	700
Surgeon-General, Sir David Palmer Ross, M.D., C.M.G.	1,100
Medical Insp., J. E. Godfrey, m.d.	900
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. McInnis, c.m.g. ...	750
Admin.-Gen., W. F. Bridges	800
Solicitor-Gen., C. S. Dawson, LL.B.	400
Registrar of the Supreme Court, M. P. Oiton	750
Inspector of Prisons, Capt. A. W. Baker ...	800
Sup. Penal Settlement, Capt. B. V. Shaw ...	500
Resident Surg. ditto, G. Ozanne, m.d.	300
Crown Solicitor, J. A. King	300
Chief Justice, Sir William James Smith ...	2,000
Puisne Judges, Alfred van Waterschoot	
Lucie-Smith 1,300; John Edwin Hewick	1,000

Georgetown, 3,963 miles; transit, 13½ days by R. Mail steamer on alternate Wednesdays from Southampton. Telegrams, per word, 7s. 2d.

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, principally mahogany and logwood; the export of mahogany, of which the cost ready for shipment, is \$40 to \$50 per 1,000 ft., amounted in the year 1899 to 6,493,168 ft., that of logwood (\$10 to \$15 per ton) being 24,038 tons in 1899. There are some sugar estates, and coffee plantations have been started. Fruits, including bananas, plantains, coconuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist. Other exports are: Sugar, rum, cedarwood,

india-rubber and bananas. The latest returns show that about 15,000 acres are under cultivation. 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.

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-nine 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 two 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, 1899	\$250,458
Public expenditure, 1899	252,413
Public Debt, 1899	168,815
Total imports, 1899	1,031,473
Domestic Exports, 1899	1,018,444
Transit Exports, 1899	260,173
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1899 ..	323,493
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1899 ..	860,378
Gov., Col. Sir David Wilson, k.c.m.g., v.d.	\$8,748
Private Sec., C. Wilson	840
Colonial Sec., Francis Jas. Newton, c.m.g.	3,500
Colonial Treas., W. J. McKinney, c.m.g. ...	2,916
Inspector of Constab., A. L. M. Mitchell ..	1,500
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, W. L. Lewis, m.a.	4,860
Attorney-General, F. M. Maxwell	2,430
Registrar-General, A. J. K. Young	1,944
Clerk to Councils, A. G. Clayton	1,800

Belize is distant about 5,701 miles; transit, sixteen days. 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 (1899) an estimated population of 16,423, of whom 6,282 are white, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, 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. Num-

bers 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 1,112 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 1899 £39,955

Public expenditure in 1899	£39,243
Public debt, 31 Dec., 1899	44,800
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1899 .	118,531
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1899.....	1,634
<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir George Digby Barker, K.C.B.</i>	£2,946
<i>Assist. Mil. Sec., Maj. R. J. Norris, D.S.O.</i>	
<i>Aide-de-Camp, Capt. A. C. Hyde</i>	
<i>Colonial Secretary, Archibald Alison</i>	400
<i>Receiver-General, F. W. Major</i>	500
<i>Chief Justice, S. Brownlow Gray, C.M.G.</i> ...	700
<i>Assistant Judges, T. N. Dill</i>	
<i>C. V. Ingham</i>	} Paid by fees.
<i>Attorney-General, Reginald Gray</i>	£500
<i>Solicitor-General, Richard D. Darrell</i>	
<i>Postmaster, Allan F. Smith</i>	300

<i>Naval Officer in Chge., Capt. T. MacGill, C.B.</i>	
<i>Inspector of Machinery, J. A. Lemon</i>	
<i>Store Officer, W. Smith</i>	
<i>Commanding R. E., Lt.-Col. E. J. Bor, R.E.</i>	
<i>Do. R. A., Lt.-Col. H. C. M. Woods, R.A.</i>	
<i>Ordnance Stores, Lt.-Col. R. T. Stainforth.</i>	
<i>District Paymaster, Maj. J. W. T. S. Smythe</i>	
<i>Senior Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. G. D. N. Leake, R.A.M.C.</i>	
Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 14 days. Telegrams, per word, 2s. 6d.	

Immigration and Emigration, 1880—1899.

THE following tables give the number of persons who entered or left the British Isles during the period of twenty years 1880-1899. 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.

Year.	NATIONALITY.			Total.
	British and Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	
1880	47,007	21,309	—	68,316
1881	52,707	24,398	—	77,105
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
1897	95,221	57,994	1,899	155,114
1898	91,248	46,362	1,736	139,346
1899	100,246	59,576	2,289	162,111

EMIGRANTS.

Year.	DESTINATION.				Total.
	To North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Places.	
1880	20,902	166,570	24,184	15,886	227,542
1881	23,912	176,104	22,682	20,304	243,002
1882	40,441	181,903	37,289	19,733	279,366
1883	44,185	191,573	71,264	13,096	320,118
1884	31,134	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	22,004	218,116
1891	21,578	156,395	19,547	20,987	218,507
1892	23,254	150,339	15,950	20,799	210,442
1893	24,732	148,949	11,203	23,930	208,814
1894	17,459	104,001	10,917	23,653	156,030
1895	16,622	126,50	10,567	31,490	185,181
1896	15,267	98,921	10,354	37,383	161,295
1897	15,571	85,324	12,061	33,504	146,460
1898	17,640	80,494	10,693	31,817	140,644
1899	16,410	92,482	11,467	26,003	146,362

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 British Possessions in Australasia (1) are the Commonwealth of Australia, which includes all the continental provinces (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia), and the island of Tasmania (2), New Zealand (3), Fiji and part of New Guinea (4), certain outlying islands. These possessions are estimated to contain 3,173,882 square miles, and a population of 4,975,000.

AUSTRALIA is the largest island on the face of the globe, extending from $10^{\circ} 39'$ to $39^{\circ} 11\frac{1}{2}'$ S. lat., and from $113^{\circ} 55'$ to $153^{\circ} 16'$ E. long, with a coast line of 8,850 miles. 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 2,944,628 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. There are many excellent and spacious harbours and, 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 (1899) in New South Wales, 41,241,004; Victoria (1894), 13,180,943; Queensland (1899), 17,552,608; South Australia, 5,076,696; Western Australia, 2,244,888. 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, Hawkesbury, 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 being Mount Kosciusko (7,328 ft.), 327 miles from Sydney, N.S.W. In 1898 there were 11,285 miles of Government railways in operation and 728 miles of private lines.

There are few rivers of any considerable size along the whole coast-line; indeed, for 1,500 miles along the S. coast there is not a single watercourse. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt, and they depend for their supplies of water upon the rivers and floods, and alternating from immense reedy swamps to areas of submerged levels, with broad mud banks for shores that render the water absolutely unapproachable. But the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, to a great measure, mitigated by successful borings, of which there are 350 in Queensland alone, yielding upwards of 180,000,000 gallons daily. 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 12,013 miles, as shown above, and with about 49,992 miles (excluding telephone lines) of telegraphic lines, 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 p. 454). "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 under 200,000.

POSTAGE.—The Australasian Colonies joined the Postal Union on the first of October, 1891, and the postal rate is $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ the half-ounce. The Colony of New Zealand enters the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme on Jan. 1, 1901, and letters will be interchangeable on and after that date at $1d.$ the half-ounce.

TELEGRAMS.—New South Wales 4s. $11d.$ per word; Victoria 4s. $10d.$; Queensland 5s. $1d.$; South Australia 3s. $6d.$; Tasmania 3s. $6d.$; Western Australia 3s. $6d.$; New Zealand 5s. $2d.$ per word.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Acheron and Avernus, torpedo steam launches. *Captain commanding Naval Forces*, Francis Hixson (late master R.N.); *Paymaster*, F. Rule; *Engineer*, W. Ames; *Commanders*, G. S. Lindeman, R.N.; E. R. Connor, R.N.

QUEENSLAND.—Gayundah, twin-screw steel ship, 4 guns, 360 tons, 400 h.p.—Otter, gunboat, steel, 3 guns, 220 tons, 460 h.p.—Paluma, twin-screw iron ship, 3 guns, 360 tons, 400 h.p.; with one torpedo-boat. *Naval Commandant*, Q. D. F., Capt. W. R. Creswell, R.N., C.M.G.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Protector, cruiser, 17 guns, 920 tons, 1641 h.p. *Commander and Naval Commandant*, C. J. Clare; *Ch. Eng. and Eng.-in-Charge of Submarine Mine Defences and Torpedo Corps*, W. Clarkson.

VICTORIA.—Cerberus, double-screw iron armoured turret ship; with two first-class and three

second-class torpedo-boats. *Comm.* F. Tickell, R.N., £600; *Fleet Eng.* J. L. Breaks, £450; *Staff-Surg.* C. A. Stewart, £150.

TASMANIA.—One torpedo boat.

Australian Auxiliary Squadron.—

(The ships of the Royal Navy, given in the following list, were constructed by the Home Government under an agreement with the seven colonies, and when in commission are stationed in Australian waters, the cost of maintenance and interest on cost of construction being borne by the seven Colonies, and paid in the form of an annuity to the Home Government. For further particulars concerning the vessels, see pp. 221-233).

Boomerang (735 tons), Karrakatta (735), Katoomba (2,575), Mildura (2,575), Ringarooma (2,575), Tauranga (2,575), Wallaroo (2,575).

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

A scheme for the federation of the Australasian Colonies has been adopted by a plebiscite in the several Colonies. The five continental Colonies and Tasmania have joined the federation as original States, but New Zealand, on account of its distance from the continent, will remain separated as before. The *Commonwealth of Australia* will come into being on 1 Jan. 1901. The constitution will be similar to that of the Dominion of Canada, with the Queen (represented by a Governor-General) and two Houses of Parliament as a governing body; but the powers of the Central Parliament will be limited by the Provincial bodies, and not *vice versa*, as in the Dominion Constitution. Each State contributes the same number of Senators to the Upper House, but membership of the House of Representatives is dependent on population, the ratio being fixed at one member for every 50,000, with a minimum of five members from each State.

First Governor-General, The Rt. Hon. John Adrian Louis, 7th Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE FEDERATING COLONIES, 1899.

For the following figures the Editor is indebted to the Hon. Allan McLean, M.L.A., Premier and Chief Secretary of the State of Victoria in 1900.

State.	Popu- lation.	Net Im- migrati on.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Debt.	Gold produced.	Imports.	Exports.
			£	£	£	ozs.	£	£
New South Wales	1,356,630	11,817	9,572,912	9,403,146	5,572,831	497,196	25,594,315	28,445,466
Victoria	1,163,400	1,563	7,397,944	7,014,706	48,54,477	854,500	17,921,94	18,367,780
Queensland	482,400	5,940	4,174,086	4,044,894	33,598,414	947,626	6,764,09	11,362,858
South Australia	370,700	2,27	2,731,208	2,777,614	24,916,310	22,430	6,834,37	8,388,396
Tasmania	182,300	4,154	943,970	871,154	7,71,220	83,992	1,769,324	2,77,475
Western Australia	171,000	53	2,478,811	2,539,357	10,488,363	1,643,887	4,473,532	6,985,642

I. 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 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 1,357,030 on June 30, 1899; made up (1891) of 512,562 males and 519,672 females. The estimated number of aborigines is 6,891, of whom 2,137 are adult males, 1,675 adult females, and 3,029 children. 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 of governors. 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. In 1792 there were but 23 head of cattle, 11 horses, 105 sheep, and 43 pigs. On the 31st December, 1898, there were 491,553 horses, 2,029,516 cattle, 41,241,004 sheep, and 247,061 pigs. In 1898, 271,864,306 lbs. of wool, valued at £8,361,721, were produced.

Minerals.—The gold fields were discovered in 1851. 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 up to the end of 1898 was £119,853,429, coal accounting for £34,321,205; £4,794,928 was added in 1897.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the colony. About 2,204,500 acres are under cultivation (excluding 348,829 under permanent artificial grasses), producing during the year ended 31st March, 1899, 15,728,496 bushels of wheat, maize, and other kinds of grain, with 61,900 tons of potatoes, and 12,706 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 289,206 tons was produced; also 845,232 gallons of wine, and 7,839,216 dozens of oranges, and 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 1898 was 46,388,590 acres, while the area of

land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 127,609,593 acres. At Sydney the mean temperature in the shade for 99 years averaged 63°; the mean temperature in the shade for the Table Lands is 55°—the Coastal District 64°—and the Western Plains 65°.

The western portion of the country is not well watered, 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 watered by the Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven, which empty their waters into the Tasman Sea.

Religion.—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 members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1891, numbering 502,980. There were (1891) 286,911 Roman Catholics. Presbyterians and Methodists come next, and almost every sect is represented. The number of places of worship in the colony was 5,004 in 1899.

Education.—Education is compulsory, the total enrolment in 1898, in 2,602 State schools, being 227,561, and the average daily attendance 141,723; the State expenditure was £764,841, including £15,556 received from Government by university affiliated colleges, and Sydney Grammar School. The University of Sydney was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there are 956 colleges and schools with 53,179 scholars.

"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 58 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.

Communications.—Railways, roads, and bridges have their several departments. There were open on June 30, 1899, 2,707 miles of Government railway, upon the construction of which £37,992,276 have been spent; and 84½ miles of private railway lines; there are also 66 miles of Government tramways (upon which £1,516,343 were spent), and 7 miles of private tramways. There were (Dec. 31, 1898) 35,637 miles of telegraph-wire with 916 stations.

Postal.—The Post Offices and receiving offices numbered 2,098, the number of letters conveyed being 75,119,595; newspapers, 42,570,850; packets and book parcels, 16,497,334; and parcels, 596,433.

Shipping.—In 1898 the number of vessels entered and cleared was 6,579, with a total tonnage of 6,919,928.

Banking, &c.—There were (31 Dec., 1898) 13 banks of issue, with a paid-up capital of £18,092,428; assets £42,638,224, and liabilities £31,311,293. The savings bank deposits amounted to £4,454,975, in addition to 514 Post Office savings banks with deposits amounting to £5,026,069. The Public Debt was mostly incurred for public works.

Defences.—In December, 1898, there were enrolled in the permanent and volunteer naval and military service of the colony 9,288 men: 1,283

artillerymen, 116 engineers, 128 submarine miners, 74 electricians, 4,357 infantry, 737 mounted rifles, 388 lancers, 50 army service corps, 142 medical staff corps, 1,500 rifle club reservists, and 111 staff, &c. The naval brigade and naval artillery volunteers comprise 579 officers and men. The "Soudan contingent" and the "South African contingent" were chiefly selected from these forces. The cost of defence for the year ended 30th June, 1899, was £298,651, and the expenditure up to end of June, 1899, from Consolidated Revenue, £5,053,625; from Loans, £1,326,571; volunteer land orders, £168,045; total, £6,548,241 (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 117 miles of streets with 23,185 houses, and a population of about 98,250, or, including suburbs, 1,533 miles of streets, 90,935 houses, and 3,100 acres of park, &c., with a population of 426,950. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, Free Public Library, Observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. Other towns are Newcastle, 16,070; Broken Hill, 22,570; Bathurst, 9,450; Goulburn, 10,560; Parramatta, 13,000; Maitland, E. & W., 11,000; Wickham, 6,500; Grafton, and South Grafton, 5,930; Albury, 5,750; Hamilton, 5,510; and Tamworth, 5,740.

Total revenue 1898-9	£9,754,185
Total expenditure 1898-9	£9,734,417
From loans	2,035,384
Public debt (30 June), 1899	63,761,£66
Mineral output, 1899	4,794,928
Value of total imports, 1899	24,453,563
Value of total exports, 1899	27,648,117
Domestic Imports from U.K. 1899:—	
Apparel ... £776,609	Leather ... £158,376
Aims, &c ... 86,951	Linens ... 150,389
Beer and Ale 147,974	Machinery ... 226,009
Books ... 118,619	Painters' gds. 112,747
otton goods 925,552	Paper ... 135,950
Hardware... 114,639	Pickles, &c. ... 120,670
Hats & Caps. 131,487	Spirits ... 190,450
Iron & Steel 945,608	Woolens... 725,544
	6,874,007

Exports to United Kingdom, 1899:—	
Butter ... £215,274	Meat, Extract 351,527
Copper, Ings. 790,408	Fresh Mutton 384,390
Lead ... 458,027	Tallow, &c. ... 651,279
Leather ... 386,791	Wool ... 5,692,949
	10,687,547

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. (appointed 1899) £7,000
Private Sec. & A.-D.-U., Capt. W. A. Smith, 280
Clerk, H. H. Lewis
Hon. A.-D.-C., Lt.-Col. H. P. Airey, D.S.O.; Lt. J. B. N. Osborne; Lt. W. V. Dowling.
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, Kt.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier & Colonial Treas., Hon. Sir Wm. John Lyne, K.C.M.G. £1,370
Chief Secretary, Hon. John See 1,820
Attorney-General, Hon. B. E. Wise, Q.C. 1,820
Lands, Hon. Thomas Henry Hassall 1,370
Public Works, Hon. Edw. Wm. O'Sullivan 1,370
Mines and Agriculture, Hon. John L. Fegan 1,370
Justice, Hon. William Herbert Wood 1,370
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry, Hon. John Perry 1,370
Postmaster-General, Hon. William P. Crick 1,370
Vice-Pres., Hon. F. B. Sutter

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Principal Under Secretary, Critchett Walker, K.C.M.G., J.P. £1,010
Treasurer, Francis Kirkpatrick, J.P. 920
Lands, H. A. G. Curry, J.P. 920
Public Works, R. R. P. Hickson, Q.E. 1,100
Justice, G. Miller, J.P. 920
Mines and Agriculture, D. C. McLachlan, J.P. 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 Lackey, K.C.M.G. 1,100
Deputy Pres. of, Hon. W. J. Trickett 740
Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Calvert, J.P. 740
Speaker Leg. Assem., Hon. Wm. McCourt 960
Clerk of Assembly, F. W. Webb, C.M.G., J.P. 960
Defence (Military Secretary), Colonel C. F. Roberts, C.M.G., A.D.C. 920
Maj.-Gen. Commanding Military Forces, G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A. 1,250
Public Service Board, J. Barling, J.P., C. Deloherly, G. A. Wilson, J.P. (chairman) each 1,000
Mini, Dep. Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim 1,100
Railways, Chief Commissnr., C. N. J. Oliver 2,500
Commissioners, W. M. Fehon, David Kirkcaldie each 1,500
Engineer-in-Chief for existing Lines, Thomas R. Firth 1,060
Ch. Mechanical Engr., M. Thow 1,200
Eng.-in-Chief for Railway Construction, Henry Deane, M.A.C.E. 1,100
Public Works, C. W. Darley, C.E. 1,000
Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams 1,000
Statistician, T. A. Coghlan 900
Auditor-General, E. A. Rennie 920
Collector of Customs and First Commissioner for Taxation, N. Lockyer 920
Taxation and Stamp Duties, R. N. Johnson 800
Astronomer, H. C. Russell, B.A., C.M.G. 800
Gov. Architect, W. L. Vernon, F.R.I.B.A. 1,064
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Edmund Fosbery of Insane, Eric Sinclair, M.D. 974
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, K.C.M.G. 3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. M. H. Stephen, Hon. William Owen, Hon. G. B. Simpson (Divorce), Hon. Henry Emanuel Cohen, Hon. A. H. Simpson (Ch. Judge in Equity), Hon. W. G. Walker (in Bankruptcy and Probate) each 2,600
Crown Solicitor, G. Colquhoun 1,640
Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. Hy. Copeland, Q.C., 9, Victoria Street, S.W.
Secretary, Samuel Yardley, O.M.G., J.P. 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 resident magistrate and elective council in 1896. Pop. about 850. *Resident Magistrate*, C. McA. King.]

Lord Howe Island (450 miles north-east of Sydney), (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. 9d. and 4s. 11d. per word.

II. 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 the year 1851. 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 3,820,505 were under cultivation in 1900.

Population.—Its population on the 30th June, 1900, was 1,168,136, including about 9,500 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 other nationalities about 40,000. The Victorian aborigines at the time of the first colonisation of the district were about 15,000 in number; in 1851 the official return gave 2,693; in 1891 only 565 (325 males and 240 females). The birth-rate of Victoria for 1899 was 26·71 per 1,000; the death-rate was 14·28 per 1,000.

Religion.—Nearly four-fifths of the population are Protestants, while the Roman Catholics number about 250,000.

Minerals.—Victoria is the principal gold-producing colony of Australia, to which it owes its very rapid progress: from the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1899, the quantity raised—63,539,205 ozs., estimated at £4 per oz.—amounted in value to £254,156,820, the amount produced in 1899 being 854,500 ozs. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1899, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £2,034,054.

Communications.—There were 3,143 miles of railway completed at the end of June, 1899, all of which belonged to the Government, the capital cost amounting to £38,974,410, or an average of about £12,400 per mile. Of this amount £2,803,740 was paid from general revenue, the remainder being raised by loans. The net income was £1,076,003, or 2½ per cent. There were 830 stations for electric telegraphs, extending over 6,747 miles (poles), which produced a revenue of £102,591 in 1899, the total mileage of wire being 15,125, and the telegrams transmitted numbering 1,889,488. There were also 13,794 miles of telephone wire.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit and butter are the staple productions of the colony. In 1899 the chief exports were, wool, £5,701,410; gold (including specie), £4,361,864; butter, £1,404,830; wheat, flour, and biscuit, £502,461; leather, £314,425; skins and hides, £505,167; and live stock, £352,137. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £429,703 in 1899. The principal imports of the colony in 1899 were wool (from across the border), £2,351,059; live stock, £767,216; sugar and molasses, £683,717; gold (including specie), £2,805,875; cottons, £1,007,291; woollens, £681,903; and timber, £441,286.

The estimated number of sheep in 1894-95 was 13,180,943. Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats being chiefly cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 3,820,505 acres under cultivation in 1899-1900, 2,165,693 were wheat crops, and 271,280 oats. In 1898-99, 1,882,209 gallons of wine were produced (1,919,389 in 1897-8). There were (1898) 413,278 milk cows producing over 35,000,000 lbs. of butter and 4,397,369 lbs. of cheese. In 1899 there were 3,027 manufactories, employing 60,000 hands.

Shipping.—The shipping statistics of the colony furnish abundant evidence of the magnitude and

value of its trade. In 1899, 4,055 vessels, 5,341,455 tons, with 185,593 men, entered and cleared.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Public revenue	£7,378,842	£7,463,117
Public expenditure	7,027,415	7,331,385
Public debt, 30th June	49,264,277	48,354,277
Gold output	ozs. 837,257	854,500
Total imports	£16,755,904	£17,952,894
Total exports	15,872,246	18,567,700

Imports from U. K., 1899. (*B. of Trade.*)

Apparel, &c.	£310,249	Metals, Iron	£622,935
Arms and Am- munition	97,027	Paper	132,194
Books	166,620	Ships and Ship Machinery	65,000
Cottons	857,965	Spirits	167,943
Machinery	153,977	Woollens	517,484
			4,852,966

Exports to U. K., 1899. (*B. of Trade.*)

Butter	£1,051,558	Skins & Furs	£165,822
Gold & Specie	2,954,153	Tallow and Stearine	161,801
Copper	358,060	Wool	2,966,027
Leather	251,186		6,477,663
Mutton, Fresh	105,351		

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of government, is an episcopal see, and 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, 1899, an estimated population of 477,790 inhabitants, being the most populous city in Australasia. Other towns are Ballarat, 46,410; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 43,112; Geelong, 23,440; Castlemaine, 7,990; Warrnambool, 6,600; and Stawell, 5,400.

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.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, (*actg.*)

Hon. Sir J. Madden, K.C.M.G. £7,000
Lt.-Gov.,

Premier & Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Trade and Customs, Rt. Hon. Sir

George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	£1,400
Attorney-Gen., Hon. I. A. Isaacs	1,000
Min. of Defence, (vacant)	1,000
Chief Sec. & Min. of Educa., Hon. A. J. Peacock	1,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. W. Gurr	1,000
Solicitor-General, (vacant)	1,000
Railways & Health, (vacant)	1,000
Minister of Mines and Water Supply, (vacant)	1,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. William A. Trenwith	1,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. Morrissey	1,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. S. Gillott.	

JUDGES AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	£3,500
Judges, Their Honours Sir Hartley Williams, Knt., E. D. Holroyd, T. A'Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood... each	3,000
County Court Judges, Hons. A. W. Chomley, E. B. Hamilton, W. H. Gaunt, H. Molesworth	1,500
Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income Tax Commissioner, T. Prout Webb	1,800

Queen's Prosecutors, J. T. T. Smith, £860; W. S. Garnett, C. B. Finlayson each £660; J. A. Gurner	£630
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness	1,000
President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal, K.C.M.G.	750
Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon. F. C. Mason	1,250
Commissioners of Audit & Public Service Bd., J. W. Fosbery, A. Morrah, and A. W. Howitt	1,000
Clerk Executive Council, Thomas Brisbane...	450
Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, C. A. Topp	1,000
Under-Treasurer, H. W. Meakin	852
Public Instruction, J. Bagge	750
Law Department, M. Byrne	750
Commissioner of Titles, E. T. de Verdon, Q.C.	1,250
Defence, Capt. R. M. Collins, R.N.	900
Lands and Land Tax, T. F. Morkham	800
Trade and Customs, H. N. P. Wollaston, LL.D., J.P.	1,000
Deputy P.-M.-Gen., F. L. Outtrim, J.P. ...	750
Mines, J. Travis, F.G.S.	450
Engineer Water Supply, Stuart Murray, C.E.	1,200
Public Works and Agriculture, D. Martin ...	800
Pub. Health, Chairman, D. A. Gresswell, M.D.	1,000
Victorian Rails, Commissioner, J. Mathieson Engineer-in-Chief, F. Rennick	3,500
Secretary, R. G. Kent	1,250
Statists, J. J. Fenton, £485; R. N. D. Treceay	1,000
Penal and Gaols, Capt. J. Evans, R.N.	350
Industrial Schools, T. M. Millar	750
Chief Commissioner of Police, H. M. Chomley	600
Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong	900
Astronomer, P. Baracchi	455
Botanist, (vacant)	400
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, T. F. Bride, LL.D.	800
Parliamentary Draftsman, E. Carlile	paid by fees
	1,300

Agent-Gen. in London, Lt.-Gen. Hn. Sir Andr.
Clarke, B.E., G.C.M.G., 15 Victoria St., S.W. 1,500
Ch. Clerk & Act., H. Myddleton.
Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to
37 days. Telegrams, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. a word;
press, per word, 1s. 10d.

III. 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 with the addition of the Northern Territory in 1853, and by other extensions, the area is now 903,690 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. The total length is 1,850 miles, the extreme breadth 650 miles, with about 2,000 miles of seaboard.

Population.—The population at the 1891 census was 320,431, and on 31 Dec. 1899, 365,755 (190,043 males and 175,712 females). birth rate 24'98, death rate 13'06, and marriage rate 6'18 per 1,000.

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 climate.

Water Supply.—The source of the Torrens and Onkaparinga rivers provides the capital with an abundant water supply; the reservoirs have a total capacity of 4,000,000,000 gallons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Governor, 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. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 48,194 (9,846 women) in 1899, those for the Assembly numbering 151,124 (67,963 women).

Local Government.—There are 33 Municipalities and 140 District Councils, the aggregate assessment of property within their boundaries being £2,553,414 and the revenue (1899) £254,588, and expenditure, (1898) chiefly on roads, £272,735.

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 103 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 3,523 of the population. The Real Property Act (1858) simplifies the transfer of land, and since the passing of the Act, land to the value of £15,316,967 has been dealt with.

Religion.—About 85 per cent. are Members of the Church of England and Protestants, the remainder being Roman Catholics.

Education.—There is an endowed university at Adelaide, founded in 1831 with 301 undergraduates; all classes are open to women. A State school of mines and industries has also been established. Primary education is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible minister: it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 677 State schools with 1,283 teachers and 62,316 scholars; the expenditure in 1899 was £139,682, the total outlay on school buildings amounting to £469,838. The Public Library, Museum, Art Gallery and local Institutes are supported or assisted by the State at an annual cost of £9,954.

Finance and Banking.—There are 8 Banking Institutions in Adelaide with 133 branches, having a total liability of £6,283,735 and assets £6,752,722 in 1899; their note issue amounted to £397,616. The Government Savings Bank has 134 agencies with 106,122 depositors (£3,489,082 bearing interest at 3 per cent.). The Public Debt is at the rate of £68 per head, and bears an average interest of 4 per cent.

Commerce in 1899.—Total value £15,272,754, or £42 per head of the population:—

	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£2,040,030	£2,805,787
British Colonies	4,056,385	4,153,701
Foreign Countries	787,543	1,426,908

£6,883,958 £8,388,396

Shipping.—The total tonnage inwards and outwards in 1899 was 3,429,366 tons; 2,834,967 tons were British, and 594,399 tons Foreign.

Railways.—The length of Government lines open in 1899 was 1,766 miles. The total cost to 31 Dec. 1899, was £13,070,087 or £7,530 per mile: the working expenses in 1899 were £657,841 and the

receipts £1,166,987 the net revenue being 3'91 per cent. on the cost.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The Adelaide and Port Darwin line, total length 1,975 miles, was laid in 1872, the whole cost (£515,005) being borne by the colony; this completed intercommunication with the outside world, and the wire has been duplicated at the cost of £50,000. There are 5,738 miles of local lines and 269 stations, the number of messages being 1,327,005, (of which 147,249 were international) in 1899. Postal and Telegraph receipts (1898-9) £271,011.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 3,081,846 acres cultivated, under wheat 1,821,137 acres, hay 311,440, oats, barley, and potatoes, with 822,013 acres lying fallow. The quantity of wheat produced in 1899-1900 was 8,453,135 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable.

In 1899 there were 19,438 acres of vines, the export of wine being 496,610 gallons in 1899. Brandy and other spirits are also produced.

Sheep and Cattle.—There were 5,667,283 sheep in 1899, and 37,386,313 lbs. of wool (valued at £1,511,693) were exported; cattle number 275,794, and horses 168,695.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron and coal are found.

Defences.—The cavalry, artillery, and infantry, number 1,391. Land batteries, at Glanville and at Largs Bay, have been constructed to resist attacks by sea; and there is one gun-boat (17 guns).

	1898.	1899.
Revenue	£2,612,730	£2,714,050
Expenditure	2,590,390	2,650,900
Public Debt, 30 June	24,369,935	24,916,310
Total imports	6,184,805	6,884,358
Total exports	6,795,774	8,388,396
Imports from U.K.	1,974,818	2,040,430
Exports to U.K.	2,306,202	2,805,787

CAPITAL, Adelaide. Population—31st Dec. 1899, inclusive of suburbs, 149,672.

Governor, Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G. (appointed 1899) £4,000

Private Sec., Capt. Lord Richard Nevill.

Aides-de-Camp, Capts. G. R. Lascelles and R. F. Maurice.

Premier and Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P. 1,000

Chief Secretary, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P. ... 1,000

Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C. 1,000

Commr. of Crown Lands, Hon. L. O'Loughlin, M.P. 1,000

Com. Public Works, Hon. R. W. Foster, M.P. 1,000

Agriculture & Education, Hon. E. L. Batchelor, M.P. 1,000

Lieut.-Governor, Chief Justice & Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L. 2,000

Second Judge, Hon. Sir J. P. Boucaut, K.C.M.G. 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 550

Secy. Commr. of Crown Lands, T. Duffield 550

Secy. Commr. of Public Works, J. Gardiner 550

<i>Secy. Minister of Education and Agriculture</i> , James Bath.....	£600
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , Wm. Strawbridge	900
<i>Engineer in Chief</i> , A. B. Moncrieff	1,100
<i>Postmaster General & Superintendent of Telegraphs</i> , Sir Chas. Todd, K.C.M.G.	1,000
<i>Sh. rifl.</i> , d.c. W. R. Boothby, C.M.G.	900
<i>Collector of Customs</i> , T. N. Stephens	700

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir John Alexander Cockburn, K.C.M.G., M.D. Lond., 1, Crosby Sq., Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. 1,500

Secretary, T. Fred. Wicksteed, C.M.G. 550

Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 35 days. Telegrams, 3s. 6d. a word.

IV.—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. 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.

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 13,164,767 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 2,476,875 more are in process of alienation out of the total of 427,838,080 acres, but an additional area of 280,715,289 acres has been leased out for sheep and cattle runs and grazing-farms, and 86,250 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease. The population, Dec. 31, 1899, numbered 512,604, of whom 287,512 were males, and 225,092 females. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the downs; 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 1899, 123,289 tons of sugar were produced. The chief articles of export, the produce of the Colony, in 1899, were:—Wool, £3,381,637; gold, £2,582,830; silver, £46,552; tin, £80,959; pearl and tortoise-shell, £140,043; meat, £1,278,720; extract of meat, £215,309; green fruit, £93,187; oysters, £13,406; béche-de-mer, £3,348; sugar, £1,163,010; timber, £6,763; hides and skins, £699,553; tallow, £463,430; live stock, £927,384. At Brisbane the average temperature for 1899 was 67°9; the maximum in the shade was 100°1° and the minimum 37°5°. 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. At the end of 1899 the horses numbered 479,127, cattle, 5,053,836, sheep, 15,226,479, and pigs 139,118.

At the end of 1899 there were 2,800 miles of railway open; the length of telegraph wires being 18,968 miles, and the number of post-

offices 1,239. In 1899 there were 888 State schools in operation, with 2,012 teachers and an average daily attendance of 63,133 children; and 176 private schools, with an average attendance of 12,118.

The banking deposits on the 31st Dec. 1899 were £12,819,332, apart from the £3,374,126 in the hands of the Government savings bank.

The number of sea-going vessels entered inwards during 1899 was 662 (tonnage, 730,450), and the number outwards 630 (tonnage, 733,613). An Act of Parliament was passed in 1884, under which a force of about 3,750 men are at present enrolled. These comprise 3 classes, "Permanent Defence," numbering about 260; "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." 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 a torpedo boat, two gun-boats, and a picket-boat; also four Naval Brigade corps.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	£3,891,767	£4,431,470
Public expenditure	3,802,795	4,205,779
Public Debt, 31st Dec.	33,598,414	34,348,414
Total output	ozs. 920,048	9,6,894
Gold imports	£6,007,265	6,764,097
Total exports	10,856,127	11,942,858

Domestic Imports from U. K. 1899:—

Apparel, &c.	£177,763	Machinery ..	£95,827
Cottons	372,932	Iron	£29,363
Woolens	125,011	Spirits	107,802
			2,457,244

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1899:—

Beef, Fresh	£774,347	Tallow and	
Meat, Preserved	216,370	Stearine ..	£167,505
Shells	131,310	Wool	£1,470,395
			3,014,718

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, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane (pop. 121,262), Rockhampton (19,650), Maryborough (14,000), Townsville (16,500), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg. Other places of importance are Ipswich (14,500), Toowoomba (15,000), Charters Towers (26,000) and Gympie (15,000).

The Constitution was slightly altered by an Act of 1869, but is now very similar to that of the other Australian colonies, and comprises a Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly—the former consisting of 42 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and the latter of 72 members elected by the colonists. There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and four puisne judges; and inferior courts, in New South Wales.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population within 10-mile radius (1899) 121,262.

Governor, Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G. (appointed 1895)	£5,000
Private Sec., P. W. G. Stuart	400
A.-de-C., Capt. W. G. Farquhar, A. H. Percy	300
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith, G.O.M.G. Pres. of Legis. Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L.	1,000

Premier, Treas. & Sec. for Mines, Hon. Robt. Philp	£1,000
Chief Sec. & Vice-Pres. Exec. Council, Hon. J. R. Dickson, C.M.G., D.C.L.	1,100
Post Master General ■ Public Instruction, Hon. J. G. Drake	1,000
Sec. for Lands, Hon. W. B. H. O'Connell ..	1,000
Sec. for Agriculture, Hon. J. V. Chataway ..	1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. J. F. G. Foxton	1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. Rutledge	1,000
Sec. for Railways and Public Works, Hon. John Murray	1,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. D. H. Dalrymple and G. W. Gray	
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, G.O.M.G.	3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. Patrick Real, Hon. Pope A. Cooper, Hon. C. E. Chubb (Northern), V. Power (Central) ... each	2,000
District Court Judges, George W. Paul, Granville G. Miller, Arthur B. Noel, Edward Mansfield	each 1,000

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Chief Sec.'s Dept., H. S. Dutton	£700
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. H. Ryder	750
Public Instruction, J. G. Anderson	800
Treasury, T. M. King	800
Public Lands, F. X. Heeney	750
Mines, A. R. Macdonald	700
Public Works, Hon. John Murray	650
Agriculture, P. J. M'Dermott	500
Postal & Tel. Dept., R. T. Scott	750
Dept. of Justice, W. Cahill	700

Registrar-General, J. Hughes	600
Commis. for Railways, Robt. John Gray ...	1,500
Commandant Land Forces, Col. H. Finn ...	800
Sheriff, P. Pinnock ...	700
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. L. Blood-Smyth	600
Crown Solicitor, C. Powers	800
Curator in Intestacy and Insanity, and Official Trustee in Insolvency, J. B. Hall	650

Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G. (1898), Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.	1,500
Secretary, Charles Shortt Dicken, C.M.G. ...	800
Transit from London, 44 days. Telegrams, 4s. 11d. and 5s. 1d. a word.	

V. 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° 33'–43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 45'–148° 30' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres of land, of which, on 1st March, 1900, 225,125 acres were under crop, and 288,777 under artificially-sown grass; wheat 64,328; 976,457 acres were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, in 1899; the terms of purchase are £1 an acre for cash, or a £1 6s. 8d. in 14 yearly instalments. The estimated population, 30th June, 1900, was 182,375, half of whom belong to the Church of England, and about one fifth to the Roman Catholic Church. The aboriginals have become quite extinct, the last, a female, "Truganini," having died in 1876. The 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, and in 1803 Lieut. Bowen, despatched from Sydney with a few soldiers and convicts to form a penal settlement, 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, and the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart in 1899 the mean annual temperature was 54°, the mean summer temperature being 62°3', and that of winter 46°76'; the average rainfall was 20'68' inches. The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and wide expanses of level, open plains. The chief products of the colony are wool, gold, silver, copper, timber, tin, and fruit, and sheep farming is the principal industry. The amount of stock on 1st March, 1900, was, sheep (and lambs), 1,672,068; cattle, 160,204; horses, 31,189; and pigs, 74,451. The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest-size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. The fauna include the Tasmanian devil and native tiger, and the curious duck-billed platypus; while the wombat, the wallaby, and the opossum supply valuable skins. There are silver fields on the west coast; over 63,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and mines of both lode and stream tin, are being worked in the north; the value of tin exported in 1899 was £281,947, of silver £203,869, and of copper £761,880. Iron-ore exists and gold has been found, the amount exported in 1899 being £205,936. Coal, of a good quality, and in easily-accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island. There are in all 547 miles of railway open, including the main line running from Hobart to Launceston, through the island; and 275 telegraph stations, with 3,630 miles of wire, including a submarine cable (428 miles) communicating with the Universal Telegraph System; 815 miles of telephone; 355 post-stations, and 2,775 miles of post roads. On Dec. 31, 1899, the total registered shipping for the year was 44 steamers and 156 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 15,379 tons. The inward entries during 1899 were 797 (tonnage, 662,757); and the outward entries 755 (tonnage, 555,358). The present military defence is mainly composed of volunteers, who number 1,834. On the Derwent and the Tamar, batteries have been constructed, and the colony possesses a torpedo-boat.

A Department of Agriculture was formed in 1892. Primary education is administered by a Department, and there are 309 State schools.

	1898	1899
Public revenue	£908,223	£943,970
Public expenditure	830,168	871,453
Public debt, 31 December ...	8,412,904	8,395,638
Total imports	1,650,018	1,769,324
Total exports	1,503,369	2,577,475
Imports from U. K.	465,544	501,120
Exports to U. K.	431,518	439,640

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 19 members, elected for six years; and the latter of 38 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, 41,585. Other towns are Launceston, pop. 26,525, Zeehan, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, and Queenstown.

Administrator, Sir J. S. Do ^{ts} ds, K.C.M.G.	£1,750
Private Secretary, Warren Dodds	250
Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. N. E. Lewis	950
Chief Secretary, Hon. G. T. Collins	750
Treasurer, Hon. B. S. Bird	750
Under-Treasurer, A. Reid	550
Lands, Works, and Mines, Hon. E. Mulcahy	750
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. F. W. Piesse	
Under-Secretary, G. C. T. Steward	500
Auditor-General, J. W. Israel	550
Clerk of Legislative Council, E. C. Nowell	500
Pres. of Legls. Council, Hon. A. Douglas	400
Speaker of H. of Assem., Hon. N. J. Brown	400
Clerk of do., J. K. Reid	375
Registrar-General, R. M. Johnston	600
Collector of Customs, J. Barnard	500
Secretary to Law Dept., W. O. Wise	375
Chief Justice, Sir J. Stokell Dodds, K.C.M.G.	1,500
Puisne Judge, A. T. Clark	1,200
J. McIntyre	1,200
Solicitor-General & Crown Solicitor, Hon. Alfred Dobson	500
Registrar Supreme Court, P. S. Seager	500
Judges Associate, G. Browne	350
Post Office & Telegraphs, H. V. Bayly	500
Collector of Taxes, C. Mitchell	375
Secretary of Mines, W. H. Wallace	400
Commissioner of Police, G. Richardson	500
General Manager of Railways, F. Back ...	1,100
Director of Education, J. Masters	500
Deputy Surveyor-General, E. A. Counsel ...	500
Commdt. Defence Force, Col. W. V. Legge	400
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte	510
Recorder of Launceston, E. D. Dobbie	600
Secretary, Public Works, H. E. Packer	350

Agent-Gen. in London (Vacant), 5 Victoria St., S.W.

Secy., Herbert W. Ely.

Hobart, 13.250 miles; transit, 36 to 40 days. Telegrams, 3s. 6d. a word.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 12° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is, from north to south, 1,480 miles, and 1,000 from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles. 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 sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*) has long been an article of export; the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees. The occupied portion of the colony extends along the western coast for about

1,200 miles, while the mining population has penetrated over 500 miles into the interior, and the population, June 30th, 1900, was 178,195. The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.), for the past twenty-four years, was 65°, while the mean for the barometer for fifteen years was 30.05 inches. The climate is one of the healthiest and most enjoyable in the world. There are two seasons, the wet and the dry, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1899 was 32.40, the average for the past 24 years being 32.93. The chief products are gold, wool, timber, pearls and pearl-shells, lead, copper, tin, coal, sandal wood, cereals, fruit, wine, 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 sandal-wood 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, and there are at present 3,251 acres of vineyards in the colony. Good wheat-growing soils also exist in the southern division, and 84.56 acres were under cultivation in 1899. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities.

Gold Statistics.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being rapidly developed, the production of gold being 231,512 ozs. in 1895, 281,265 ozs. in 1896, 674,994 ozs. in 1897, 1,059,184 ozs. in 1898, 1,643,877 ozs. in 1899; and 871,907 ozs. in the first seven months of 1900. The largest amounts have been obtained from the East Coolgardie field, Coolgardie being next in productiveness; gold is also found in the Kimberley, Pilbara, Ashburton, Murchison, Dundas, Donnybrook, and Peak Hill districts. The total amount exported from the colony from 1886 to 31 December, 1893, is 4,127,374 ozs.: 299,306 ozs. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth, in 1899.

There are 1,850 miles of railway open, the Great Southern Railway connects Perth, the capital of the colony, with Albany (King George's Sound), and the Eastern connects the capital with Fremantle and Kalgoorlie, and also with Kanowna and other towns on the goldfields. The Midland and Northern lines join Perth to Cue. 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 two principal ports are Albany and Fremantle. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The exports are of wool, gold, jarrah and karri timber, tin, copper ore, guano, sandal-wood, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1899 was:—Wool, £423,296; timber, £553,198; sandal-wood, £29,719; pearls, £20,000; pearl-shells, £90,667; gold, £5,451,368. The stock returns of the colony are as follows:—Horses, 65,817; cattle, 296,267; sheep, 2,273,246; and pigs, 55,950. In 1899 the vessels entered inwards numbered 685 (tonnage, 1,333,052); and those outwards 668 (tonnage, 1,305,596).

	1898-99	1899-1900
Revenue	£2,478,811	£2,875,396
Expenditure	2,539,358	2,615,675
Public Debt, 30 June	10,488,363	11,804,178

Imports	£5,241,965	£4,473,532
Exports	4,960,006	6,985,642
Gold exports	ozs 1,050,184	1,434,570
Imports from U.K. ...	£2,051,872	1,559,029
Exports to U.K.	2,293,652	3,774,247

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 (established in 1872), in which the lay element forms a prominent feature. The educational system is compulsory, numerous elementary schools 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 30th June, 1900, was £63,979.

The principal towns in the colony are:—Perth (pop. about 35,000), on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 m. from Fremantle; Fremantle (16,000); Albany (3,250), and Geraldton (2,500); Coolgardie (4,500), Kalgoorlie (6,000), Boulder (3,500), Kanowna, Southern Cross, York, and Menzies. Northam, Bunbury, Broad Arrow, Claremont, and Guildford (from 1,000 to 3,000 each). There are, also, numerous smaller townships scattered throughout the colony, e.g., Busselton, Bridgetown, Pinjarra, Newcastle, Marble Bar, Cossack, Roebourne, Cue, Esperance, Norseman, &c.

Administrator, Sir A. C. Onslow	£2,000
A.-de-C., H. J. Wright	250
Private Sec., D. B. Ord	350
Premier & Colonial Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., K.C.M.G.	1,200
Under Treasurer, L. S. Eliot	650
Collector of Customs, C. T. Mason	700
Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. C. R. T. Russell, R.N.	550
Commdt. of Police, Capt. F. A. Hare	750
Commdt. Defences, Lt.-Col. G. H. Chippendall	600
Chief Protector of Aborigines, H. C. Prinsep	550
Railways & Public Works, The Premier (act.) ..	1,000
Und. Sec. Railways, A. F. Thomson	550
Engr. in Chief, C. Y. O'Connor, C.M.G.	1,500
Under Sec. Works, M. E. Jull	600
Genl. Ry. Manager, J. Davies	1,250
Crown Lands, Hon. G. Throssell	1,000
Under Sec., R. C. Clifton	600
Mines, Hon. H. B. Lefroy	1,000
Under-Secretary for Mines, H. S. King	550
Wardens of the Gold Fields, J. M. Finerty, A. Ostlund, E. P. Dowley, V. Black, A. S. Hicks, L. R. Davis, W. L. Owen, A. G. Clifton, P. L. Gibbons, A. E. Burt, C. U. Bagot, P. Troy, A. Phelps, J. Young, D. W. Green, W. A. G. Walter	
and allowances, each	£250 to 750
Attorney-Gen., Hon. R. W. Pennefather ...	1,000
Sec., Law Dept. & Comm. of Titles, W. F. Sayer	750
Crown Solicitor, R. B. Burnside	750
Chief Justice, Sir Alexander C. Onslow	1,700
Puisne Judges, E. A. Stone, A. P. Hensman, each	1,400
Sheriff & Inspector of Prisons, James B. Roe	700

Colonial Sec., Hon. G. Sandell.....	£1,000
Under Sec., Octavius Burt.....	650
Prin. Medical Officer, T. H. Lovegrove ...	650
Govt. Printer, R. Pether.....	550
Registrar-General, Malcolm A. C. Fraser	500
Insp. Gen. of Schools, C. Jackson	650
Postmaster-General, R. A. Sholl	650
Auditor-General, Frederick Spooner	700
Govt. Astronomer, W. E. Cooke	500

Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G., 15, Victoria Street, S.W.	£1,500
Secretary, Reginald C. Hare.....	650
Transit from London to Perth, 28 days. Telegrams, 3s. 6d. per word.	

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 on 12th April, 1896, was 703,360 (371,415 males and 331,945 females). The native population (Maoris) in February, 1896, was 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., the right of pre-emption being 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 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°; and the climate is admirably adapted for raising every fruit, flower, and edible

that flourishes in Great Britain. Amongst the productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for ship building, and for its resin (Kauri gum); and the native flax, which is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine. The principal exports in 1899 were wool (£4,324,627), frozen meat (£2,088,856), gold (£1,513,180). Agricultural products, tallow, Kauri gum, and timber. Gold mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and a rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki. Coal and copper are also found.

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 (1900) 1,542,453 acres, while there are 10,853,302 acres of land in sown grass of which 6,515,708 acres had not been previously ploughed. In 1899, the number of sheep was 19,348,505; horned cattle, 1,210,439, and horses, 261,931. In March, 1900, there were 2,104 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and 111 under construction; and 167 miles of private lines (of which 97 miles have, since that date, been taken over by the Government), together with an excellent coaching system. The shipping trade is considerable, and regular lines of steamers run between the numerous ports, besides direct steam communication with England. During 1899 the vessels entered inwards numbered 609 (tonnage, 811,183); and those entered outwards 604 (tonnage, 807,856).

	1898-99	1899-1900
Public Revenue	£5,258,228	£5,699,618
Public Expenditure	4,858,511	5,140,127
Do. from loans	1,543,633	1,906,604
Gross Public debt: Mech.	49,938,006	47,874,452
Accrued sinking fund,		
31 March	857,279	944,375
Total imports	8,230,600	8,739,633
Total exports	10,517,955	11,938,335
Gold Export	1,080,691	1,513,180
Domestic Imports from U.K., 1899:—		
Apparel, &c. £461,996	Iron & Steel. £690,327	
Carrriages	30,574	Machinery
Cotton Goods. 537,157	Spirits	245,723
Leather	130,581	Woolens
		550,870
		4,543,131

Exports to U.K., 1899 (B. of Trade):—

Beef (fresh)	£224,633	Rabbits	£159,042
Butter	543,367	Skins & Hides	344,687
Cheese	72,087	Tallow, &c.	353,986
Kauri Gum	258,338	Wool	4,343,592
Mutton	2,491,404		
			9,699,391

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 45 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 for appointment to the Legislative Council.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1899) 1,645 public primary schools, with 3,613 teachers and 131,315 scholars; there are also 307 private schools, with 15,295 scholars, and, in addition, 82 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large

towns is carried on in 25 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand has power to confer degrees. The annual postal circulation of the colony was (1899), 40,127,422 letters and post-cards, 15,717,388 newspapers, and 17,883,208 books and packets, and the work is effected by 1,620 post-offices. There are 6,910 miles of telegraph line carrying 19,228 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.

Defences.—New Zealand has 4 torpedo-boats; the Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898.

CAPITAL, Wellington, in the North Island.

The population of the chief cities and towns on 31st Dec., 1899, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 47,862; Auckland (and suburbs), 66,501; Dunedin (and suburbs), 49,791; Christchurch (and suburbs), 55,441; Invercargill (and suburbs), 10,295; Napier, 9,486; Nelson, 7,120; and Oamaru, 5,411.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G. £7,200
Private Sec. and A. de-C., Capt. Dudley Alexander.
Assist. Sec., Hon. C. E. Hill-Trevor

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, Sept., 1900.

His Excellency the Governor presides.

<i>Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, Trade & Customs, Labour, and Defence, Rt. Hon. Richd. J. Seddon</i>	1,600
<i>Railways, Colonial Secretary, Postmaster-General, Electric Telegraphs, and Industries and Commerce, Hon. Joseph George Ward</i>	1,300
<i>Native Minister and Comm. of Stamp Duties, Hon. James Carroll</i>	1,000
<i>Education and Immigration, Hon. William Campbell Walker</i>	1,000
<i>Min. of Public Works, Hon. William Hall-Jones</i>	1,000
<i>Justice and Mines, Hon. James McGowan</i>	1,000
<i>Lands and Agriculture, Hon. Thomas Young Duncan</i>	1,000
<i>Attorney-General (vacant).</i> <i>Public Health (vacant).</i> <i>Without Portfolio, Hon. Alfred Jerome Cadman.</i>	
<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G.</i>	1,700
<i>Puisne Judge, Wellington, W. B. Edwards</i> ..	1,500
<i>Do., Auckland, E. T. Conolly</i>	1,500
<i>Do., Canterbury, J. E. Denniston (J. C. Martin, acting)</i>	1,500
<i>Do., Dunedin, J. S. Williams</i>	1,500
<i>Solicitor-General, W. S. Reid</i>	1,000
<i>Controller & Auditor-Gen., J. K. Warburton</i>	1,000
<i>Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept., J. H. Richardson</i>	800
<i>Public Trustee, J. W. Poynton</i>	800
<i>Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, D. MacGregor, M.B.</i>	1,200

UNDER SECRETARIES, &c.

<i>Colonial Secretary, Hugh Pollen</i>	£ 450
<i>Treasury, J. B. Heywood</i>	700
<i>Customs and Marine, W. T. Glasgow</i>	650

Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Colony on Public Service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £1 10s. per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly

<i>Education, George Hogben, M.A.</i>	£500
<i>Justice, F. Waldegrave</i>	475
<i>Public Works, H. J. H. Blow</i>	600
<i>Crown Lands and Surv.-Gen., S. P. Smith</i>	750
<i>Registrar-General, E. J. von Dadelszen</i>	450
<i>Govt. Printer, John Mackay</i>	460
<i>Commissioner of Taxes, Supt. Advances to Settlers Office and Valuer-Gen., John McGowan</i>	850
<i>General Manager Railways, T. Ronayne</i> ...	900
<i>Secretary Gen. Post Office, W. Gray</i>	700
<i>Stamps, C. A. St. G. Hickson</i>	550
<i>Chief Judge of Native Land, Court, and Registrar-Gen. Land & Deeds, G. B. Davy</i> ...	800
<i>Under Secretary Mines, H. J. H. Elliott</i>	550
<i>Director Geological Survey, Museum and Observatories, Sir J. Hector, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.</i>	800
<i>Secretary for Agriculture, J. D. Ritchie</i>	550
<i>Secretary for Labour, Edward Tregear</i>	410
<i>Under Secretary for Defence, Major Sir A. P. Douglas, Bart</i>	425
<i>Secretary to Cabinet and Clerk of the Executive Council, A. J. Willis</i>	500
<i>Agent-General in London, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria St., S.W.</i> <i>Secretary, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.</i>	
Wellington, 16,000 miles; transit, 38 days. Telegrams, 5s. and 5s. 2d. a word.	

(1) *The 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 Natives, and 150 to 200 of European and other nationalities. The chief island is Raratonga, 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 £23,709—the imports £23,068. The Chief of the Foreign Government is Makea Takau—Ariki Vaine (Queen) of Avarua in Raratonga. *British Res., Col. Gudgeon (Raratonga).*

Fiji.

This 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. 2,143) 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, bêche-de-mer, 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., 1898) was 122,673; comprising 98,478 native Fijians, 13,282 Indian immigrants, 4,373 Europeans, and some Polynesians, half-castes, and Chinese.

In 1899 a European battalion of volunteers was raised, armed with the Martini-Enfield rifle.

	1897	1898
Public income	£74,492	98,621
Public expenditure.....	73,232	95,563
Public debt 1896, £213,256		205,076
(£95.4 6 being to Imperial Gov., bearing no interest)		
Imports from British Colonies ...	242,105	256,761
Exports to British Colonies	415,835	426,703
Total imports	248,748	263,044
Total exports	431,860	481,857

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)..... 300

Attorney-Gen., Hon. John Symonds Udall Receiver-General and Assist. Col. Sec., Hon. W. L. Allardye..... £25

Chief Med. Officer, Hon. Bolton G. Corney..... 600

Commissioner for Lands, Hon. George Moore..... 500

Native Commissioner, Hon. W. Sutherland..... 450

Agent-Gen. of Immigration, John Forster... 375

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 Col. Claude Francis..... and fees 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 San Francisco, about 33 days.

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, rubber, gold, and sandal-wood are also exported. Alluvial gold has been found, but reef mining has not yet been developed to any extent.

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 Lieutenant-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, 1898-9, £11,683; Expenditure, £15,583

Imports, 1897-8, £52,170; Exports, 63,496

Lieut.-Gov., Geo. Ruthven Le Hunt, C.M.G. 1,500

Chief Judicial Officer, Hon. Sir Francis Pratt 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, Hon. C. G. Murray, £500; Eastern, M. H. Moreton, £400; Louisiades, A. M. Campbell 300

Commandant of Constabulary, Capt. F. R. Barton (act'ng) .. 300

Port Moresby is 12,000 miles from London.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

(1) The British Solomon Islands, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, and other islands situated in about 8° S. and 120° W., with a total area of about 8,500 sq. miles. The Santa Cruz Group and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899. The revenue in 1899-1900 was £1,448 and the expenditure £955; the exports in 1898-9 were valued at £16,818. The seat of government is Tulagi. Under the Anglo-German Agreement of 1899 respecting Samoa those of the German Solomon Islands east and south-east of Bougainville were ceded to the United Kingdom. This acquisition consists of the islands of Choiseul and Isabel, Lord Howe's Group, and many smaller islands.

Resident Commissioner, Charles M. Woodford £500

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate*, situated round the Equator between 172½° and 180° E. The Gilbert Group consists of 16 islands, (Arorai, Tarnana, Omotoa, Beru, Nukunau, Tabateua, Nonouti, Aranaka, Kuria, Abamana, Marana, Tarawa, Butaritari, Makin, Abaian, and Mafakei), and the Ellice Group of nine islands (Nukulatai, Funafuti, Mukufelau, Nui, Nuŕte, Nanomaga, Nanomea, Oitapu and Nurakita). The total area of the Protectorate is about 166 sq. miles, with a population of about 35,000, and 80 Europeans. Revenue, 1899 £2,600; expenditure, £2,204; imports, £22,614; exports (chiefly copra), £55,000.

Resident Commissioner, W. Telfer Campbell. £400

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands*. By the Anglo-German Agreement of 1899, the claims of Germany on this Group and of Great Britain on the Samoan Archipelago were withdrawn and a protectorate over the Tonga I-land and also over *Niue*, or *Savage Island*, was proclaimed 19 May, 1900.

These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and 20,000 inhabitants. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' south, and 173° and 177° west, and it consists of three divisions, called Tongatabu, Haapai, and Vavau. At the former is the seat of government, the king being Jioaji Tubou II., who was born 18 June, 1874. Soil gene-

rally 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.

The imports in 1893 amounted to £35,175, and the exports to £39,464 the share of British Colonies being £29,000 and £13,182 respectively.

Deputy Commissioner & V.-Cons., R. B. Lefe £440

(4) *The Phoenix Islands*, seven in number (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, and Sidney) between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *The Union, or Tokelau, Group* of six islands and some islets (Quiros, Fakaafu (3), Nukunono, and Atafu).

(6) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

The functions of the High Commissioner, in addition to the government of the Protected Islands, are to carry out the provisions of certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament and the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. The New Hebrides and various other small groups come under his jurisdiction.

High Commissioner, The Governor of Fiji..... £300
Chief Judicial do., The Chief Justice of Fiji... 300
Sec. to High Commission, Merton King..... 400
Registrar, J. Langford 50

Annual Production of Gold and Silver in the World from 1885 to 1899.

YEAR.	BRITISH EMPIRE.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1885	£6,183,000	£377,000	£16,127,000	£27,106,000	£22,315,000	£27,483,000
1886	6,093,000	460,000	15,753,000	27,529,000	21,846,000	27,989,000
1887	6,377,000	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	13,387,000	4,186,000	16,820,000	41,760,000	30,207,000	45,946,000
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	48,889,000
1895	20,197,000	4,325,000	21,005,000	45,662,000	41,202,000	49,987,000
1896	19,969,000	6,786,000	23,442,000	48,524,000	43,411,000	53,310,000
1897	25,837,000	6,833,000	23,222,000	47,299,000	49,061,000	54,132,000
1898	33,933,000	6,498,000	25,885,000	50,177,000	59,423,000	56,675,000
1899	38,706,000	5,539,000	26,360,000	46,407,000	65,066,000	51,946,000
Totals ...	£240,389,000	£55,976,000	£283,034,000	£588,054,000	£523,425,000	£644,030,000

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 Transvaal Colony from 1889 to 1898 produced about £69,000,000 or 18·7 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 coining value in this country, namely 5s. 6d. per troy ounce standard.

Greater Britain: The West Indian Colonies. 523

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. The highest points are about 8,000 feet above the sea-level, and several of the islands contain active volcanoes, while nearly all of them show signs of volcanic action. The mean yearly temperature of the islands is about 78°, but that of the higher lands is often much less. The seasons alternate from drought to moisture, and in most parts of the archipelago there are two wet and two dry seasons. On the whole it may be said that the climate is generally healthy, and between the months of November and May in many of the islands it is delightful. The vegetable productions are both varied and abundant, the principal articles of commerce including sugar, bananas, oranges, coffee, cocoa, cotton, pimento, nutmegs, indigo, tobacco, maize, guava, ginger, cocoa-nuts, annatto, aloes, sassafras, the castor-oil tree, cabbage-tree, and medicinal drugs. Of the more common fruits there are the pine-apple, pomegranate, cocoa-nut, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, 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. Indian corn yields abundant crops almost everywhere, and rice in the island of Trinidad. The total population is nearly 4,000,000, of whom above half are negroes, while the remainder are chiefly mulattoes. The islands 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; but both these native Indian races are now practically extinct. By far the largest of the West Indies are the magnificent islands of Cuba and Hispaniola.

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. They are now 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, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago (which is now a ward of Trinidad); and the islands off the coast of British Honduras. *Spanish*: Isle de Pinos, Bieque, and Culebra. *French*: Martinique, Guadeloupe, Deseada, Marie Galanta, Les Saintes, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin (the last partly Dutch). *Dutch*: St. Eustatius, Saba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Aruba. *Danish*: Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John. *U.S.A.*: Cuba and Puerto Rico. *Venezuelan*: Coche Cuagua, Tortuga, and Margarita. *Independent*: Hispaniola, divided into Hayti and San Domingo. The British Islands have an area of about 13,750 square miles, and a population of 1,350,000. In 1898 a most disastrous hurricane swept over the group of islands, almost all of which were affected, while St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, and Trinidad were practically devastated. On August 7th, 1899, a further hurricane devastated the island of Montserrat, doing damage also to St. Kitts, Nevis, and Antigua. The island of Puerto Rico (U.S.A.), Guadeloupe (French), and Santa Cruz (Danish) also suffered severely. Relief Funds were opened at the Mansion House, London, in 1898 and 1899, and sums of money were also received from parts of Greater Britain. A Parliamentary Grant-in-aid, to the amount of £65,000, was made in the Supplementary Estimates for the Civil Services, and under the Colonial Loans Act, 1899, certain sums were advanced to cope with the depression which the distress following upon the hurricanes had so greatly increased.

Domestic imports from United Kingdom, 1899:

Apparel, &c.	£213,403	Machinery	£51,879
Cottons	492,929	Metals	110,593
Leather	96,634	Woollens	78,927
			£1,922,755

Total exports to United Kingdom, 1899:

Cocoa	£442,366	Rum	£138,963
Coffee	75,071	Suices	135,376
Dye-Woods	23,672	Sugar	419,958
			£1,517,331

JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 21' W. long. It is the largest and the most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,193 square miles, and a population, in April, 1891, of 639,491, showing an increase during the previous decade of 58,687; in 1891 the whites numbered 14,692; coloured, 121,955; blacks, 488,624, and there were a number of Coolies and Chinese. The estimated population on March 31, 1900, was 745,104.

Jamaica 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 32,850 (1900). 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, the Attorney-General, the 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 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.

Under the Colonial Loans Act the sum of £453,000 was allocated to the Colony; of this amount £190,000 was advanced in aid of revenue;

£190,000 for railway purposes; £40,000 for waterworks, and £65,000 for public works.

	1897-8	1898-99
Public revenue	£672,535	£600,271
Expenditure from income ..	765,948	630,702
Expenditure from loans ...	30,801	23,759
Public debt	1,994,184	1,875,116
Total imports	1,814,793	...
Total exports	1,662,543	...

The chief articles of export in order of importance are: Fruit, 41·4; coffee, 10·5; sugar, 9·8; dye-woods, 8·8; and rum, 6·1. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 59·1, and the U.K., 20·6, the imports being from the U.K. 44·7, U.S.A. 45·1.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, c.c.m.g. ... £5,000

Private Sec., Eyre Hutson.
Comdg. Troops, Mj.-Gen. H. J. Hallowes.
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sydney Olivier,

	C.M.G.	
<i>Assist. Colonial Secretary, Philip C. Cork</i> ...	620	
<i>Auditor-Gen., L. J. Bertiam</i>	800	
<i>Director Pub. Wks., Val. G. Bell, c.e.</i>	1,200	
<i>Director Pub. Gardens, Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc.</i> ...	600	
<i>Emigration Agent in India, A. Stewart</i>	580	
<i>Insp.-Gen. Police and Prisons (vacant)</i>	800	
<i>Inspector of Schools, Thomas Capper, B.A.</i> ...	700	
<i>Sup. Medical Officer, C. B. Mosse, c.B.</i>	1,200	
<i>Protector of Immigrants, E. W. Pigou</i>	400	
<i>Treasurer, Hon. Samuel Paynter Musson</i> ...	800	
<i>Postmaster, Hon. G. B. Pearce</i>	700	
<i>Collector-General, Hon. James Allwood</i>	825	
<i>Collector of Customs, Kingston, A. W. Hitchins</i>	600	
<i>Government Printer, J. C. Ford</i>	500	
<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. Sir Fielding Clarke</i>	2,000	
<i>Puisne Judge, Hon. Ernest A. Northcote, LL.D.</i>	1,200	
<i>Second ditto, Hon. Chas. F. Lum, LL.D.</i> ...	1,000	
<i>Registrar Supreme Court, O'Conn. de Cordova</i>	600	
<i>Attorney-Gen., H. R. Pipon Schooles, LL.B.</i> ...	1,500	
<i>Solicitor-Gen., Thos. Bancroft Oughton</i> ...	500	
<i>Crown Solicitor, A. W. Farquharson</i>	820	
<i>Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John Nethersole</i>	400	
<i>Registrar-Gen. and Deputy Keeper of Records, S. P. Smeeton</i>	700	
Kingston, 5,000 miles; transit, 16 days. Telegrams, 3s. 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.

	1897-98	1898-99
Revenue	£7,232	£8,037
Expenditure	8,061	7,644
Total imports	27,067	25,708
Exports	24,811	31,910
<i>Commissioner, Edward J. Cameron</i>	600	
<i>Judge Sup. Court, G. P. St. Aubyn</i>	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

* The Government of Jamaica publishes annually a Handbook of the island, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

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 1899 were valued at £84,003. The fruit trade, principally with the United States, is also important, the total value of pineapples exported in 1899 being £28,315: bananas, coconuts, tomatoes, and other fruit and vegetables are also exported. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastie, 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.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	£74,367	£75,697
Public expenditure	64,872	72,433
Public debt	118,426	112,825
Total imports	238,336	329,197
Exports	174,850	169,148

Governor, Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G. ...	£2,000
Priv. Sec. H. Mostyn	
Colonial Sec., J. K. G. T. Spencer-Churchill	700
Chief Justice, Sir Ormond Drimmie Malcolm	1,000
Receiver-Gen., Darent McDonald	500
Postmaster, J. A. Thompson	300
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller	400
Provost-Marshal & Commandt. of Constabulary, C. A. Fraser	500
Attorney-Gen., W. R. Davies	400
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates, J. M. Rae; R. S. Johnston	each 500

Nassau is distant 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days. 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 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members with the Governor as President.

Governor, Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G. ...	£2,600
Private Sec., G. O. Nugent	300
Colonial Sec., Sir George Melville, K.C.M.G.	800
Chief Justice, Sir Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley, Knt.	1,500
Prison Judge, John Martin Danavall	750
Do., C. Major (acting)	700
Attorney-General, William Henry Stocker ...	500
Assist. do., St. Kitts, G. K. T. Purcell	200
Dominica, E. St. J. Branch ...	200
Auditor-General, E. A. Foster	600

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	£112,577	£121,560
Expenditure	138,612	143,284
Public debt	300,121	373,151
Imports	299,973	349,112
Exports	286,403	373,151

Transit, 13 to 16 days. Telegrams, per word, to Antigua, 4s. 4d., Dominica 4s. 2d., St. Kitts-nevis, 4s. 8d.

(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 circumference. 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 £101,106 in 1897; but it also exports rum, molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	£39,663	£42,821
Expenditure	55,586	51,479
Public debt	137,471	137,271
Imports	43,829	109,036
Exports	79,178	128,095

CAPITAL, St. John's, population 10,000.

President & Island Sec. (the Col. Sec. of the Leeward Islands), Sir George Melville, K.C.M.G. ...	£50
Treasurer, W. D. Auchinleck	500
Magistrate, W. H. Whyham	400
Do., G. C. Evelyn	400

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, pepper, and tobacco. It was formerly a possession of the Codrington family.

Magistrate, (vacant)	£150
Redonda, ■ small island with a phosphate industry, has ■ population (1891) of 120.	

(2) ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA).

These two islands, with their dependency of Anguilla, were severely visited by the hurricane of 1899. They were united in 1882 to form one presidency, and taken together they had 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 ■ 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, ■ continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to ■ height of nearly 4,000 feet. Sulphur is found in the mountains, but is not made an article of commerce.

CAPITAL, Basseterre, population (1891), 9,097 (males 4,110, females 4,987).

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) is but ■ 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) 838.

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, 3,699, 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.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue.....	£40,430	
Expenditure.....	44,659	
Public Debt.....	74,459	
Imports.....	122,968	
Exports.....	138,222	

Administrator, C. T. Cox.....	£700 to 900
Assistant Treasurer, H. Lockhart.....	250
Magistrates, { F. S. Wigley.....	400
{ Captain A. Roger.....	350
{ Nevis, R. B. Roden.....	250
{ Anguilla, N. Rat.....	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 of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in rivulets well stocked with fish. 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), 25,841 (males 12,059, females 14,782). The natives still speak ■ French patois, resulting from their former connection with France. The soil is good and the principal productions are cocoa, sugar, coffee, molasses, rum, lime-juice, fruit, spices, and cabinet woods. 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 Council, consisting of 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal town is Roseau, on the south-west coast; population (1891) 5,186.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue.....	£24,569	£26,156
Public expenditure.....	24,648	25,945
Public debt.....	70,900	70,900
Imports.....	31,346	70,229
Exports.....	63,912	70,229

Administrator, H. J. Hesketh-Bell.....	£700 to 900
Treasurer, W. H. Porter.....	300
Colonial Engineer, L. P. Hodge, A.M.I.C.E.....	350
Magistrates, W. Coull; W. H. Roper; and R. F. Garraway.....	each 300

(4) MONTSERRAT.

which was almost entirely devastated by the hurricane of Aug. 7, 1899, is situated in 16° 45' N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ 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 having the principal plantation. Sugar is the crop of greatest importance, the export in 1897 reaching £5,087, but there are no first class sugar estates. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1891) of 1,475.

	1898.	1899.
Revenue.....	£6,199	£6,789
Expenditure.....	11,935	16,607
Public debt.....	17,300	11,500
Total Imports.....	15,161	27,204
Total Exports.....	13,849	15,569
Commr. & Treasurer, F. H. Watkins.....	£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. The capital of the group is Roadtown, on the south side of Tortola; population (1891) 403.

	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Revenue.....	£1,715	£2,984;	Expend. £1,783	£2,220
Imports.....	3,943	3,642;	Exports 3,855	3,867
Commissioner & Treasurer, N. G. Cookman.....	300			

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 in the governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him. The aggregate population (1891) was 135,976; and the total area 508 sq. miles.

Governor and Commander-in-Ch., Sir Robert Baxter Llewellyn, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Private Secretary, E. H. M. Drury 275
Aide-de-Camp (vacant).

Transit, about 14 days. Telegrams, per word, Grenada, 4s. 8d.; St. Lucia, 4s. 6d.; St. Vincent, 4s. 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, 58 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. It contains about 85,120 acres, of which about 20,418 are cultivated, and population (including some of the Grenadines) of 53,209 (1891). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. 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; near the former is sanatorium, under Government auspices, has been established. 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, and cocoa, spices, sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, and large quantities of fruit are grown. The export of cocoa (or cacao) was 79,472 cwts. (value £234,611) in 1899, and of nutmeg 4,329 cwts. (value £18,382) with 675 cwts. of other spices (value £3,379). 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 are indigenous. Turtle are caught and exported, and whales are met 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.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	£62,875	£68,757
Expenditure	57,612	59,359
Public debt	127,670	127,570
Total imports	210,783	226,829
Total exports	257,274	267,738

Colonial Secretary, Edward Rawle Drayton ... £600
Treasurer and Postmaster, C. Falconer Anton 450
Chief Justice, Charles James Tarring 1,000
Attorney-General, Leslie Probyn 700
Registrar, John S. Martin 400

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 largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1891) 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 24 miles in length with an extreme breadth of 12 miles; it comprises an area of 233 square miles, with population (in 1899) of 48,650. 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 (8,935,624 lbs. in 1899), molasses, cocoa—which is now being extensively cultivated—fuel and sticks. 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. 1891, 8,000), 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 depot. In 1899, 477 steamers (tonnage, 626,274) entered Port Castries, and many British and foreign war ships coaled.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	£67,628	£79,354
Expenditure	60,975	63,121
Public debt	189,550	187,180
Total imports	271,995	282,963
Total exports	166,508	170,668

Administrator & Col. Sec., Sir Harry Langhorne Thompson, K.C.M.G. (and allowance £200)..... £800
Treasurer, (vacant) 500
Chief Justice, Arthur Child 700
Attorney-General, E. G. Bennett..... 400

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 37' 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.

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, and steps are being taken to settle the labouring classes on lands specially acquired for the purpose. CAPITAL, Kingstown (pop. 1891, 4,547). Under the Colonial Loans Act (1899) the sum of £50,000 was advanced to aid in the development of the resources of the island; a free grant of £25,000 was also made in the same year.

	1897.	1898.
Public revenue	£25,396	£27,361
Expenditure	26,520	27,674
Total imports	70,824	95,551
Total exports	68,935	44,666

Administrator, Colonial Sec., Registrar, Treas. & Collector of Customs (vacant) (and £100 table allowance) £700
Chief Justice & Vice-Chan., and *Police Magistrate of Kingstown*, J. B. Walker 800
Attorney-Gen., C. Ormond Hazel

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 (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population in 1899 was estimated at 192,000, being about 1,150 to the square mile. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, and rum, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. The island is the headquarters of H.M. forces in the West Indies, and a station of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company; there is 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, 1899, were £223,417. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for 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, with 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 CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1891, about 21,000), on the shores of an open roadstead known as Carlisle Bay.

	1898.	1899.
Revenue	£182,632	£216,022
Expenditure	185,340	207,823
Public debt	414,000	414,000
Total imports	1,058,183	998,006
Total exports	769,231	845,590
Imports from U. K.	428,063	429,147
Exports to U. K.	35,207	50,630

Governor, Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G. (and table allowance, £600) .. £3,000

Private Secretary & Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. H. Street (20 Hrs.) .. 200

Colonial Sec., Hon. Ralph G. Williams .. 750

Commander of Forces, Maj.-Gen. J. F. Hilton.

D. A. A. G., Maj. R. E. Hill, Lt.-Col. L. E. B. Booth.

Commg. R. A., Maj. A. L. Molesworth.

Commg. R. E., Lt.-Col. J. J. Levenson, C.M.G.

Senior Medical Officer, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Roche, R.A.M.C.

Chief Judge, Sir William Conrad Reeves ... 1,500

Pres. of Legis. Council, Sir G. C. Pile, Knt.

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. F. J. Clarke

Attorney-General, W. H. Greaves, B.A., Q.C. 1,000

Solicitor-General, G. A. Goodman .. nil.

Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips .. 600

Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum .. 600

Controller of Customs, P. L. Dillon .. 600

Inspector of Police, Maj. A. B. R. Kaye .. 400

Colonial Postmaster, W. H. Bailey .. 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 11 days.

Telegrams, 4s. 9d. per word.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

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, with

an area of 1,750 square miles (200,000 acres cultivated), and an estimated population (1900) of 269,000. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498. The island was colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, "Port of Spain," is one of the finest towns in the West Indies. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 6,570), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princetown (pop. 4,197), and Arima (pop. 3,653). A remarkable phenomenon is the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1899, 140,000 tons (£153,000) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, its most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1899) were:—Sugar, 52,000 tons; rum, 140,000 gals.; molasses, 1,591,408 gals.; bitters, 38,843 gals.; and cocoa, 33,942,048 lbs. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. There are 81 miles of railway open, and harbour improvements, water-works and sewage operations are being undertaken. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, and by Government telegraph and telephone wires. Thirty-two steamers from Europe arrive every month, and four from the United States and Canada. The Government is vested in a Governor, Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1898.	1899.
Revenue	£615,372	£681,339
Expenditure	640,952	748,151
Public debt	9,1211	923,412
Imports	2,283,056	2,531,965
Exports	2,310,133	2,572,891

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899 it was constituted a ward of that island. 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. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°.

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (population, 1,370) and Plymouth.

Gov., Sir C. A. Molony, K.C.M.G. £5,000

Colonial Sec., Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G. 1,200

Attorney-General, N. Nathan, Q.C. 1,300

Commndt. Local Forces and Insp. Gen. of Police, Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis Scott, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. 1,200

Auditor-General, H. C. Bourne, M.A. 800

Chief Justice, Sir W. J. Anderson .. 1,500

Dir. of Public Works, W. Wrightson C.M.G. 1,000

Solicitor-General, Vincent Brown, Q.C. 582

First Puisne Judge, (vacant)..... 1,000

Second Puisne Judge, Thomas Baynes .. 1,000

Collector of Customs, R. H. McCarthy .. 900

Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, G. F. Bushe 700

Secretary-Gen., D. B. Horsford .. 500

Protector of Immigrants, W. H. Coombs 1,000

Registrar-Gen., E. C. M. Stone .. 550

Postmaster-Gen., J. A. Bulmer .. 550

Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Saunders..... 500

Surgeon-Gen., Sir Fras. Hy. Lovell, C.M.G. 1,100

Insp. of Schools, R. G. Eushe, M.A. 700

CAPITAL, Port of Spain, pop. 45,000. Transit, 31 days. Telegrams, per word, 5s. 3d.

THERE are two leading groups of British Colonies in Africa:—the South African colonies, which occupy the southern extremity of the continent, and are generally healthy and well adapted for European settlement; and the West African colonies, situated upon the tropical, fever-stricken coast to the north of the Equator. 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 Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria, the Lagos Protectorate, and the Sierra Leone Protectorate on the West Coast; those of the 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 generally known as "Rhodesia." A portion of the Somali coast is a British Protectorate, and is administered by the Foreign Office; while the Port of Aden in Arabia and the Island of Socotra, also British, are comprehended in the Empire of India (see p. 490).

SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African Colonies are the Cape Colony, Natal, Basutoland, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal Colony; and Her Majesty exercises a Protectorate over part of Bechuanaland, and the territories of the British South Africa Company. 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 is the self-governing colony of Natal, which, since Dec. 30, 1897, includes the former Crown Colony of Zululand and the territory of Amatongaland, which extends to the Portuguese territory of Delagoa Bay. To the west of Zululand, extending for some 400 miles from north to south and about the same distance from east to west, is the Transvaal Colony, annexed in 1900, and between it and the Cape Colony are the Orange River Colony and the small colony of Basutoland. 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 Walfisch 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 475,000 square miles. The white population as at the 1891 census was, Cape Colony, 376,987; Natal, 46,788; Bechuanaland, 5,211; Basutoland, 578; and the total white population of the British South African Colonies in 1900 was nearly 1,000,000.

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 long and patient efforts of Her Majesty's Government to secure by negotiation with the Government of the South African Republic the equitable treatment of the very large population of "Outlanders," principally British, resident within the South African Republic, came to an unsuccessful conclusion in October 1899. Earlier in the year it had been found necessary to provide for possible eventualities by strengthening the British forces at the Cape and in Natal. On October 7th the Reserves were called out; on the 10th an Ultimatum was received from the Transvaal Government demanding the recall of the British troops stationed near their frontiers, and also of any that were at that date on the way to South Africa. The period fixed for the acceptance of the terms of this

communication having expired, a state of war began at 5 P.M., Transvaal time, on October 11th. On the following day Natal was invaded by the South African Republic Boers, acting in co-operation with the Boers of the Orange Free State, the Government of which had a short time previously notified their intention of throwing in their lot with their neighbours on the North. Very shortly after the opening of hostilities an Army Corps, under the command of General Sir Redvers Buller, F.C., was despatched to the scene of action, and at the close of December, 1899, the operations had assumed such extensive proportions that Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar, F.C. was sent out in chief command of the considerably enlarged forces which eventually exceeded 200,000. The Commander-in-Chief despatched General French to the relief of Kimberley, which had been closely invested. The relief was effected on 15th February, 1900, almost the whole of the investing force being captured. General Buller relieved Ladysmith, sorely pressed by a siege of 120 days, on 28th February; and on 17th May, a flying column under Col. Mahon, D.S.O., broke through the cordon surrounding Mafeking where Col. Baden-Powell with a small mixed garrison had defied all hostile efforts since 15th December, 1899.

On 14th March, 1900, Bloemfontein was occupied, the Orange Free State being annexed by Proclamation, 28th May, 1900, under the title of the Orange River Colony; and on 31st May and 5th June, Lord Roberts entered Johannesburg and Pretoria in the South African Republic, which territory was formally annexed as the Transvaal Colony on 25th October, 1900. The ex-Presidents of the two Republics have each left their country, Ex-President Kruger of the South African Republic having found an asylum in Europe, and ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State leading a nomadic life in the South African Republic. At the time of writing military operations were still in progress against isolated bands of the enemy, and Lord Roberts was still present as Commander-in-Chief.

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.—The Cape Colony and Natal entered the Postal Union on Jan. 1, 1895, and the postal rate is 2½d. the half ounce to and from all countries outside the British Empire. To and from the United Kingdom, and British Colonies, the rate is 1d. the half-ounce.

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 26° 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 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles, and an area of 277,151 square miles, or 177,376,666 acres, according to the latest estimate (1899), of which 48,695,897 acres were not disposed of in 1899. The territory of Walfisch 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. In 1899 a fresh crisis in the history of the Colony was reached by the declaration of war by the Presidents of the Transvaal and Orange Free State against British rule in South Africa.

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 across 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 there are summer rains, 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 only sufficient water 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 cause 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 aloe. 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.

The Population of the whole Colony (Census of 1894) was 1,527,224, of whom the Europeans or whites were 376,987 (not including the population

of Pondoland, *circ.* 200,000, and Bechuanaland, *circ.* 76,000, 1897). The birth-rate of the Colony Proper (*i.e.*, excluding Native Territories) was 34'13 per 1,000, and the death-rate 2'73 per 1,000 in 1899. The Dutch preponderate in the western, and the English in the eastern, districts.

Education.—The number of schools in operation (1899) was 2,450, attended by about 105,972 children. The expenditure under the Education Vote in 1899 was £270,758.

Commerce and Industry.—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. The external trade amounted in 1899 to £15,370,971 for imports (textiles, £3,941,038; food stuffs, £3,704,745; and building materials, £1,876,459) and £2,247,253 for exports (animal and vegetable substances, £4,299,915; minerals and metals, £14,463,735; and diamonds, £4,135,583).

Minerals, &c.—There are important mines of copper in Namaqualand, the ores being of the richest kind, and yielding a percentage of from 32 to 36. Gold is found in the Knysna and Prince Albert divisions, and manganese in the Paar. Coal is also raised of considerable value, the output in 1899 being 208,655 tons. But by far the most valuable export is that of diamonds, which are chiefly found at Kimberley. This town was besieged by the Boers in 1899-1900 and bravely defended by the garrison under Lt.-Col. Kekewich (Loyal N. Lanc. R.) from October, 1899, until relieved by Gen. French on 15 Feb., 1900.

Railways.—The railways are mostly the property of the Government, which on Dec. 31, 1899, owned and worked 1,990 miles. There are also 653 miles of privately owned railways worked by Government, and 224 miles privately owned and worked; in addition to which 289 miles are under construction for private companies. The Cape to Cairo Railway scheme places Capetown in communication with Buluwayo, the commercial centre of Rhodesia. To the 31st Dec., 1899, the capital expended by Government was £20,930,573, in which amount is included the money expended upon the Kimberley line. The returns for 1899 show a profit of £4 12s. 7d. per cent. per annum on the capital expended. There are 7,360 miles of telegraph open, carrying 22,083 miles of wire.

Defence.—The Colonial Forces in December, 1898, consisted of Cape Mounted Riflemen (1,003 officers and men); and horse and foot volunteers (6,953 officers and men). There is also a body of Mounted Police with about 1,900 officers and men. In cases of emergency every able-bodied man between 18 and 50 years of age may be called upon to defend the Colony, and there is a large Imperial garrison stationed at Capetown. For external purposes a Cape and West African Squadron is stationed in these waters, having a naval depot in the Colony at Simon's Bay.

Extensive harbour works are being constructed at Table Bay (Capetown), Port Elizabeth, and East London. On the works at Table Bay alone no less than £2,800,716 has been spent up to 31st December, 1899, and further works are in progress. There are electric tramways in Capetown, Port Elizabeth and East London.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Receipts (1848, £234,376) ..	£7,327,975	£8,781,212
Payments (1848, £245,985) ..	8,013,659	8,190,124
Expended under vote ...	7,082,255	6,803,041
Public debt (1879, £1,017,409)		
General Govt.	25,277,445	27,884,078
Corporate Bodies	3,105,477	3,535,677

*Imports (1848, £1,152,018).	1897-98.	1898-99.
	16,621,354	15,370,971
*Exports (1848, £512,778).	24,423,413	23,247,583
Domestic imports from U.K., 1899:—		
Apparel &c. £1,205,988	Leather ..	£441,175
Arms, &c. 114,489	Machinery ..	6,520,203
Books	Iron & Steel ..	318,602
Carriages	Paper	115,673
Chemicals	Pickles, &c. ..	110,683
Coal, &c. 370,213	Soap	111,756
Cottons	Spirits	143,015
Furniture	Stationery ..	81,525
Hardware	Woolens	431,105

£8,380,547

Domestic exports to U.K., 1899:—	
Copper Ore &c. £477,902	Skins, Goat. £19,553
Diamonds .. 4,115,382	„ Sheep. 325,547
Feathers	Wool, Sheep. 2,420,183
Hides	„ Goats. 795,454

£9,355,028

The Colony is under responsible government. There is a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 23 elected members, and a House of Assembly of 95 elected members. The Ministers comprised in the Cabinet, who are responsible to the Colonial Legislature, are the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary 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, 28,718; Beaconsfield, 10,478.

Governor, High Commissioner, and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G. (1897)	£8,000
Secretary to High Commissioner, George Vandeleur Fiddes	1,200
Private Secretary, M. S. O. Walrond	410
Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. John Hanbury-Williams, C.M.G.	450
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. Chester-Master ..	220
Clerk to Executive Council, C. H. Pennell ..	600
Naval Command-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Hastings Harris, K.C.R.	
Commanding Troops, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. W. E. Forester-Walker, K.C.B.	
Premier and Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., P.O., M.L.A. ...	1,750
Secretary, Sydney Cowper	700
Colonial Secretary, Hon. T. L. Graham, Q.C., M.L.C.	1,500
Commissioner Public Works, Hon. T. W. Smartt, M.L.A.	1,500
Sec. for Agriculture, Hon. Sir P. H. Faure, M.L.A.	1,500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. Rose-Innes, Q.O. ...	1,500
Without Portfolio, Hon. J. Frost, C.M.G., M.L.A.	
Speaker House of Assembly, Hon. Sir W. B. Berry, M.L.A.	1,500
Clerk, E. F. Kilpin	850
Sec. to Native Affairs Dept., W. E. M. Stanford, C.M.G. (and £100 allowance)	1,000
Chief Magistrate (Tembuland, Pondoland, and Transkei), Maj. Sir H. G. Elliot, K.C.M.G.	1,350
Do. (E. Frigaland), J. H. Scott.	1,000
Under Col. Sec., N. Janisch	900
Secretary for Defence, Lt.-Col. P. Homan-Polliott	700
Sup.-Gen. of Education, Dr. T. Muir	1,200
Assistant Treasurer, H. de Smidt, B.A., F.S.S.	1,100
Deputy Ass. do., Wm. A. Collard	650
Controller & Aud.-Gen., Hon. C. A. Smith	1,200
Collector of Customs, J. W. Honey	900
Postmaster-General, S. R. French, C.M.G. ...	1,000
Sec. to Law Department, J. J. Graham, C.M.G.	1,000

* Excluding specie.

Assist. Law Adviser, J. D. Sheil, Q.C.	£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	850
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 Grigaland West), £2,000; W. M. Hopley,	
J. H. Lange, each £1,750.	
Reg., High Sheriff, & Taxing Off., H. Tennant	£900
Master of Sup. Ct., George Reynolds	800
Secretary for Public Works, C. L. Mansergh	700
Ch. Insp. of Public Works, J. Newey, M.I.C.E.	1,400
Gen. Man. of Railways, C. B. Elliott, C.M.G.	1,400
Under Sec. for Agriculture, C. Currey	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, C.M.G. 900
 Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days. Telegrams, per word, 4s.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland is an inland colony, being completely hemmed in by the Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony 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 not allowed to settle without special permits (estimated pop. 1896, 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 Drakersberg 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. In 1868, the Basutos, being hard pressed by the Free State, were saved from destruction by 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. Nine years later, 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 their contribution.

The territory is 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 Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Maseru, Merija, Mafeteng, Mohales' Hoek and Quthing in connection with the Cape Colonial system. There are 177 schools, with 11,124 scholars, nine-tenths being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. There are two small Government schools, and grants-in-aid to the extent of £4,338 were made in 1899-1900.

The chief articles of export are grain, wool and cattle, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware and groceries.

	1898-99,	1899-1900.
Revenue	£46,847	£59,769
Expenditure	46,417	59,492
Imports	93,683	85,527
Exports	82,615	133,854

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 763 (99 Europeans).

Resident Commissioner, Sir Godfrey Yeatman Lagden, K.C.M.G.	£1,500
Govt. Sec., & Accountant, H. C. Sloley	675
Assistant Commissioners, S. Barrett, £650 ; T. P. Kennan, J. W. Bowker, L. Wroughton, J. C. Macgregor, £575 ; F. Enraght-Moony, C. Griffith... ..	500
Accounting Clerk, C. Y. Brabant	290
Medical Officers, E. C. Long, £568 ; N. M. Macfarlane ; W. R. Nattile ; D. M. Tomory, A. Gardiner	each 350

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles ; transit through the Cape about 22 days. Telegrams, per word, 4s.

THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Protectorate is bounded on the east by the Transvaal Colony 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 Buluwayo, Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, *via* Gaborones, Palapye, Tati and Macloutsie to Buluwayo and Salisbury.

The chief European centres are Gaborones, Palapye and Tati.

Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Cape Colony).

Resident Commissioner, Major Hamilton	
John Good-Adams, C.B., C.M.G.	£1,000
Accountant, Barry May	£400
Clerk, A. Stingard	250
Assist. Comm. and Magistrates in Lower Protectorat., W. H. Surmon	800
Assist. Magistrate, J. Ellenberger	300
Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate in Upper Protectorate, J. A. Ashburnham.	700
Clerk, F. A. Douglas	250
Commandant of Police, Col. John Sanctuary Nicholson, D.S.O.	
Commanding Divn. I., B. S. A. P., J. Walford.	
„ Native Police, C. Griffith.	

Palapye is distant from London about 7,000 miles ; transit, *via* Capetown, about 23 days.

Telegrams, per word, 4s.

THE TRANSVAAL COLONY.

This Colony, formerly known as the "South African Republic" or "The Transvaal," was annexed by Royal Proclamation of 23th October, 1900. The Transvaal 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, but on Dec. 16, 1880, at Heidelberg, the Boers rose in revolt, and the flag of the Republic was once more hoisted, a provisional government or triumvirate (Krüger, Joubert and Pretorius) being formed, and after the battle of Majuba Hill (Feb. 27, 1881) the United Kingdom once more recognised its practical independence in a Convention, which was modified in 1884. Owing to the rupture in October, 1899, the country reverted to the status it held previous to the Convention of 1881.

The larger portion 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, and along the greater part of its eastern frontier is closed in by Portuguese territory from having direct access to the sea. The area (including Swaziland, 5,560 sq. miles) amounts to 119,200 sq. miles ; the population before the war was about 750,000, of whom only 150,000 were whites. The latter included 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 Colony 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.

Swaziland was placed under the administration of the S. A. R. in 1894 and now forms part of the Colony, the rights of the natives (who retain their King) being safeguarded.

In 1882 the revenue only amounted to £177,407; in 1893 this had increased to £1,702,685, and in 1897 to £4,480,218, owing to the increased prosperity of the gold-bearing districts; the expenditure was £4,394,066 in 1897, and the debt £2,675,690 in 1893. The trade of the country amounted in 1897 to about £24,500,000, of which £13,563,827 represented the value of imports. The output of gold in the year 1897 was valued at £11,653,727.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. (1899) about 125,000, and the present seat of Government and principal town and commercial centre is JOHANNESBURG, which had a population in 1899 of over 105,000, of whom about 60,000 were whites.

THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The Orange River Colony, formerly known as "The Orange Free State," was annexed by Royal Proclamation on 28th May, 1900. It is bounded on the East by British Basutoland and Natal, N. by the Transvaal Colony, and W. by Cape Colony; it has an area of 48,326 square miles, with a population (1890) of 207,503, of whom 77,716 are whites. It was founded by Dutch emigrants from the Cape Colony in 1836 and 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." Until quite recently there has been but little immigration and the territory has remained suited to its ancient and patriarchal institutions.

It is essentially a pastoral country, but the eastern part is also admirably adapted for the cultivation of grain. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found, and rich coal mines exist, while there are indications of gold. The chief exports are wool, ostrich feathers, hides, diamonds, grain, &c.

In 1898 the revenue was £799,757, and the expenditure £956,752. The debt, incurred mainly for railway purposes, amounted in that year to £1,830,000. The trade was represented by £1,923,425 for exports, and £1,100,932 for imports, the amount to and from the United Kingdom not being ascertainable.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital, and seat of Government, had a population of about 4,000 in 1898.

NATAL.

The colony of Natal, which played so important a part in the South African War of 1899-1900, 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 T'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 Capetown. Speaking roughly, it is in 30° E. long. and 30° S. lat. It comprises an area of 29,434 square miles (including 10,521 square miles for Zululand), with a seaboard of 376 miles (including 210 for Zululand). The population in 1898 was estimated at 902,355, consisting of Europeans, 53,688; natives (Zulu-Kafirs), 787,574; Indian Coolies, 61,103. The scenery is in parts picturesque in the extreme. The country is well watered, no less than 35 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 Drakensberge Mountains, a portion of the great range extending from Capetown; 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, and pepper 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 31 Dec., 1898, was 387,811 tons. The advantages accruing to the colony from this industry are considerable, but they depend in great measure on the export trade, which is rapidly being developed. 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 1899 were wool, £608,711; sugar, £147,499; hides and skins, £65,157; angora hair, £39,964; bark, £57,885; coal, £124,523.

In Durban, or Port Natal, the Colony has the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The bar, which hitherto has prevented large vessels from entering, is now in course of removal. *Railways*.—There are 591½ miles of railway open (1900), all of which, except the North Coast Extension from Verulam to Tugela (50 miles), were constructed by the Government, and the whole system is Government worked. The main line runs from Durban through Pietermaritzburg (the capital), and *via* Ladysmith and Glencoe Junction to Charlestown (309 miles inland), where it connects, by means of a tunnel passing under the Drakensberg mountains, at Laing's Nek, with the Netherlands South Africa

Company's line to Johannesburg and Pretoria. A branch runs from Ladysmith (on the main line at the 190 mile post) to the western border at Van Reenen's Pass (36 miles), and thence over the Drakensberge to Harri-smith (23½ miles) in the Orange River Colony. At Glencoe Junction a short line connects with Dundee. From Durban a branch runs northwards along the coast to Tugela (70 miles), and from Durban there is a coast line southwards to Umtwalumi (56 miles), which is to be extended to Port Shepstone to open up a part of the colony, with large natural resources and valuable deposits of marble. Another extension leads from Pietermaritzburg to Greytown (65 miles), and one is contemplated from Coalfields (Dundee) to Buffalo river, and across the northern border to Vryheid. A branch runs from Thornville Junction (60 miles from the port) to Richmond (17 miles). The total amount expended on railway construction up to 31 December, 1899, was £7,267,588, the revenue in 1899 being £940,100, a return of £45s. 7¾d. on the capital expended on lines now open. 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 22 elementary schools; there are also 493 private aided, government aided, European, native, and Indian 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.

Under letters patent passed by Royal warrant 1 Dec., 1897, and in accordance with an Act of the Natal Parliament (No. 37 of 1897), the Province of Zululand was proclaimed annexed to, and forming part of, the Colony of Natal from 31 Dec., 1897. The Province comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west 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 S. A. R. and Swaziland. By the Zululand Laws Consolidation Act (No. 17 of 1898), all the laws of Natal, which were applied to Zululand by proclamation of 21 June, 1897, and all the subsequent proclamations declaring the law of Zululand, which were made before its annexation to Natal, were extended to the Province of Zululand, with the exceptions and limitations specified in the schedules of that Act, and the Province is now administered as an integral part of the Colony of Natal. The Amaputaland Protectorate, created by proclamation of 22 Nov., 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province.

In October, 1899, the neighbouring Boer States of the Transvaal and Orange Free State declared war against Great Britain, and invaded the Colony by way of Laing's Nek and Van Reenen's Pass. Actions were fought, at Glencoe Junction, by a British force under Sir W. P. Symons (who was mortally wounded, and died on October 23), and on October 21 and 23, near Ladysmith, by Sir George White's force; but the military operations were thenceforward confined to resisting the opposing forces from within the entrenchments at Ladysmith, which Sir George White's force heroically defended from the commencement of November 1899, until relieved by General Buller's force on February 28, 1900, after a siege of 120 days.

The Government of the Colony consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 12 members, nominated by the Governor in Council, one half of whom retire every 5 years. The latter consists of 39 members elected by popular vote. There are 11,115 electors on the register, and there is a property qualification.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Population (1898), 24,595.

	1898	1899.
Public revenue	£2,121,036	£2,065,251
Expenditure	1,923,977	1,914,724
Public debt, 31st Dec.	8,019,143	9,019,143
Imports (1843, £11,712)	5,323,216	5,359,259
Exports (1843, £1,348)	1,263,354	1,325,197

Domestic imports from U.K., 1899:—

Apparel, &c. £465,244	Leather ..	£202,209
Carriages .. 139,481	Machinery ..	177,479
Cottons	Metals	450,945
Furniture .. 45,691	Woolens	123,397
		£2,989,578

Domestic exports to the U.K., 1899:—

Raw Coffee .. £30,605	Skins	£55,016
Dye Stuffs	Wool, Sheep ..	560,791
Hides, &c. 64,663	Goats	50,343
		£837,285

Gov. and Comm.-in-Chief, Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G. £5,000

Private Secretary, H. W. B. Robinson ... 250

Prime Minister, Minister of Lands and Works, The Honble. Lt.-Col. Sir A. H. Hime, K.C.M.G., late B.E. 1,000

Attorney-Gen. & Education, Hon. Hy. Bale, Q.C. 800

Colonial Sec., Hon. Charles John Smythe ... 800

Treasurer, Hon. William Arbuckle
 800 || Sec. for Native Affairs, Hon. F. R. Moor ... | 800 |
Agriculture, Hon. H. D. Winter	800
President Legislative Council, The Hon. J. T. Polkinghorne	400
Speaker Legislative Assembly, The Hon. J. L. Hulett	400
Chief Justice, Sir Michael Henry Galway, K.C.M.G., Q.C.	1,500
1st Puisne Judge, Arthur Wier Mason, B.A.	1,000
2nd do., R. I. Finnemore	1,000
Judge President Native High Court H. C. Campbell	900
Auditor-General, W. E. Goldby	600
Gen. Manager of Railways, D. Hunter, C.M.G.	1,200
Engineer-in-Ch. of Railways, J. W. Shores	1,000
Chief Commissioner of Police and Comdt. of Volunteers, Brigadier-General J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G.	900
Sec., Law Dept., J. F. W. Bird	600
Collector of Customs, George Mayston	800
Postmaster-General, J. F. Brown	800
Principal Under-Secretary, C. Bird	800
Superintendent of Education, R. Russell	750
Surveyor-General, J. L. Masson	675
The Engineer of Public Works, J. F. E. Barnes	800
Registrar-General, W. Windham	525

Agent-General in London, Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., 26, Victoria Street, Westminster. £1,250

Secretary, Robert Russell, B.O.L. 450

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 22 days. Telegrams' per word, 4s.

RHODESIA.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 29th October, 1889).

Directors: The Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (*President*); Earl Grey (*Vice-President*); the Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes; Lord Gifford, F.C.; Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G.; Rochfort Maguire; P. Lyttelton Gell.

Head Office, 15, St. Swinith's Lane, E.C.

Manager, H. Wilson Fox; *Secretary,* J. F. Jones; *Assistant Secretary and Registrar,* E. C. Clegg.

Senior Administrator of Rhodesia, W. H. Milton (Salisbury).

Administrator of Matabeleland, Captain Hon. Arthur Lawley (Bulawayo).

Administrator of North Eastern Rhodesia, R. Codrington (Fort Jameson).

Administrator of North Western Rhodesia, Major R. T. Coryndon (Lialui).

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir Marshall J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. (Salisbury).

Commandant-General, Col. J. S. Nicholson, D.S.O. (Salisbury).

Cape Town Agency, J. A. Stevens, *Secretary.*

RHODESIA, so called after the Right Honourable Cecil Rhodes, whose policy secured this vast and important inland territory to the British Empire, has an area of about 750,000 square miles, thus exceeding the whole of Central Europe between the Pyrenees, the North Sea and the Russian frontier. By the Royal Charter of 1889, the British South Africa Company was entrusted with the administration and development of this Province, which established an uninterrupted British dominion from the Cape to Lake Tanganyika and British Central Africa. It is bounded on the south by Bechuanaland and the Transvaal Colony, from which it is separated by the Limpopo or Crocodile River; on the east by the Portuguese dominions and British Central Africa (see p. 544); on the north-east by German East Africa; and on the north and north-west by the Congo Free State. The eastern boundary of Rhodesia follows generally the north-easterly trend of the African seaboard, from which it is separated by a wide belt of Portuguese territory falling rapidly to the Indian Ocean. The western frontiers are still somewhat undefined. The River Zambesi divides the territory into Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

This territory, first opened to British influence by Dr. Livingstone, is divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, which are still occupied by the native tribes living under their own Chiefs. Of these, Lewanika, Emperor of the Barotsi, whose territory is continuous with North-Western Rhodesia, is far the most important. Barotsiland is administered by the Chartered Company under the North-Eastern Rhodesia and North-Western Rhodesia Orders in Council of 1899. Now that the tyranny of the Arab slave raiders has been suppressed, and the territory has been opened up from south to north by the African Transcontinental Telegraph, the steady development of its resources may be anticipated. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered in the extreme

North. Indigenous india-rubber is found in large areas. Timber, cattle, and all agricultural produce abound. Missions of various denominations are at work, and are generally successful when associated with the industrial education of the natives.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The political and industrial development of Southern Rhodesia has been far more rapid. In latitude it is sub-tropical, but being situated upon the plateau which constitutes the watershed between the Limpopo and the Zambesi, 3,000 ft. to 5,000 ft. above the sea level, it is well suited for British occupation, and the high, bracing air is especially invigorating in the dry winter months. It is traversed by public roads, of which about 3,000 miles have been opened, by about 2,000 miles of telegraph, and a telephone system which connects the chief townships and stations of the police.

Railways.—The main arteries of communication are the Mashonaland and the Rhodesian Railways. The finished portion of the latter (originally constructed as the Bechuanaland Railway) represents the first section of Mr. Rhodes' gigantic "Cape to Cairo" project, and runs almost due north-east from Mafeking at the northern extremity of Cape Colony, entering Rhodesia at Ramaquabane, more than 1,200 miles from Capetown. Bulawayo, the chief town of Matabeleland, 1,350 miles from Capetown, is the terminus for the moment. The Mashonaland Railway runs westward from the Portuguese frontier near Umtali. It reached Salisbury in 1899 connecting the Mashonaland goldfields with the excellent harbour of Beira, 380 miles distant on the Indian Ocean. The Beira Railway through the Portuguese territory, has been widened to the general "Cape to Cairo" gauge (3 ft. 6 in.), which has been adopted alike in Egypt and South Africa. The Railway system is now being extended from Bulawayo in various directions, to the Gwanda goldfields on the south-east, to the Wankie district on the north-west, and above all, it is progressing northwards (taking the Gwelo goldfields and coal deposits on the road), towards the Zambesi. Simultaneously, the line from Beira through Salisbury will be pushed on to meet this northern extension, thus connecting the two systems which start respectively from Capetown and Beira. All the chief Rhodesian centres will thus be brought within three weeks of England. An Agreement between Germany and the Chartered Company was signed in 1899 providing also for the future construction of a westward extension to the Atlantic coast, which would still further reduce the journey.

The *Telegraph System* of Southern and Northern Rhodesia similarly forms a link in Mr. Rhodes' line from the Cape to Cairo which is being rapidly constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company. That line has reached Lake Tanganyika 2,800 miles from the Cape, and 2,170 miles from the Egyptian terminus, serving Southern and Northern Rhodesia on its way, so that British settlers in every township can now communicate with England within a few hours.

Rivers.—With the exception of the Zambesi, there are no streams of any value for purposes of transit, though it is known that the River Sabi was formerly used as a means of access to

Mashonaland. The marked alternation of the rainy and dry seasons renders the smaller rivers unreliable. There is, however, an adequate rainfall for all purposes of cultivation, and schemes for water storage and irrigation have been taken in hand.

The *Natives*, estimated at 509,000, have now settled down, apparently content with their unwon prosperity and immunity from tyranny and pillage, while others are flocking in from the borders of Portuguese territory and from the Transvaal Colony. Throughout the Transvaal war their steadiness and loyalty were remarkable. Matabeleland is divided into fifteen Native Districts, Mashonaland into fourteen, and for each District there is a Native Commissioner, whose duty it is to protect and control the natives through their own *Indunas*. The most trusted of the latter receive small salaries from the Company. The B.S.A. Mounted Police, about 1,200 strong, have posts throughout the territory. They are maintained by the Company at an annual cost of nearly £300,000, their Commandant being nominated by the Crown.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits (its identity with the ancient land of Ophir is practically established), and it abounds in traces of the ancient goldworkers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited to European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to the indigenous products of the country, *e.g.*, tobacco, india-rubber, indigo, cotton, and all kinds of grain.

The extraordinary series of misfortunes which has overtaken the whole of South Africa during the last ten years has delayed the development of the well-ascertained resources of the territory. Rinderpest and locusts devastated the country in 1896. The Natives impoverished, starved, and only half subdued, broke out into rebellions which, with no railway and no transport cattle, were not extinguished without heroic efforts.

The South African War of 1899-1900 and the Boer irruptions into Natal, Cape Colony, Bechuanaland, and Rhodesia again checked the returning flood of development. The railway and telegraph communications were broken, and men and capital alike diverted from the work in hand. The heroic defence of Mafeking, when left exposed to the Boers by Cape Colony, was largely due to B.S.A. Police and Rhodesian Volunteers under Colonel, now Major-General Baden-Powell.

In spite, however, of these crises, extensive progress has been accomplished in the first decade of the Chartered Company's history. A territory which, but eleven years ago was barbarous, inaccessible, and to most men all but mythical, has been settled, pacified, and opened up for rapid development. The country is being restocked, and inoculation upon a large scale is stamping out various descriptions of veterinary disease. Native cultivation is extending, and in the vicinity of the towns and mining centres, there is a steady demand for market and dairy produce at very remunerative prices. The wages of all skilled artisans are high.

Among the mineral products of Rhodesia, gold,

silver, copper, iron, coal, tin, plumbago, and kieselguhr have already been localised. So far, it is only the goldfields which have received much attention; nor have they as yet been adequately explored outside the lines of ancient workings.

The first regular crushing returns began with 2,346 ozs. from three mines in September, 1898, and by August 31st, 1900, about 118,332 ozs. had been recovered from 256 1/4 tons of quartz, valued at about £428,952. The goldfields at present actually producing are those of Gwanda, Selukwe, and Buluwayo; but development work is in full progress in the gold belts of Sebakwe, Belingwe, Msiza, Hartley, Lo Maghonda, Mazoe, Abercorn, Manica, Victoria, and elsewhere. The present scarcity and inadequacy of Native labour are the sole impediments to a much larger output.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, as amended by the Orders in Council of 1894 and 1898. The Senior Administrator is now advised by an Administrative Council of seven, and a Legislative Council of eleven members, the latter comprising two elected representatives from each Province.

The proceedings and enactments of both Councils are subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner, as representing the Crown, and his Deputy, the "Resident Commissioner," is present (without a vote) at their sittings. The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10th, 1891, have continued in force in Southern Rhodesia so far as they are applicable; whilst from 1891 to 1899, when the Legislative Council was first convened, laws were amended or enacted by the ordinances of the Directors, the regulations of the Administrator in Council, and the proclamations of the High Commissioner. Municipal self-government has been established for Buluwayo and Salisbury under mayors and town councils. Justice is administered by resident magistrates and judges, the sanction of the Crown, as represented by the High Commissioner, being required for all judicial appointments of every rank. Trial by jury was established in 1899. There is an appeal to the High Court at Capetown and thence to the Privy Council.

The political capital is SALISBURY, 4,700 ft. above sea level, the chief town of Mashonaland, and the residence of the Senior Administrator. It has a white population of 2,000. BULUWAYO, 4,400 ft. above the sea level, the chief town of Matabeleland and, until 1893, the Kraal of Lobengula, is the commercial centre, with a white population of 7,500. These towns are 280 m. les apart. Both possess daily newspapers, clubs, hotels, theatres, parks, and public hospitals, together with schools and churches of the Church of England under the diocese of Mashonaland, and many other Religious bodies. Townships are also growing up at Umtali, Selukwe, Tuli, Melsitter, Gwanda, Gwelo, Victoria, Filabusi, Hartley, and Abercorn.

Telegrams to Northern Rhodesia, 4s. 5d. per word; Southern Rhodesia, 4s. 2d. per word.

Letter postage to Rhodesia, 2 1/2 d. per 1/2 oz.; from Rhodesia, 4d. per 1/2 oz.

WEST AFRICA.

(See also Geographical Progress.)

The West African Colonies are the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, 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. British authority has been extended, not only by means of the Colonies, but also by means of Protectorates over the Niger Coast and over territory adjacent to the Colonies of Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Lagos, and through the Royal Niger Company, which exercised under a charter from the British Crown all the functions of government ceded to it by various rulers and peoples. The Company's Charter was revoked on January 1st, 1900, and the administration of the territories under their control undertaken by the Foreign Office. By agreement with Germany (November 14, 1899), the greater portion of the territory previously known as "The Neutral Zone," in the rear of the Gold Coast, was allotted to Great Britain, this being part of the arrangement whereby this country abandoned in favour of Germany and the United States any claim over the Samoan Islands, and the partition of West Africa among the various European Powers is now complete.

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. The Gambia 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. The Colony of the Gambia was

created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1893.

The Colony now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo Albreda, the Ceded Mile, McCarthy's Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The estimated population on December 31, 1898, was 14,266. 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. 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 chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice and tobacco. 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 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 3 official members (besides the Administrator) and 4 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	£46,717	£46,840
Public expenditure	29,035	39,405
Total imports	246,091	240,907
Total exports	247,831	241,936
Imports from U.K.	127,464	115,306
Exports to U.K.	35,023	26,546

Chief Town, Bathurst. Pop. (1896), 6,239.

Administrator, Sir George C. Denton, K.C.M.G.
(and £600 allowances) £1,500

Confidential Clerk and Clerk of Councils,
A. K. Withers 250

Treasurer, H. M. Brandford-Griffith £500 to 600

Chief Magistrate A. D. Russell, M.A., LL.B. 750

Collector of Customs, T. E. Peirce 460

Colonial Engineer, H. Reeve, C.M.G. 500

Colonial Surgeon, R. M. Forde..... 450

Superintendent of Police, J. Brown 350

Travelling Commissioners, J. H. Ozanne, C.M.G.
£400; P. Wainwright, £300; H. L. Pryce, £300.

Transit, 14 days. Telegrams, 4s. 7d. a word.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

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 and North by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the East by the German Colony of Togoland. The population of the Colony is estimated at 1,500,000 (exclusive of Ashanti and the Northern Territories), of whom 200 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, Secondee, 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 1867, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the West of the Swat River 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 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. An 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 now lives in banishment in the Seychelles. 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.

In April 1900, the Ashantis, who had been steadily preparing for some months, rose whilst the Governor and Lady Hodgson were at Kumasi, the garrison being at a minimum. After enduring much privation for nearly four months, and loss of life from starvation (the garrison having been reinforced in the meanwhile), the Governor, with those of his staff who had been shut up in Kumasi, left the town escorted by 600 constabulary under Major A. H. Morris, D.S.O., and cut their way through the enemy's lines to safety, the Fort being held by a garrison of 100 Hausas under Capt. F. E. Bishop. A few days later Col. Willcocks, to whom the command of the consequent operations in Ashanti was entrusted, relieved the beleaguered party. The rising is now being rapidly subdued. The boundaries of the Colony and of the Northern Territories have been settled by Treaties with France and Germany, 1898-99.

The produce of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and rubber, ivory, gum-copal, monkey-skins, cotton, camwood, Guinea grains, and oil, are also exported to England. The principal exports, and their value in 1899, are rubber £555,731, palm oil £183,204, timber £87,076, and palm kernels £106,156. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate is damp, hot, malarious, and unhealthy. Very little was done for the natives for 400 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, 700 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, and a considerable mileage recently constructed in the Northern Territories. A government railway from the coast to Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, is now in course of construction, and will be pushed on to Kumasi as soon as practicable.

Under the Colonial Loans Act, 1899, the sum of £578,000 was advanced for the purpose of railway development, and £98,000 for harbour works at Accra.

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.

	1898.	1899.
Revenue (including grants)	£303,822	£422,795
Expenditure.....	377,972	309,658
Imports from U.K.	726,197	976,035
Exports to U.K.....	713,335	767,575
Total imports	960,336	1,323,218
Total exports	992,998	1,111,739
Governor, Major Matthew Nathan, B.E., O.M.G. (and £500 table allowance)		£3,000
Col. Sec., W. Low		1,250
Chief Assist. Sec. G. B. Haddon-Smith	£600 to 700	
Assistant Secs. C. H. Hunter, H. M. Hull, each	£400 to 500	

Treasurer, C. Riby Williams.....	700
Comptroller of Customs, G. Attrill	700
Chief Justice, Sir W. Brandford Griffith . . .	1,500
Puisne Judges, Francis Smith, £1,000; Wm. Nicoll, LL.D., S. W. Morgan.....	each 800
Attorney-General, W. Clark.....	£800 to 1,000
Inspect.-General Constabulary, Lt.-Col. E. L. Wilkinson	700
Commissioner & Commandant, Northern Territories, (vacant)	
Director of Works, A. M. Anderson	£350 to 1,000
Chief Medical Officer, W. R. Henderson, M.D.	£800 to 1,000
British Res., Kumasi, D. W. Stewart, O.M.G.	£700 to 1,000

Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 17 to 30 days. Telegrams, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 5d. 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 so differs from the other Colonies on the West African coast (which were all formed as merely trading stations), while it is also of commercial importance. The route from Freetown to the great central African plateau is shorter and easier than that from the navigable head of the Gambia, and there is an excellent harbour 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 freed 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-kernels and kola nuts; but benni-seed, coco-nuts, ginger, ground-nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, beeswax, and rice are also exported. The principal imports are cotton goods, coats, apparel, hardware, provisions and tobacco. 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. Under the Colonial Loans Act, 1899, the sum of £310,000 was advanced for railway construction in the Colony.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	£117,681	£163,382
Public expenditure	121,112	145,088
Total imports	605,348	639,806
Total exports	293,991	316,611
Imports from U.K.	512,093	386,095
Exports to U.K.	117,726	135,635

The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 5 official and 3 unofficial members.

Freetown, the capital and seat of government, had, in 1895, a population of over 30,000; it is the greatest seaport and has the finest harbour in West Africa.

Governor, Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. George Stallard .. 1,200
Colonial Sec., the Hon. Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore,

Assistant Colonial Sec., (vacant)	£750 to 800
Col. Treasurer, E. O. Johnson	£350 to 400
Attorney-Gen., Hon. P. Crampton Smyly, B.L.	550
Solicitor-Gen., Arthur Hudson, B.L.	700
Master Supreme Court & Registrar-General, D. F. Wilbraham	400
Collector of Customs, Hon. W. J. P. Elliott.	750
Colonial Surgeon, W. T. Prout, M.B.	800
Director of Public Works, C. A. Copland ...	500
Police Magistrate, Rudolph James	450
Inspector-General Frontier Police, Capt. S. Moore	450
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. John Taylor Smith, D.D.	
Mayor of Freetown, Hon. A. S. Hebron, M.L.	

THE SIERRA LEONE PROTECTORATE.

A Protectorate was proclaimed over the territories adjacent to the Colony of Sierra Leone on August 31, 1895. 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 30,000 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 Limbas and Kurankos in the North, the Timmenis 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.

Freetown, 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 14 days. Telegrams, 5s. 5d. per word.

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 between Dahomey and the Niger Coast Protectorate (Southern Nigeria). Its sphere of influence extends northwards over the Yoruba country, a

large and fertile region and one of the most successful fields of missionary enterprise. Lagos Island was permanently occupied by Great Britain in 1861. Until 1885 it formed a dependency first of Sierra Leone and later of the Gold Coast, but is now a separate Crown Colony and Protectorate. The Protectorate comprises the kingdoms of Pokra, Okeodan, Ilaro, Addo, Igbessa, Awori, Jebu Remo, Mahin, Ogbo, and Jakri. Lagos island has an area of 3¼ square miles, and the whole Colony and Protectorate includes 1,500 square miles, with perhaps 2,000,000 inhabitants, of whom about 200 are of European birth. A railway has been completed as far as Ibadan, 90 miles inland, and Lagos is now connected by telegraph with Jebba on the Niger.

Rubber, palm-oil and palm-kernels constitute the most important natural products of the Colony. A flourishing trade in timber has recently sprung up. The value of the palm-oil exported in 1899 was £168,457, kernels £412,817, rubber, £160,314, and timber £34,737. The imports are chiefly cotton-goods, spirits, and kola nuts, and amounted to £915,934 in 1899.

	1897.	1898.
Public revenue	£177,421	£206,444
Public expenditure	182,669	203,802
Total imports	770,510	908,355
Total exports	8.0.975	882,329
Imports from U. K.	574,938	723,650
Exports to U. K.	400,114	1,129,533

LAGOS, the capital and seat of government, has about 33,000 inhabitants.

Governor, Sir W. MacGregor, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,500 (and entertainment allowance £1,000.)

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir T. C. Rayner .. £1,200

Col. Sec., The Hon. Capt. G. C. Denton, C.M.G. £1,000

Assists., F. B. Archer, £450; Henry Carr £400

Queen's Advocate, Hon. E. A. Speed ... 700

Treasurer, Hon. C. H. Harley Moseley... £500 to 700

Inspect.-Gen. of Houssas, Capt. J. G. O. Aplin £600 to 700

Collector of Customs, E. A. Lovell, M.A. £500 to 700

Director Public Works, H. B. Chapman £800 to 1,000

Chief Medical Off., Hy. Strachan .. £800 to 1,000

Harbour-Master, Capt. W. C. Speeding 450

Lagos is 4,279 miles from Liverpool; transit 22 to 26 days. Telegrams, 7s. 1d. per word.

THE PROTECTORATE OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

H.M. High Commissioner, Sir Ralph Dinham Rayment Moor, K.C.M.G. £3,000

Divisional Commr., Major H. L. Galloway, C.M.G. D.S.O. £1,000

Divisional Commrs., A. G. Leonard, R. F. Locke, Capt. E. P. S. Roupell, .. £600 to 800

District Commissioners, C. E. Harrison, H. Bedwell, A. G. Griffith R. K. Granville, W. E. B. Copland Crawford, A. A. Chichester, W. A. C. Cockburn, F. R. W. Sampson,..... £500

26 Assist. District Commrs. each £300 to 400

Travelling Commissioners, F. S. James, A. A. Whitehouse, A. B. Harcourt

Resident, Benin City, W. F. W. Fosbery ... £500

Collector of Customs & Postmaster-General, Major H. L. Scarle

Commandant of Forces

Supt. Marine Dept., H. A. Child..... £600 to 800

Treasurer, C. E. Dale..... £600 to 800

Chief Justice, H. G. Kelly..... £1,000 to 1,200

Prisone Judge, M. R. M-nendez..... £750 to 900

Attorney-General, J. Winkfield..... £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. The coast region was secured by treaties with the native chiefs, concluded by 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 16, 1893. Centres of trade are Old Calabar, the capital (pop. about 15,000). Opobo, Bonny, New Calabar, Brass, Benin, Warri and Sapele and Akassa, the last named being situated at the Nun mouth of the Niger, which, with the rest of the territories south of Idah on the Niger, passed on January 1st 1900 from the Administrative control of the Royal Niger Company to that of "Southern Nigeria," as the Protectorate is now called.

The leading exports are palm-oil, palm-kernels, rubber, ebony, and ivory. The leading imports are cotton-goods, cooper's stores, hardware and cutlery, and spirits.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Revenue	£169,567	£164,108
Total Imports	732,629	725,793
Total Exports	774,647	838,954
Imports from U.K.	583,067	597,998
Exports to U.K.	500,357	531,088

Steamers of the "British and African" and "African" lines run regularly between Liverpool and the principal ports. Headquarters, Old Calabar. Transit about 22 days.

Telegrams, Bonny, 8s. 3d., and Brass, 7s. 10d. per word.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

High Commissioner, Brig.-Gen. F. D. Lugard, C.B., D.S.O. £3,000

First-Class Resident, W. Wallace £1,300

Resident, W. P. Hewby

Assistant Residents

Commandant, Sir J. Willcocks, K.C.M.G. D.S.O. £400 to 500

Secretary to Administration, M. Kerr .. £600 to 700

Treasurer, S. T. Harrison

Chief Justice, A. Davidson

Attorney-General, H. C. Gollan

Marine Superintendent, Capt. Paget-Jones

Director of Public Works, J. E. Eaglesome £800

This Protectorate was established on January 1, 1900, and includes the northern portion of the territories formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company. It is bounded on the south by Southern Nigeria and Lagos, to the west and north by the French possessions in the hinterland of Dahomey and the Sudan, and on the east by Lake Chad and the German territory of the Cameroons. The boundary to the west of the Niger has been demarcated by a joint British and French Commission, whose conclusions have still to be ratified by the respective Governments. Administrative control is, as yet, established in only a portion of the Protectorate, which includes the empire of the Sultan of Sokoto and an area of about 310,000 square miles. The population of the Hausa States alone has been estimated at 30,000,000. The principal centres of administration are Lokoja, at the junction of the Niger and Benue, some 250 miles from the mouth of the

Niger; and Jebba, some 220 miles further up the river. The imports are much the same as in Southern Nigeria, and the principal exports are palm-oil and palm-kernels. The importation of spirits is prohibited. There is telegraphic com-

munication from Lagos to Jebba and Lakoja, and the line is being continued along the Benue. Steam communication with England via Forcados.

Telegrams, 2s. 3d. to 8s. 3d. per word.

FAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

THERE are no British Colonies on the East Coast of Africa to the north of Natal (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 Amamongaland 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 "British 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 544.) The respective limits of British and Portuguese possessions or protectorates in East Africa were determined by the Treaty signed at Lisbon on June 11, 1891.

THE SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a country now subject (except where reserved by Great Britain and Italy) to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 90,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Mohammedan tribe, has not yet been estimated. The boundaries are defined by treaty with Abyssinia and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south.

The PRINCIPAL TOWNS are Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

The protectorate was transferred in 1893 from the administration of the India Office to that of the Foreign Office.

Consul-General, Lt.-Col. J. Hayes Sadler, £1500
 Consul at Zeyla, Arthur L. Keyser ... 650
 Vice-Consul Berbera, Lieut. C. F. Harold 500

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Commissioner and Consul-Gen., Sir C. N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G. (See Zanzibar.)
 Members of Protectorate Council, Sir C. N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G.; W. B. Cracknall, C.M.G. Secretary, A. Alexander.
 Deputy-Commissioner and Consul, Col. T. P. B. Ternan, D.S.O., C.M.G. £1,000
 Sub-Commissioner and Consul, T. W. Tritton 500
 Sub-Commissioner and Vice-Consuls, J. Ainsworth, £600; A. S. Rogers, £700; and A. C. W. Jenner 500
 Judicial Officer, R. B. P. Cator 700
 Treasurer, E. Bradbridge..... £550 to 700

Protectorate Judge, G. F. M. Ennis.....	£700
Chief of Customs and Vice Consul and Governor of Mombasa Gaol, A. Marsden	750
Commandant of Forces, Colonel G. P. Hatch.	900
Principal Med. Off., W. H. B. Macdonald.	550

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 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 to colonization by Europeans. There is also a considerable region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is still undeveloped 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 connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length.

The principal exports are ivory, rubber, grain, live stock, gums, orchella weed, sesame, ebony, borities (poles and rafters), rhinoceros horn, hippopotamus teeth, &c.; the principal imports, on which is charged an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. are piece goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, 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. Telegrams, Mombasa, 5s. per word, other places, 5s. 5d.

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 31, 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, same as E. Africa Protectorate.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

Special Commissioner and Consul-General, Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B.....	£2,800
Vice-Cons., F. J. Jackson, C.B., R. Macallister	650
Legal Vice-Consul, E. de L. Collinson.....	600
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. R. U. Moffat, C.M.G.	650
Director of Transport, D. J. Wilson	600
Commandant of Uganda Rifles, Lt.-Col. A. H. Coles, D.S.O.	600
Chief Accountant, G. D. Smith	600
Agents in London, The Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W.	

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 Kampala, 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.

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. In Sept. 1897, a mutiny broke out among the Sudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting, in circumstances of great difficulty and danger in which several British Officers lost their lives (Parly. Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely reorganized.

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 Managing Member of the Committee is Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The gauge adopted for the railway is one metre. The chief engineer, Mr. G. Whitehouse, 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 560 miles, and about 460 miles were completed in November, 1900.

CAPITAL, Kampala. Parcels must be sent to care of an agent at Mombasa.

THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Sultan, Hamud bin Muhamad bin Said, C.C.S.I., succeeded his cousin, Hamed bin Thwain, 27th Aug., 1896.

- H. B. M. Agent and Consul-General*, Sir C. N. E. Elliot, K.C.M.G. £1,800
- Consul*, Basil S. Cave, C.B. 700
- Judge of H. B. M. Court*, W. B. Cracknall, C.M.G. 1,000
- Assistant Judge*, F. J. Collins, Esq. 700
- Vice-Consuls*, V. K. Kestell-Cornish, £500; D. Mackenann, £500; J. H. Sinclair, £400.

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 Tughhi 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 (985 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. 542), 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 decree of Sultan Hamud (1897) the legal status of slavery 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 for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar is about 250,000.

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, cloves, rice and coal; the exports are piece-goods, ivory, cloves, copra, rubber, gum-copal, and many minor articles. The largest proportion of imports (£491,548) comes from British India, £95,833 from Germany, £24,978 from France, and £145,143 from Great Britain. The largest exports are made to German East Africa, which in 1899 accounted for £457,238, the principal other participants being British East Africa (£190,641), British India (£129,896), and Great Britain (£116,964). 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 1899 was—British 69, German 98, French 26, other nationalities 5, the total tonnage being 324,561. This does not include the coasting and dhow traffic, which is a very large one, extending to Bombay, Arabia, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar.

	1898.	1899.
Imports	£1,555,070	£1,596,606
Exports	1,497,883	1,513,497
Imports from U.K.	121,211	146,143
Exports to U.K.	114,716	116,964

Zanzibar is distant 8,064 miles, transit 20 days. Telegrams, 5s. a word.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

- H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General*, Alfred Sharpe, C.B. £1,400
 - Deputy Commissioner, Consul, and Commandant of British Cent. Africa Rifles*, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Manning 800
 - Assist. Dep. Commr.*, Major F. B. Pearce ... 700
 - Vice-Consul and Agent at Chinde*, E. MacDonell £450 to 600
 - Comm. Naval Forces*, P. Cullen £520 to 700
 - Chief Judicial Officer and Vice-Consul*, J. J. Nunan £600 to 700
 - Senior Medical Officer*, Dr. G. D. Gray £400 to 500
- Agents in London, The Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W.

This country, which was formerly termed *Nyasaland*, 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 is estimated at 845,000, of whom about 450 are Europeans.

The principal exports are coffee, ivory, and rubber; the export of tobacco is increasing. The cultivation of coffee is largely on the increase, and there are prospects of a steady development of this industry. Rice, cotton, and tea are grown. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions and hardware. On Lake Nyassa there are seven 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 the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

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 is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape, via Fort Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Lake Tanganyika.

Imports, 1899-1900.....£176,034
Exports " " 791,349

Telegrams, 4s. 5½. 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, 1899, was 379,659 of whom 261,739 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates), and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent. The whole island is practically given up to producing sugar for export, and the necessaries 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 1899 there were 105 miles of railway and 60 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 system of education has been remodelled by an Ordinance which came into force Aug. 31, 1900, and a Department of Instruction has been created with two branches. (1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College with its two Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the Grant-in-aid schools. The Government schools are supported wholly by the State, the Grant-schools only partially so. The total expenditure on education in 1899 amounted to Rs. 478,496. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools 69·66 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 3·11 per cent. belong to the Church of England, and 1·05 per cent. to other Christian denominations; 26·17 per cent. are Hindoos and Mohammedans, to whom no assistance is given. The troops in the Colony on 31 December, 1899, numbered 2,547.

Under the Colonial Loans Act (1899) the sum of £32,820 was advanced for public works in the colony.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population, 1899, 52,517.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	Rs: 7,620,318	Rs: 9,066,313
Public expenditure...	8,131,465	8,407,277
Public debt	£1,195,691	£1,192,184
Paper money circulated	Rs: 3,404,250	Rs: 3,900,250
Total imports	28,325,000	28,180,979
Total exports	31,866,437	27,381,101
Imports from U.K....	5,443,934	7,493,991
Exports to U.K.	1,171,359	1,891,319

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.</i>	£5,000
<i>Commanding Forces, Lt.-Col. H. L. Jessep, R.A. (actg.)</i>	
<i>Colonial Sec., Commander Sir John Graham-Bower, K.C.M.G., R.N. (ret.)</i> ...	Rs: 13,500
<i>Assist. do., Douglas Young</i>	7,200
<i>Procureur & Adv.-Gen., F. T. Piggott</i> ...	13,500

Receiver-General, J. J. Brown.....	Rs.10,000
Registrar-Gen., G. A. L. Banbury...and fees.	7,000
Auditor-General, George R. Dick, M.A....	10,000
Collector of Customs, G. Lumgai	9,000
Protector of Immigrants, J. F. Trotter ...	10,000
Surveyor-General, G. de Coriolis	8,000
Clerk of Councils, W. C. Rae.....	4,000
Chief Judge, Hon. Victor Delafaye	1,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. M. Brown, Oliver Smith, E. Didier St. Amand, each	12,000
Bish. of Mauritius, Rt. Rev. W. R. Pym, D.D.	Rs: 7,200
Do. Pt. Louis, R. C., Rt. Rev. P. A. O'Neill, O.S.B.	7,200

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1.) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population in 1899 estimated at 3,000. 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.

(2.) 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, 27 days.
Telegrams, 5s. per word.

THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

These islands, which are about 55 in number, were practically made independent of Mauritius by the letters patent of 21st July, 1897. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and Ladigue, and its total area, with dependencies, is estimated at about 150 square miles, of which, according to a recent survey, Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles; there are 64 miles of roads in the latter island. The seat of Government is at Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, which has an excellent harbour, and is constantly visited by men-of-war of all nations and steamers of the British India Company. The Admiralty have recently made Victoria a coaling station; quarantine regulations are on a reasonable footing, and the harbour dues light. The Seychelles Islands were originally discovered by the Portuguese, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1899 being but 14 per 1,000, and the decennial average 1890-99, about 15 per 1,000. The estimated population of all the islands on December 31, 1899, was 19,638 (Mahé 14,000, Praslin 1,300, and

Ladigue 1,200), an increase since the census of 1891 of over 3,000. There are 28 Roman Catholic and Church of England Primary Schools, and a grant-in-aid of Rs.10,000 (Roman Catholics Rs.8,450, Church of England Rs.1,549) was made in 1899. In addition there is a Government School, maintained at an annual cost of Rs.4,364, where an education of a higher class is provided. This School is affiliated to the Royal College of Mauritius.

The principal exports are vanilla, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cacao, soap and guano. The production of vanilla has greatly increased in late years, the export in 1899 being valued at Rs.1,338,721. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double cocoa-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a large valley thickly planted. Mahé is in telegraphic communication with all important parts of the world *via* Mauritius and Zanzibar. The British India Steam Navigation Company runs a monthly service of steamers, subsidised by the Imperial, Mauritius, and Seychelles Governments, between Colombo, Mauritius and Seychelles, and steamers of the same company run between Bombay, Seychelles and Zanzibar. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in an Administrator, assisted by an Executive Council, composed of three *ex-officio* members in addition to the Administrator, and by a Legislative Council, consisting of three officials, besides the Administrator, and three unofficial members. The Administrator is President of both Councils.

	1889.	1897.	1899.
Revenue.....	Rs.208,967	Rs.296,171	Rs.362,791
Expenditure ...	195,553	259,056	268,907
Imports.....	570,989	1,122,411	984,666
Exports.....	653,102	1,503,701	1,853,362
Savings Bank			
Deposits.....	...	63,624	70,605
Administrator, E. Bickham Sweet-Escott, C.M.G.			Rs.15,000
Olerk to Administrator, W. L. Rind			Rs.1,500
Private Secretary and Clerk of Councils, G. Gemmill		Rs.1,800	Rs.2,400
Judge, F. A. Herchenroder.....			Rs.7,200
Crown Prosecutor, Legal Adviser, Police Magistrate, &c., E. Rouillard			Rs.5,500
Treasurer and Collector, S. M. Bennett...			Rs.4,000
Auditor and Inspector of Schools, L. O. Chitty			Rs.4,000
Gov. Medical Off., R. Denman, M.R.C.S.			Rs.4,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Government Surveyor, S. Baty			Rs.4,000
Registrar of Court and Chief Officer of Civil Status, V. Boullé.....			Rs.4,000
R. C. Vic.-Ap. and Bishop, Rt. Rev. M. Hudrisier.....			Rs.3,000
Civil Chaplain, (vacant)			Rs.3,000

Letters from London 25 days; to London 20 days. Telegrams, 5s. per word.

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 4 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 guinea-fowl, partridges, and goats, are being preserved for sporting purposes. The island is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; as many as 275 being "turned" during the season of 1897, their weight being from 500 to 800 lbs., and their average price £2 15s.; the sooty tern, or "wide awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being collected in vast quantities, and much appreciated by the inhabitants. 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. 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 serving on the west coast division of the Cape station; it has recently been strongly fortified, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Co. with the Cape, St. Helena, and Sierra Leone.

Domestic imports from U. K., 1897 £7,365
Officer in Charge, Capt. G. N. A. Pollard, R.N. £800
Fleet Paymaster, Edwyn R. Brown, R.N.
Staff Surgeon, Charles W. Sharples, R.N.

Transit, about 28 days outward through St. Helena, and 14 days homeward. Telegrams 4s. per word.

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 1,103 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stollenhoff 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 1897 of about 2,050. 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 bog-land, and have proved very suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part. The population is entirely British, and is engaged mainly in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports in 1899 were wool £118,961, sheep-skins and tallow. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1899 was 145,932. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Baptist). 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 about 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.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue.....	£13,039	£13,219
Expenditure	14,278	13,478
Total imports	72,987	73,978
Total exports	106,984	139,203
Domestic imports from U.K. ...	64,992	...
Domestic exports to U.K.	103,700	...

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 Chief Justice</i> , William Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.	(and fees) £1,200
<i>Colonial Secretary, &c.</i> , W. Hart Bennett	£450 to £500
<i>Colonial Treasurer, &c.</i> , C. W. Appleyard...	300
<i>Colonial Surgeon</i> , S. Hamilton, F.R.C.S.I.	300
<i>Bishop</i> , Rt. Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D. ....	.....
<i>Colonial Chaplain</i> , The Very Rev. Dean Brandon, M.A.....	300

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 27 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams sent by post from Monte Video or Valparaiso.

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°, and the total rainfall (1899) 47 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 1588, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish on his return from his voyage round the world. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonized it *circa* 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 1500 the Island was used as a place of internment for prisoners of war from South Africa, the first detachment (consisting of General Cronje and 2,000 officers and men) arriving in April of that year. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on calling ships was abolished in 1832, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port: the number which called in 1899, excluding 142 boarded by island boatmen when passing, was 158. It is of strategical importance as a coaling station, and has recently been fortified by the Imperial Government. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 3 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population, 2,233.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	£9,152	£11,593
Expenditure ..	12,319	11,421
Amount of public debt, 31 Dec. ..	(Nil)	(Nil)
Total imports	62,985	91,699
Total exports	4,391	4,592
Imports from U. K.	16,416	8,233
Exports to U. K.	581	3,849

Governor, Robert Armitage Sterndale (and table allowance £200) £500
 Police Magistrate, &c., J. Homage..... 420
 Harbour Master (Naval) and Emigration Agent,
 Commander Hewetson, R.N. (and fees) 300
 Colonial Surgeon, F. E. Welby..... 230
 Comdg. Troops, Col. J. B. Leaf, R.M.A.

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days. Telegrams 4s. 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 (the latest estimate 1899 being 223,000), 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 and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, aniseed, sponges, sunnac leaves and terra umbra. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1899 the wine export was 1,207,134 gals., and that of spirits 94,141 gals., the bulk going 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 payable to the Sublime Porte yearly is £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,220 okes of salt in kind (an oke=2·3 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.

Under the Colonial Loans Act 1899 the sum of £314,000 was advanced for Harbour and Railway works and for the purposes of irrigation.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosa), 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), Famağusta, Kyrenia, and Papho.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Public revenue	£210,284	£200,638
Public expenditure	132,975	134,682
Imports from U.K.	286,705	324,411
Exports to ditto	294,531	55,632
Total imports	288,238	239,962
Total exports	2343,687	24,851
	a Exclusive of specie.	

<i>High Commissioner</i> , Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
<i>Priv. Sec. and A.-de-C.</i> , ...	150
<i>Chief Sec.</i> , Capt. Arthur H. Young, C.M.G.	800
<i>Assistant Sec.</i> , T. H. Hatton-Richards	350
<i>Receiver-General</i> , A. M. Ashmore, C.M.G.	750
<i>Island Treasurer</i> , H. A. Smallweed	360
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir Joseph Turner Hutchinson	1,000
<i>Prisone Judge</i> , J. P. Middleton	750
<i>Queen's Advocate</i> , A. G. Lascelles	750

Distance, 3,030 miles; transit, 8 to 11 days. 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 24¾ square miles; COMINO—the site of the Sultan's disaster in 1889, and several islets. The population of the whole group, 31 Dec., 1899, was 181,648, exclusive of the British troops, who numbered 12,011. 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, cumin 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 1899 there were 60,763 persons living in Valletta, Floriana, 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 12,011 (including 843 Royal Malta Artillery and a Maltese regiment of militia 1,782 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 8,150 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 112 elementary schools, 2 secondary schools, and 31 night schools for boys, are maintained by Government at a cost of £22,683 in 1899; in addition to which there are Garrison schools and a Dockyard school, while 116 private schools attended by 3,720 pupils in Malta and Gozo, receive no aid from the Government.

In ancient times, Malta was occupied in succession by Phœnicians, 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 440 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—6 official and 13 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1899 the port of Valletta was entered by 3,550 vessels (tonnage, 3,297,712).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population, 25,650 in 1891.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	£332,488	£354,265
Expenditure	339,082	351,354
Imports (actual)	880,164	976,330
Exports (actual)	51,597	40,250
Imports (in transit)	9,144,907	5,692,631
Exports (in transit)	9,327,543	5,492,517
Imports from U. K. (actual) ..	203,517	297,830
Exports to U. K. (actual)	701	4,506

Governor and Comm. of the Troops, Gen.

Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £5,000

Assistant Military Secretary,

A.-D.-O., Capt. J. G. Farnar; Maj. N. Grech-Biancardi.

D.-A.-G., Col. J. Spence, p.s.c.

A.-A.-G., Col. R. A. Nugent, c.b.; Col. H. T. Hughes-Hallett, p.s.c.

D.-A.-A.-G., Capt. C. D. Shute; Capt. M. R. de B. James.

Dist. Insp. of Musk., Maj. R. B. Page.

Comm. R.A., Maj.-Gen. D. D. O'Callagan.

Brig.-Maj. do., Maj. A. S. Dunlop, R.A., p.s.c.

Comm. R.E., Col. J. Cameron.

Princ. Med. Off., Surg.-Gen. T. O'Farrell, M.D.

Ch. Ordn. Off., Col. A. W. Bridgman.

District Paymr., Col. J. H. Jackson.

Comm. Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. Lord Congleton, C.B.

A.-D.-C., Capt. G. T. B. Wilson.

Brig.-Maj., Capt. G. W. Dowell.

Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt., His Hon.

Sir Joseph Carbone, K.C.M.G., LL.D. £150

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Gerald

Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G. 1,300

Crown Advocate, Hon. Alfredo Naudi, LL.D. 600

Collector of Customs and Superintendent of

Ports, Hon. Francesco Vella, O.M.C. 572

Compt. of Charitable Instit., Hon. R. Micallef

Public Works, Hon. L. Gatt, C.E. 500

Rec.-Gen. & Dir. of Contracts, C. Gatt 400

Auditor-General, Hon. A. Sciortino 500

Postmaster-Gen., S. Camilleri 500

Superintendent of Police, Capt. C. La-

primandaye, R.N. 500

Education, Napoleon Tagliaferro 500

Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal,

Sir Joseph Carbone, K.C.M.G., LL.D. 1,000

Judges, Dr. L. Ganado; Dr. Baron A.

Chapelle; Dr. P. DeBono; Dr. Z. Roncali;

Dr. G. Pulicino each £600

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *via* Naples

about 1,995; transit, 4 days. Telegrams, per

word, 5d.

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 Elliott, 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 1899 3,955 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 4,328,857. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, 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., 1899, was 19,408. The actual strength of the troops at that date was 5,653.

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.

	1898.	1899.
Revenue	£56,019	£59,954
Expenditure	48,878	59,521
Domestic imports from U. K.	712,917	677,154
Exports to United Kingdom.	64,325	54,897

Governor and Commr.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir

George Stewart White, F.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. £4,500

Assistant Military Secretary, Maj. W. E.

Fairholme, O.M.G., R.A., p.s.c.

Aides-de-Camp, Lt. H. A. Cape; Lt. R.

G. Hooper.

A.-A.-G., Col. H. L. Dundas, p.s.c.

D.-A.-A.-G., Lt.-Col. S. H. Lynn; Maj.

A. R. Crawford, R.A., p.s.c.; Capt. A.

F. Douglas-Hamilton.

Garrison Adj. & Qr.-Mr., Maj. R. F.

Rankin.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-Gen.

F. G. Slade, R.A., G.B.

Brig.-Maj. R.A., (vacant).

Comm. R.E., Col. J. F. Lewis.

Principal Med. Off., (vacant).

Ch. Ordn. Off., Col. C. W. H. Tate.

District Paymr., Col. C. F. Carey.

Commanding Infantry Brigade, Maj.-Gen.

Sir H. E. Colville, K.C.M.G., G.B.

Col. Sec., Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G. £900 to 1,000

Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood

Captain of the Port, Comm. L. A. W.

Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. 370

Postmistress, Miss M. Creswell 600

Police Magistrate, A. M. Coll, D.C.L. £500 to 600

Chief of Police, J. Bennet £300 to 400

Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, W. Turner, M.D. 250

Chief Justice, Stephen H. Gatty 1,150

Attorney-General, A. W. Fawkes, Q.C. 800

Registrar, Supreme Ct., E. M. Hutton, M.A. 550

Distance 1,209 miles; transit 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ days. Tele-

grams, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word.

See also Indian Section, and Geographical Progress and Territorial Change

A list of the Principal Foreign Countries, giving the Name of their Sovereign or Ruler and Statistics of their Area, Population, Products, Railway and Telegraph system, Navies and Armies 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, and the cost of Telegrams.

POSTAGE.—There is a uniform rate to all countries of the world which do not form part of the British Empire; the charge for letters is $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ the half-ounce; for newspapers and books $\frac{1}{2}d.$ the two ounces; patterns and samples $\frac{1}{2}d.$ the two ounces, but with a minimum charge of $1d.$; and commercial papers the same, but with a minimum charge of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

PARCEL RATES will be found on pp. 454.

TELEGRAPHIC RATES are given at the end of each article.

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. In statistics of trade the term "Domestic" Imports signifies the produce and manufactures of the country in question whence they come, and does not include articles re-exported after having been already received there from abroad.

ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA.

Emperor (Negus Negusti or King of Kings) Menelek of Shoa, a.c.m.g., b. 1843, procl. 12th March, 1889.

King of Godjam and Dependencies, Negus Tekla Haimanot.

Governor of Harrar and Dependencies and of Tigré, Ras Makunan.

Governor of Wollo, &c., Ras Michael.

Governor of Kaffa, &c., Ras Walda Georgis.

Abyssinia proper consists of four provinces, Tigré, Amhara, Godjam, and Shoa. The area of these provinces, lying between 8° and $15^{\circ} 30'$ 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 Djibuti, and the British Somali Coast Protectorate. Northwards the boundary is about $15^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., falling just south of Kassala. The arrangement between England and Italy in 1891, when Italy claimed a protectorate over Abyssinia, by virtue of their treaty of 1889 with Menelek, 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. Recent travellers have found Abyssinians in the neighbourhood of Lake Rudolf and in the Borana country, and Abyssinian expeditions have been as far south as Bardera.

In 1891 the Emperor Menelek notified the Powers that his empire extended roughly from the 14th to the 2nd degree N., including the country between the Sobat and the Blue Nile up to the White Nile. The British advance from the north prevented Russian and French expeditions from establishing an anti-British dominion across the Nile from Djibuti through Abyssinia to the French Congo. M. Leontieff, a Russian, has been appointed Governor of "the Equatorial Provinces," which lie on the east of the Omo River and north of Lake Stephanie.

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, lynx, &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 Amharac; 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, civet, wax, gums, musk, 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 Harrar. There is a demand for imported cloth, cotton and woollen goods, cheap hardware, and cutlery, beads and matches. The import duty on all goods at Harrar is ■ per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable. There is a large trade between the British port of Zaila and Harrar. 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, 180 miles wide, along the coast, with possession of, and access to, the Italian Settlement of Lugh, on the Juba River. Since that date Russian, French, and English missions have visited King Menelek at his new capital Antoto or Adis Abbaba; 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 Djibuti to the capital, with a branch to Harrar; this has been opened for engines to the 5th kilometre, while the line is picketed for 100 kilometres, and surveyed ■ far as Harrar. When completed this will probably take the trade which now mainly passes through the British port of Zaila, from which the road to Harrar is easier and shorter and more secure than that from Jjibuti. The principal towns of Abyssinia, besides Adis Abbaba, are Adowa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Basso, Aksum, Ankober, and Harrar, 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, 1899 £14,048
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1899 760

CAPITAL, Adis Abbaba (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 10,000).

Agent and Consul-General, Lt.-Col. John Lane Harrington, i.s.o. (1898)£1,200

Vice-Consul, Capt. Arthur Duff
Harrar.—Vice-Consul, J. Gerolimito.

Adis Abbaba is 500 miles from Zaila, *vid* Harrar; letters from London are from 22 to 23 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; caravans take from 35 to 60 days.

AFGHANISTAN. (See p. 485.)

ALGERIA (see "France," p. 570).

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 ■ 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. 489.)

ARABIA. (See p. 490.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, General Julio A. Rocá, sworn in 12th Oct., 1898, for six years\$36,000
Vice-Pres., Dr. D. N. Juirno Costa \$18,000.
Foreign Affairs, & Public Worship, Dr. A. Alcorta.
Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. O. Magnasco.
Interior, Dr. Felipe Yofre.
Finance, Dr. Enrique Berdue.
War, Colonel P. Ricchieri.
Marine, Rear-Admiral Martin Rivadavia.
Agriculture, M. Garcia Merou.
Public Works, Dr Emilio Civit.

Minister in London, Florencio L. Dominguez,
16 Kensington Palace Gardens.
1st Sec. of Legation, Vicente S. Dominguez.
2nd Secretary, Luis H. Dominguez.
Consul-Gen., Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 3, Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.
Consul, A. Lumb
Vice-Consul, F. Torromé.
Consul-General at Glasgow, T. F. Agar.

There are also Consulates at Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Manchester, Falmouth, Newcastle, Birmingham, Newport, Edinburgh, Dundee, Belfast, and Dublin, with Vice-Consulates at Dover, Liverpool, Nottingham, Manchester, Swansea, and Aberdeen.

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 ■ population estimated at 4,500,000. 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. In 1898 3,200,000 hectares were under wheat the produce amounting to 2,400,000 tons, of which about 1,800,000 tons were available for export. 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 is becoming of great importance: there are at present 5 factories in working operation. The chief articles of export in the year 1897 were pastoral, or agricultural and forest products, and minerals.

The principal imports from the United Kingdom are machinery, hardware, and cotton, woollen, and linen goods. The total trade was distributed in 1899 as follows: with the U. K. £13,080,000; France £10,500,000; Belgium £6,717,770; Germany £8,500,000.

In 1899 there were about 1,026 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 1899 the total number was about 86,000; 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; 841 British ships (1,421,302 tons) entered Buenos Aires port in 1899.

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, 3 schools of engineering, 2 colleges of agriculture, 27 training colleges, 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.

	1898.	1899.
Revenue	£12,995,679	£19,075,000
Expenditure	£15,820,404	£24,427,000
Internal debt, paper...	\$46,758,087	\$ 4,596,434
gold	\$161,067,000	\$160,959,000
External debt, gold	\$261,317,944	\$316,999,000
Paper and nickel in circulation	\$295,165,957	.....
Total imports, gold	\$107,428,900	*\$87,670,935
Total exports, gold	\$133,829,458	*\$117,617,798
Imports from U. K.	£5,812,770	£8,734,280
Exports to U. K.	£7,788,332	£4,344,400

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1900), 900,000.
 British Minister, Hon. W. A. C. Barrington. £3,000
 Secretary of Legation, Frederick S. Clarke ... 500
 Second Secretary, Hon. Theo. Russell 330
 Consul, 1,000
 Vice-Consul, Montagu Hankin 400
 Bahía Blanca — Vice-Consul, Charles C. Cumming
 La Plata, Vice-Consul, E. T. Puleston ...
 Rosario—Consul, Hugh M. H. Mallet 500
 Vice-Consul, Alex. S. Nolan
 Concordia—Vice-Consul, Oliver Budge ...
 Cordoba—Vice-Consul, D. M. Munro
 Parana—Vice-Consul, Fullett Holt
 Santa Fé—Vice-Consul, J. W. Richards ...
 Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit 22 days. Telegrams. 4s. and 4s. 6d. a word.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

I.—THE JOINT MONARCHY.

Reigning Sovereign, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, born 18 August, 1830; succeeded (as Emperor of Austria) 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, assassinated in Geneva 10 Sept., 1898), 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.

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. (Department of War Office), Commander, Vice-Admiral Baron von Spaun.

Ambassador to Germany, L. de Szögyény-Marich; Italy, Freiherr von Pasetti Friedenburg; France, Graf Wolkenstein Trostburg; Russia, Baron d'Arenthal; Turkey, Freiherr von Calice; U.S.A., Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengervar.

Ambassador in London, Count Franz Deym, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.

Councillor and 1st Sec., Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein.

Nine months to 30 Sept., 1899.

Secs., Count Berchtold; Count K. Trauttmansdorff. Attachés, Count Constantin Deym; Count Ludwig Badeni.

Chancellor, Eduard K. von Rüti.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Ladislaus von Sztranyavszky.

Military Attaché, Lieut.-Gen. H.S.H. Prince Louis Esterhazy.

Consul-General, Baron Alfred de Rothschild; F. Stockinger, acting.

Vice-Consul, A. Steiger Ritter von Danöcz.

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 (1896) of 44,901,036. Among the population (43,310,000 without Bosnia and Herzegovina) there were in 1896 about 19,145,000 Slavs, 10,592,000 Germans, 7,456,000 Magyars, 2,813,000 Roumanians and 696,000 Italians. According to religion (1890), nearly 32,312,000 Roman Catholics, 3,888,000 Protestants, 3,190,000 Greeks and Armenians, and 1,872,000 Jews.

The head of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary who has three Imperial advisers in the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and War. The control of the official actions of these ministers and the voting of the common budget is exercised by Delegations consisting of 60 members chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and Hungary (Fürendihaz) and from each Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus and Kepviselőház). The union between the two states is personal through the Emperor and also constitutional and commercial by reason of the *Ausgleich* or Agreement (literally "compromise") entered into by the Reichsrath of Austria and the Parliament of Hungary. This agreement is renewable every ten years, and was so renewed in 1877—1887, but not in 1897, so that the monarchy is at present held together by the personal tie alone.

The State is divided into the Austrian State and the Hungarian State, each having its own Parliament, Ministry, and Administration, the official denomination being Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie (the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy).

The soil produces grain of all kinds, potatoes, beetroot, and wine. Austria-Hungary ranks next to France, Italy, and Spain as a wine-growing country, but from its inland position and other causes the wines are not well known in England. 797,138 tons of beet-sugar were manufactured in 1895-96. Industry is almost wholly confined to Austria, and more especially to Vienna, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Styria, the great centre of the iron trade. Brünn is famed for its woollens, Reichenberg for woollens and cottons, Trautenu for linen, Bohemia for glass, and Vienna and Pilsen for lager beer. The mineral riches are great, comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, lead, tin, zinc, and coal; petroleum is also found in Galicia.

The Joint Monarchy possesses a powerful army, amounting, on the peace footing, to 382,659 men, with 14,657 officers, and the war establishment, exclusive of the Landsturm, consists of 1,240,000 officers and men, with 2,192 field guns. Military service is compulsory on all. The navy consists of 142 vessels, of which 13 are line-of-battle ships, 18 cruisers, 2 hochseeboote, and 62 torpedo boats. Pola is the naval arsenal.

The principal articles exported from Austria-Hungary in 1898 were cereals, animals, and mill produce £12,300,000; sugar £5,587,000; raw material for agricultural and industrial purposes, £16,600,000; manufactured goods, £28,500,000; semi-manufactured goods, £10,000,000. 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 1897 20,536 miles of railway were open for traffic. The commercial marine consisted in 1897 of 266 vessels (exclusive of coasting and fishing vessels), burthen 431,430 tons.

Duality extends to the annual budgets. Towards the common expenses contained in the Imperial Budget, Austria contributes 68·6 per cent. and Hungary, 31·4 per cent. These common expenses, which are mainly those incurred for the maintenance of the Army, Navy, and Foreign Office, were estimated for 1897 at £13,666,000.

	1898.	1899.
Common Debt	£229,787,449	£226,712,489
Total exports, A. & H.	72,381,524	80,327,321
Total imports, A. & H.	70,272,497	67,438,344
Direct imports from		

U. K.	2,287,395	2,682,037
Direct exports to U. K.	1,135,480	1,308,945

[In calculating the above amounts the florin is reckoned at the rate of 12 to the £.]

British Ambassador, His Excellency The Right

Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, G.O.M.G.	£8,000
Sec. of Embassy, Ralph Milbanke, C.B. ...	850
Military Attaché, Col. F. M. Wardrop, C.B. ...	500
Naval Attaché, Capt. H. P. Williams, R.N. ...	500
" " Comm. D. A. Gamble	500
2nd Secs., M. de C. Findlay	420
" " H. G. M. Rumbold	360
Commercial Attaché, A. Percy Bennett	700
Chaplain, Rev. William H. Hechler	300
Consul-General, P. von Schoeller	
Consul, Moriz Feldscharek	
Prague—Consul, Capt. A. W. Forbes.	
Innsbruck—Vice-Cons., Rev. R. E. Macdonald.	
Trieste—Consul, Harry L. Churchill	600
" " Vice-Consul, Jacob A. Nathan ...	
Chaplain, Rev. C. F. Thorndike	
Lissa—Cons. Agent, Serafino Topich	

II.—AUSTRIA.

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior,
Ernest von Koerber.

Defence, Count Welsch von Welsersheimb.

Railways, Dr. Chevalier de Wittek.

Justice, Chevalier de Kindinger.

Public Worship and Instruction, Chevalier de Hartel.

Finance, Chevalier de Kniazolucki.

Commerce, Dr. Franz Stibral.

Without Portfolio, Dr. Chevalier de Chledowski.

Austria contains an area of 115,914 sq. miles, and a population of 24,972,056, giving a density of population of 215 to the square mile. The Central Government of the Kingdom is conducted by the Reichsrath, consisting of an Upper (Herrenhaus) and Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus). There are 17 provinces, viz.:—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria or Steiermark, Carinthia or Kärnten, Carniola or Krain, Coast Districts (Gürtz, Gradisca-Trieste, and Istria), Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukovina, and Dalmatia, each possessing a separate Diet (Landtage) and also sending representatives to the Reichsrath. Of the inhabitants about 8,500,000 are Germans,

3,400,000 Bohemians, Moravians and Slovates, 3,750,000 Poles, and 3,000,000 Ruthenians with about 1,000,000 Slovenes. In addition to Vienna there are four cities with over 100,000 inhabitants and six in addition with over 50,000. There are about 19,000,000 Roman Catholics, 2,750,000 Orthodox, and over 1,000,000 Jews in the country.

Education is compulsory, and in 1896 there were 19,441 elementary schools with about 72,000 teachers and 4,000,000 children in attendance; the secondary schools, colleges, and technical schools numbered 190, with over 5,000 teachers and about 90,000 pupils. There are also universities at Vienna, Prague, Gratz, Cracow, Lemberg, Innsbruck and Czernowitz.

The principal industry is agriculture, in which nearly 14,000,000 were employed in 1891; trade and manufactures accounting for about 6,000,000, while mining occupied nearly 1,250,000. The chief products are grain, cereals, wine (76,704,068 gallons in 1896), and minerals (coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver, quicksilver, and copper); the manufactures being woollens, cottons, and glass. The exports of Austria amount to about one-third, and the imports to a little less than one-fourth, of the total for the monarchy.

	1899.	1900.
Estimated revenue	£60,860,386	£63,432,472
Estimated expenditure ...	60,822,943	63,556,157

Special Debt:

Consolidated	134,387,285	...
Floating	1,263,713	...
Total	135,650,998	...
Estimated imports	17,568,124	16,859,585
Estimated exports	24,127,141	26,742,440

CAPITAL, Vienna. Population, 1897, 1,594,129.

Vienna is 955 miles from London, transit 31 hours. Telegrams, per word, 3^d.

III.—HUNGARY.

President of the Ministry, Coloman de Széll.

Minister a latere, Count Manó Szechenyi.

Interior, Coloman de Széll.

Finance, M. Ladislaus Lukács.

Instruction and Religion, M. Julius Wlassics.

Commerce, Sandor Hegedús.

Agriculture, Ignatius Darányi.

Justice, Sandor Plósz.

National Defence, Gen. Baron Géza Fejérváry.

Minister for Croatia, Erwin Cseh.

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 form an annexe of the Crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice and public instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the *Banus* (Viceroy) Khuen Héderváry, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. The Croatian Diet sends 40 members to the Hungarian Parliament, and the Hungarian Ministry contains a Croatian member. Parliament consists of a Lower House of 453 members, elected for five years; of these Croatia sends 40, but they have no vote on matters connected with justice, education, and home affairs. There is also an Upper House, consisting of the *Barones regni*, prelates, such members

the magnate families who contribute more than 100 florins to the landtax, the Banus, with three members of Croatia sent by the Diet, and fifty members nominated by the Crown.

Of the inhabitants about 8,000,000 are Magyars, 1,600,000 Roumanians, and 2,000,000 Saxons. In addition to Buda Pest, which has about 600,000 inhabitants, there are six cities, with over 50,000 inhabitants.

All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality. The returns for 1895 (excluding Croatia and Slavonia) give 52,843,883 hectolitres of wheat, 1,065,120 of rye, 20,383,461 of barley, 24,543,183 of oats, and 45,412,645 of Indian corn. The cattle number 5,829,018, sheep 7,526,686, horses 1,972,448, and swine 6,446,573. The exports are chiefly cereals, live stock, and raw materials; wheat averages for £4,223,000, barley £2,966,000, rye £1,463,000, and wheaten flour £6,800,000. The exports are chiefly manufactured goods, textile fabrics alone being valued at £13,650,000. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, antimony, iron, coal, and sulphur. The mines, however, are not well worked, and might be made a much greater source of income.

Salt, which is a Government monopoly, produced £1,370,000 in 1895. 1898. 1899.

Estimated revenue.....	£43,874,833	£41,941,966
Estimated expenditure ..	43,703,000	41,938,703
Special Debt:—		
Consolidated.....	£90,752,750	...
Annuities.....	88,228,333	...
Treasury Bonds.....	1,240,916	...
Miscellaneous.....	5,434,500	...
Arrears.....	20,838,916	...

Total.....	206,495,405	
Estimated imports.....	52,794,373	50,578,758
Estimated exports.....	48,254,383	53,584,881

CAPITAL, Budapest. Population, 1896, 600,000.

British Cons.-Gen., C. Conway Thornton...£1,000
 Consul, Ignatz Brill..... unpr.
 Consul, George Louis Faber..... 300
 Vice-Consul, Arthur Steinaeker..... unpr.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London, and 10 days. Telegrams, per word 3d.

In the expenditure of the Kingdom of Hungary the sum of £2,525,076 is set aside annually as a contribution to the service of the Special Debt of Austria contracted there 1867.

IV.—CROWN LANDS.

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) goes for the cost of administration, but not for the maintenance of the army of occupation.

CAPITAL, Sarajevo (Bosna-Serai). Population 1895, 38,083.

British Cons.-Gen., Edwd. Bothamley Freeman £700. Telegrams 4d. per word.

BALUCHISTAN. (See p. 484.)
 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.

Prince 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 (mar. 1st, Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria), and two daughters.

Premier and Minister of Finance and Public Works, M. De Smet De Naeyer.

Foreign Affairs, Paul de Favereau, Interior and Public Instr., M. De Trooz.

Agriculture Baron van den Bruggen, Industry & Labour, M. Liebert.

Justice, M. van den Heuvel.

Railways, Posts & Telegraphs ad int., M. Liebert.

War, General Coussant d'Alkemade.

Minister in London, Baron Whettall, 18 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

Councillor, Viscount de Beughem.

First Secretary, E. van Grootven.

2nd dos., A. Dubois; F. Nottebohm.

Consul-Gen., François H. Lenders, 118 Bishops-gate 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 its independence, 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 Luxembourg (80 miles), with 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. The total area is 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 Schelde. The other harbours are 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 Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

The population was 6,744,532 on 31 Dec., 1899, or 593 to the square mile; it is consequently one of the most densely peopled countries of the world. The decennial increase is about 10 per cent, and since 1861 there has been an annual excess of immigrants over emigrants, the totals in 1896 being emigrants 21,830; immigrants 26,878. There are 3,381,096 females to 3,363,436 males; and annually 29 births and 20 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants. There are nine provinces, Antwerp, Brabant, Flanders (E. and W.), Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxembourg, and Namur. BRUSSELS (with suburbs, 531,011 inhabitants), is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Ant-

werp, the chief port (267,902 exclusive of suburbs), Ghent (159,218), and Liège (165,404).

French is the chief official language and that of the upper classes, but Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders and Brabant, including Antwerp. In 1890, 45 per cent. spoke Flemish, 41 per cent. French, and only 11 per cent. both tongues. 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 is backward, 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 427 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, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The soil was divided (1889) among 1,173,169 proprietors. Of the total area 58 per cent. is under cultivation, 23 per cent. consists of meadows and pastures, 17 per cent. of forest. The mineral kingdom yields coal (1898, 22,088,335 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 (Tournaï), beet-sugar (Hainaut), paper, and beer. The exports include, in addition to manufactures, corn, butter, eggs, vegetables, coal, building-stone, hides, tallow, and rabbits: they are taken principally by the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. The exports to the United Kingdom in 1899 were:—

Boots and Shoes .. £225,672	Linen yarn..... £760,551
Cloaks & watches .. 886,373	Oil seed .. 213,149
Cotton manufactures .. 1,872,774	Silk manufactures 2,066,170
Eggs .. 759,250	Sugar Refined .. 285,316
Embroidery & Lace 518,581	" Unrefined .. 903,594
Flax .. 1,800,909	Wool .. 449,892
Glass .. 1,366,710	Woolen manufs. 340,838
Gloves .. 485,411	Do. yarn .. 1,014,867
Hides .. 283,793	Zinc .. 442,956
Iron manufactures 1,292,285	

The imports of British produce and manufacture included—

Animals (horses) .. £250,084	Leather .. £217,747
Beer and Ale .. 110,838	Linen yarn & mfs. 256,810
Cauchoouc .. 139,011	Machinery .. 879,565
Chemicals .. 102,738	Manure .. 122,993
Coals, &c. .. 563,839	Metals & hardware 1,105,319
Cotton yarn & mfs. 1,905,432	Ships & Machinery 252,060
Fish .. 209,981	Woolen yarn ■ mf 1,018,675

Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1898) of 66 vessels, in addition to which there were about 600 fishing boats. In 1898 there were 2,830 miles of railway (2,057 being the property of the State, with a net revenue of about £1,320 per mile); the telegraphs had a length of 3,953 miles, and the post-office carried 404,956,118 letters, post-cards, &c., in 1897. 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 102 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, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. And the united constituencies numbered 1,452,232 voters, with 2,239,621 votes in 1900. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise. On Jan. 1, 1900, an Old Age Pension scheme came into force whereby the state contributes to Pension Societies and provides pensions of its own to all Belgian working men of 65 years and upwards who may be in want.

The army, on a peace footing, numbers 47,361 men with the colours (1896), the total war strength being about 140,000. It is recruited by conscription, from which exemption can be purchased for 1,600 francs, the term of service being thirteen years, of which from 28 months to four years are passed with the colours. There is also a *Garde civique* of 43,647 men. Antwerp is the principal fortress, and new forts are being constructed on the Meuse: from the designs of Gen. Brialmont. Belgium has neither a navy nor colonies; but the King of the Belgians is at the same time "Sovereign" of the Congo Free State.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	£17,567,938	£18,667,175
Public expenditure	17,236,555	18,213,290
Public debt of all kinds	104,551,487	116,410,466
Imports (excl. Transit)	81,788,000	90,428,000
Exports	71,480,000	77,972,000
Imports from U. K. ...	13,850,902	14,586,519
Exports to U. K.	21,534,313	22,801,967

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop., with suburbs, 531,611.

British Minister, Edmund C. H. Phipps, C.B.

Sec. of Legation, Arthur S. Raikes

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Charles à Court

2nd Secretary, Count de Salis.....

3rd Secretary, J. W. R. Macleay

Vice-Consul, Thomas E. Jeffes

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Sir Gerald R. de

Coaroy Perry, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul, W. Lydcotte

do. H. C. Venables

Ghent—Vice-Consul, George H. Hallett... ..

Liège—Vice-Consul, R. S. Menzies

Ostend and Bruges—Vice-Consul, W. G. E.

Hervey.....

Spa—Vice-Consul, H. Hayemal

Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 10

hours. Telegrams, per word, 2d.

See also CONGO FREE STATE, p. 562.

BHUTAN. (See p. 484.)

BOKHARA. (See p. 487.)

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General José Manuel Pando, proclaimed

Oct. 25, 1899 (1900).

Foreign Affairs, Señor Eliodoro Villazon.

Finance, Señor Demetrio Calvimonte.

War, Colonel Ismael Montes.

Justice, Dr. Samuel Oropeza.

Interior, Señor Carlos Romero.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen., Señor F. A.

Aramayco, 3 Roland Houses, S.W.

Consul-General, Col. Don Pedro Suarez, 12

Fenchurch St., 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 1854.

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 with gold, silver and copper are its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, hardware, and silks. There are about 500 miles of railway and 150 miles of telegraph.

Public revenue, 1898 (estimate)	£432,812
Public expenditure, 1898	476,158
Total exports, 1897, over	2,127,000
Total imports, 1897, about	2,038,000
Interior debt, 1898, about	300,000
Exterior debt, 1898, about	90,379

In the above statistics the *boliviano* is reckoned at 12 to the £.

CAPITAL, Sucre. Population, 12,000.

No British diplomatic or consular representative.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London. Telegrams, 6s. 2d. per word.

BRAZIL, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles, Nov. 15, 1898.

Vice-President, Francisco de Assis Rosa e Silva.

Foreign Affairs, Olyntho de Magalhes.

Marine, Rear-Admiral José Pinto da Luz.

War, General de Medeiros Mallet.

Finance, J. Murinho.

Agriculture, Alfredo Maia.

Interior, Epitacio Pessoa.

Minister in London (vacant), 55 Curzon St., Mayfair, W.

1st Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires, M. de Oliveira Lima.

2nd Secretary, Silvino Gurgel do Amaral.

Minister (Special Mission), Joaquim Nabuco.

Secretaries, G. Aranha; D. da Gama.

Consul in London, F. Alves Vieira, 6 Great Winchester Street.

Consul-General in Liverpool, Capt. J.C. de P. 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 3,218,166 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 1846 the army consisted of 28,000 men, and the navy of 3 iron-clads, 5 cruisers, 3 torpedo boats, and 1 torpedo-catcher; in 1893 the Republic sold their 3 ironclads to the U.S.A. for £470,000, and in the Budget of 1899 the naval expenditure is reduced from £1,286,339 (1896) to £74,365. 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, logwood, 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.

	1898.	1899.
Estimated revenue	£9,484,916	£10,979,961
Estimated expenditure ..	10,873,699	11,533,000
Total imports, 1896-97 ...	19,240,000	21,567,566
Total exports, 1896-97 ...	19,200,000	26,752,224
Coffee produced 1897-8 ..	..... bags	15,710,000

PUBLIC DEBT, Dec. 31st, 1897:—
 External (£34,697,303 as per =) *Milreis 308,420,444
 Internal *637,425,600
 Govt. Paper Money *439,614,276
 Bank Notes *315,344,330
 Floating Debt *299,473,941
 Western Minas Loan £ 3,605,000
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1899... 5,389,540
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1899..... 3,959,854

Number of foreign vessels entered and cleared at Rio in 1897—1,274 (2,146,854 tons), of which 887,824 tons were British.
CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population, 674,972.
Bria. Minister, Sir H. N. Dering, Bart., C.B. £4,000
Sec. of Legation, Sir B. Boothby, Bart. 700
3rd Sec., Hugh MacDonell.

<i>Consul-General, Ernest C. A. Nicolini ..</i>	1,100
<i>Vice-Consul, C. B. Rhind</i>	450
<i>Translator, J. R. Hancox</i>	300
<i>Corumba—Cons. Agent, C. C. Cooper .....</i>	.....
<i>Morro-Velho, V.-Cons., D. John Spear.</i>	.....
<i>Victoria, V.-Cons., Arthur S. Youle.</i>	.....
<i>Bahia—Consul, Arthur F. H. Medhurst</i>	800
<i>Chaplain, Rev. W. E. Hodgkinson .....</i>	.....
<i>Pará—Consul, W. A. Churchill.....</i>	1,000
<i>Mandós—Vice-Consul, C. L. Temple</i>	400
<i>Maranhão—Vice-Consul, .....</i>	.....
<i>Pernambuco—Consul, Adolph F. Howard ...</i>	800
<i>Vice-Consul, A. L. G. Williams</i>	unp.
<i>Chaplain, Rev. Wm. E. Macray, M.A.</i>	.....
<i>Oeará—Vice-Consul, William Studart.....</i>	.....
<i>Maceio—Vice-Consul, Charles Goble .....</i>	.....
<i>Paraíba—V.-Cons., A. T. Connor.....</i>	.....
<i>Penedo—Consular Agent, Henry B. Cox ...</i>	.....
<i>Rio Grande do Norte—V.-Con., (vacant)</i>	.....
<i>Porto Alegre—Consul, Ambrose Archer .....</i>	.....
<i>Rio Grande do Sul—Con., P. J. F. Staniforth</i>	600
<i>St. Catherine's—V.-Cons., W. B. Chaplin</i>	.....
<i>Santos—Consul, Francis W. Mark</i>	850
<i>Curitybá.—V.-Cons., J. F. Murray.</i>	.....
<i>Paranaguá—Vice-Con., Joaquim S. Gomes.</i>	.....
<i>Sao Paulo—Vice Cons., P. C. P. Lupton.</i>	.....

Rio Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days. Telegrams, per word, 3s. 6d. to 6s.

BULGARIA.

Prince, H.R.H. Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, born 26 Feb., 1861; elected 7 July, 1887; m., 20 April, 1893, Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, d. of Robert, Duke of Parma; (born 17 Jan. 1870, died 31 Jan. 1899); and has issue—Heir Apparent, Boris, Prince of Tirnovo, b. 30 Jan., 1894 (Prince Cyril, b. 17 Nov., 1895; Princess Eudoxie, b. 17 Jan., 1893; Princess Nadejda, b. 30 Jan., 1899).

President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Worship, Ivãntchof.

Minister of Finance, Ténéf.

Minister of Interior, Radoslávof.

Minister of War, Col. Páprkof.

Minister of Public Works, Ways and Communications, Tóntchev.

Minister of Public Instruction, Vãtchev.

Minister of Commerce & Agriculture, Titorof.

Minister of Justice, Péshef.

The Principality of Bulgaria is under the

*Average exchange, 1898, one milreis=7½d.

suzerainty of Turkey. It was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13th of July, 1878, and is governed by a Prince elected by the National Assembly or Sobranic, with a popular legislature and constitutional government.

Eastern Roumelia, likewise a creation of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, has an area of 13,862 square miles, and 998,431 inhabitants; it was intended to form an autonomous province, but since the successful revolution at Philippopolis, of September 18th, 1885, it 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.

This Province, under the name of South Bulgaria, now forms an integral portion of the Principality, with the same rulers, laws, and mode of administration.

By modification of the Constitution 1893, there is now one deputy to each 20,000 inhabitants, 115 for the northern, and 51 for the southern province. Prince Ferdinand was elected on July 7, 1887, and is now recognised by the Six Great Powers as ruler.

United Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, from which it is separated by the Danube; on the west by Serbia and Macedonia; on the east by the Black Sea; and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople. It has a regular army of about 40,000 officers and men on a peace footing, and about 250,000, with 350 guns, in time of war. The navy consists of a torpedo gunboat and a few small steamers. 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. The great ports are Varna (546 vessels of 424,819 tons in 1899) and Bourgas (1,228 vessels of 405,050 tons). There are (1900) 909 miles of railway open and 130 under construction; 3,270 miles of telegraph and 1,228 miles of telephone wires. North Bulgaria has an area of 24,237 square miles, and South Bulgaria an area of 12,706 square miles. The estimated population (1895) was 3,376,467. Population according to language or nationality and religion (census of August of January 1st, 1893).

	NATIONALITIES.	RELIGIONS.
Bulgarians	2,505,326	Orthodox Greeks .. 2,606,786
Turks	599,728	Mohammedans
Roumanians	62,628	..... 643,258
Greeks	58,588	Israelites
Gipsies	52,132	..... 28,307
Spanish speak'g Jews	27,531	Roman Catholics ..
Tatars	16,290	..... 22,617
Armenians	6,445	Armenian Greg- orians
Germans & Austrians	3,620	..... 6,643
Albanians	1,221	Protestants
Russians	928	..... 2,384
Czechs	905	Unknown
Servians	818	..... 718
Italians	803	
Various	3,820	
	3,310,713	3,310,713
Revenue (estimated).....	1898. £3,363,888	1899. £3,353,114
Expenditure ..	..... 3,351,421	..... 3,330,815
Public debt, October.....	8,281,960	9,281,960
Total imports	2,909,210	2,407,123
Total exports	2,661,480	2,138,684
Imports from the U. K.	695,345	493,736
Exports to the U. K.	413,668	394,954

CAPITAL, Sofia, pop. (1893), 46,593; Philippopolis (Capital of E. Roumelia), 41,068; Roustehouk, 37,174; Varna, 28,174; Tirnovo, 25,295; Gornia Oréhovitsa, 25,013; Shoumla, 23,517; Slivno, 23,210; Plevna, 23,178; Tatar Pazarjik, 22,056; Razgrad, 21,551; Vidin, 20,944; Orhovo, 20,054.

British Agent & Consul-Gen., F. E. H. Elliot, £1,500
Sofia—Vice-Consul, G. W. Toulmin (*actg.*) 400
Philippopolis—Vice-Cons., P. J. McGregor 450
Rustchuk—Vice-Consul, W. H. Dalziel..... 400
Varna—Vice-Consul, A. G. Brophy 400
Bourgas—Consular Agent, J. Bonnal
 Sofia is 1,416 miles from London; Philippopolis, 1,595; transit, 3 days. Telegrams, per word, 4½d.

CAMBODIA. (See p. 489.)

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Federico Errázuriz, installed 18 Sept., 1896.

Premier and Interior, Mariano Sanchez-Fontecilla.
Foreign Affairs, Emilio Bello-Codécivo.

Finance, Nicolas Gonzalez-Errazuriz.

Justice & Public Instruction, Francisco Herboso.

War, Arturo Besa.

Public Works, Manuel Covarrubias.

Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen., Domingo Gana, 29 Queen's Gate Terrace, 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 1833, 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. The paper currency was worth about 17½% in 1900, and is redeemable at 18d. (gold) in 1901.

	1898.	1899.
Revenue	\$38,472,693	100,572,937
Expenditure	\$37,726,307	894,506,313
External debt	£17,734,970	£18,070,000
Internal debt	\$6,744,263	\$72,892,000
Total imports	\$112,262,058	116,260,000
Total exports	\$168,069,431	163,106,133
Imports from U. K. ...	£1,855,771	£2,443,498
Exports to U. K. ...	£3,633,552	4,211,590

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population, 189,322; Valparaiso, 104,452; Concepcion, 24,180; Iquique, 15,391.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

Audley C. Gosling £2,000

Vice-Consul, Allen C. Kerr.

Iquique—Consul, Charles N. Clarke.

Valparaiso—Consul—General, Sir Berry

Cusack-Smith, K.C.M.G. 900

Vice-Consul, Arthur Rowley 400

Anod—Vice-Cons.,

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.

Chañaral—Cons. Agt., William Sherif.

Coquimbo—Vice-Cons., G. L. Ansted.

Coronel—Vice-Cons., Edward Cooper.

Corral—V.—Cons., C. H. Howard.

Junin—V.—Cons., L. J. Garratt.

Lota—Vice-Cons., H. H. Maguire.

Pisagua—Vice-Cons., G. J. Clarke.

Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, Percy C. West.

Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, Alfred Steel.

Taital—Vice-Consul, P. N. Schjølberg.

Tocopilla—V.—Consul, Wm. H. Williams.

Tomé—V.—Consul, M. S. Pasmore.

Traiquen—Vice-Cons., F. Anderton.

Santiago, distant 9,000 miles *viâ* Panama, and 11,000 *viâ* the Strait; transit, 34 to 39 days. *Via* Buenos Aires and Andes during summer months (Nov. to May) transit 22 to 28 days. Telegrams, per word, 6s. 2d.

CHINA.

Emperor, Kuang Hsü, born 15 August, 1871; suc. 12 January, 1875; married 26th Feb., 1889.

Ruling Queen, His aunt, widow of the Emperor Hien-Fêng, who died in 1875; the Queen was born in 1834.

Head of Tsungli Yamên, Prince Chung.

Inspector-General of Customs & Posts, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G.

Envoy Extr. & Min. Plen. in London, H. E. Sir Chihehen Lotfêngluh, K.C.V.O., 49 Portland Place, W.

Councillor of Legation, Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., 3 Harley Place, Regent's Park, W.

Secretaries, Chang Tek-ye; Lo Tsung-yao.

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 Yangtze Kiang is about 3,200 miles in length, and is navigable to Ping-shan, 1,800 miles from its mouth, while its numerous affluents afford water communication throughout one-half the area of China proper; the West River is navigable by boats as far as Posé on the Yunnan frontier, but the Suowho or Yellow River, aptly called "Ch'na's Hoang," is of little value as a waterway, while the devastation wrought by the periodical overflow is one of the scourges of the country. The Amur River in Manchuria is navigated by light draught (Russian) steamers up to the town of Chita in Trans-baikal (Siberia). 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, 363 were British, 99 German, and 87 Japanese.

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. Thirty-one "Treaty" ports and two towns in Yunnan are thrown open to foreign commerce, and the customs are managed by European officials.

The NAVY: Four new cruisers, and a few vessels of no fighting value, are now in the possession of China. The Army at its full strength would number about 1,200,000 men, but of these only about 100,000 can be described as soldiers in the European sense of the word.

A war broke out in 1894 between China and Japan, in which the latter were completely victorious, and Formosa island with an indemnity of \$30,000,000 were the immediate fruits of their victory.

SHIPPING.—The mercantile marine (1897) consisted of 184 steam and 95 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 62,945; in 1899 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 29,263,000; of these 61 per cent. were British, 13 per cent. Japanese, and 8 per cent. German.

COMMERCE.—The total foreign trade of China in 1899 amounted to 450,533,288 *Haikwan taels (£59,079,993), and in 1903 to 338,616,483 Haikwan taels. It was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1895:—

Country.	Millions.	Country.	Millions.
Great Britain	55.8	U. S. A.	27.0
Hong Kong	145.4	Europe, except Russia	27.5
India	25.2	Russia	17.1
Singapore	4.9	Japan	28.7
Australasia	1.2	Macao	6.2
Mauritius	3	Cochin China	1.4
Brit. America	2.5	Turkey in Asia	1.7
Great & Greater Brit. .	235.3	Foreign Countries ..	20.3

The principal exports to this country from China in 1899 were tea (£925,762), silk (£856,311), skins and furs of all kinds (£410,402), straw for plaiting purposes (£245,895), and bristles (£168,119); while the chief articles exported to China from the United Kingdom were cottons and cotton yarn (£4,267,801), woollens and worsteds (£400,552), machinery and mill work (£240,068), and metals (£704,640).

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.—310 miles, from Tientsin to Kin-Chow, are open and this line will shortly be

* The average exchange value of the Haikwan tael was (1887) 4s. 10d.; (1896) 3s. 4d.; (1897) 2s. 11d.; (1899) 2s. 0d.

completed as far as Newchwang, whence a line is projected; a line from Tientsin to Peking has been opened, another line, 80 miles long, connects Peking with Paotingfu to Ta-lien-wan, the capital of Chi-li province, being the first section of the great trunk line which is to connect Peking with Hankow on the Yangtse, and several other lines are authorised. An important agreement was signed by the United Kingdom and Russia on 28 April, 1899, in which the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg undertook not to seek for railway concessions north of the Great Wall, and not to oppose any concessions to Russia in that region; in return for this, the Russian Foreign Minister undertook not to oppose public or private concessions to Great Britain in the Yangtse Kiang basin. 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, C.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.

FINANCES.—Consul General Jamieson, C.M.G., estimates the annual revenue as follows: land tax, 25,088,000 taels; grain tax, 6,562,000 taels; salt gabel, 13,659,000; likin, 12,952,000; customs (foreign), 21,989,000, (native) 1,000,000; duty and likin on native opium, 2,229,000; miscellaneous, 5,500,000; total, 88,979,000 taels, or about £14,829,000.

	1898.	1899.
Revenue & expenditure.....	£15,000,000	£15,000,000
‡ Customs Revenue.....	3,375,509	3,999,219
* Total debt (about).....	54,500,000	54,500,000
‡ Interest due (about)....	2,500,000	2,500,000
‡ Total imports.....	31,368,449	39,712,268
‡ Total exports.....	23,855,572	29,367,724
Imports from U. K.....	5,099,497	7,040,460
Exports to U. K.....	2,668,084	3,069,452

CAPITAL, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

<i>British Minister, Sir Ernest Mason Satow,</i>	
F. J. M. G.....	£5,000
<i>Sec. of Legation, Reginald Thomas Tower</i>	800
<i>Ml. Attaché, Col. G. F. Browne, D.S.O....</i>	
<i>2nd Secretary, H. G. N. Dering.....</i>	400
<i>Chinese Sec., Henry Cockburn, C.B.....</i>	880
<i>Commercial Attaché, J. W. Jamieson.....</i>	1,000
<i>Hon. Attaché, Clive Bigham.....</i>	
<i>Physician, Dr. Wordsworth Poole, C.M.G.</i>	650
<i>Chaplain (acting), Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott</i>	200
<i>Amoy—Consul, R. W. Mansfield.....</i>	1,000
<i>Canton—Consul-General, B. C. G. Scott.....</i>	1,200
<i>Chefoo—Consul, L. C. Hopkins.....</i>	800
<i>Chinkiang—Consul, E. D. H. Fraser.....</i>	800
<i>Chungking—Consul, M. F. A. Fraser.....</i>	800
<i>Foochow—Consul, G. M. H. Playfair.....</i>	1,000
<i>Pagoda Island—V.-Con., Wm. P. Ker.....</i>	600
<i>Hangchow—Acting-Cons., H. F. King.....</i>	
<i>Hankow—Consul-Gen., Pelham L. Warren... </i>	1,000
<i>Ichang—Consul, William Holland.....</i>	800
<i>Kiu-kiang—Consul, Alex. Hosis.....</i>	800
<i>Kiungchow—Consul, E. T. C. Werner.....</i>	800
<i>Macao—Vice-Cons., (see Portugal).....</i>	unp.
<i>Nanking—Consul, John N. Tratman.....</i>	800
<i>Newchwang—Consul, H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.</i>	800
<i>Ningpo—Consul, W. H. Wilkinson.....</i>	800

* The tael reckoned at 3s. 4d.
 ‡ The tael reckoned at 2s. 11½d.

<i>Pakhoi—Consul, (Vacant).....</i>	£800
<i>Samsui—Consul, Herbert F. Brady.....</i>	800
<i>Shanghai—Chief Justice of Supreme Court,</i>	
<i>H. S. Wilkinson.....</i>	1,800
<i>Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping,</i>	
<i>Byron Brennan, C.M.G.....</i>	1,500
<i>Consul & Assist. Judge, F. S. A. Bourne.</i>	900
<i>Crown Adv., Hiram Parkes Wilkinson...</i>	400
<i>Registrar and Chief Clerk, E. H. Burrows</i>	450
<i>Vice-Consul, G. D. Pitzipios.....</i>	650
<i>Soochow—Acting-Cons., T. G. Carvill.....</i>	
<i>Ssumao—Consul, E. F. Bennett.....</i>	800
<i>Swatow—Consul, J. Scott.....</i>	800
<i>Teng-yueh (Hone'n)—Consul, P. E. Hauser</i>	800
<i>Tientsin—Consul-General, W. R. Carles... </i>	1,100
<i>Wenchow—Consul, P. E. O'Brien Butler....</i>	800
<i>Wuchow—Consul, C. W. Campbell.....</i>	800
<i>Wuhu—Consul, R. H. Mortimore.....</i>	800
<i>Yoch w—Consul, A. J. Sundius.....</i>	800
Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days.	
Telegrams, 5s. 5d. to 5s. 9d. per word.	

COCHIN-CHINA. (See p. 489).

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

Vice-President, J. M. Marroquin.
Foreign Affairs, C. Martinez Silva.

Consul-General, Guillermo R. Calderon, 46 Queen Victoria St., E. C.
Vice-Consul, L. Schloss, Ethelburga House, E. C.
Consul in Liverpool, J. M. Pasos.
Consul at Southampton, Daniel Gutierrez.

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, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal, and precious stones. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, 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, precious metals, and india-rubber. All religions are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, and the navy of 3 small gunboats and one cruiser. Railroads are in their infancy, only 346 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 circulation in 1895; rate of exchange \$12 to the £.

	1897-1898.	1899-1900.
Revenue.....	\$34,361,000	\$29,918,640
Expenditure.....	35,771,013	29,918,640
Foreign Debt	£3,514,442	£3,514,442
Internal Debt	\$9,759,000	\$11,359,074
Total imports	£2,216,605	...
Total exports	£3,831,557	...
Imports from U.K. ...	£815,925	£595,277
Exports to U.K.	£635,488	£574,921

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 100,000.

British Minister Resident, George Earle Welby	£2,000
Vice-Consul, Spencer S. Dickson	500
Cucuta—Cons. Agt., C. Molyneux.	
Honda—Vice-Consul, John Gillies.	
Medellin—Vice-Consul, William Gordon.	

Distant 6,200 miles; transit, 35 days. Telegrams, per word, Buenaventura, 5s. 6d.; other places, 5s. to 5s. 9d.

PANAMA

is one of the nine Departments of Colombia; its area is 31,890 square miles, the population (1895) about 311,000. There are 92 primary schools, at which about 4,006 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 prosperity of the State depends 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. Until 1896 Panama and Colon were free ports, and from Jan. 1 1889 = general import duty = leviable of 10 per cent. silver on the gold value of all imports except liquors, which are provided for separately. A railway 47½ miles in length (fare first class, \$5, second class \$10 silver) joins the two oceans. The imports in 1898 were valued at £722,468 (one third from the United Kingdom), and the exports (principally bananas, indiarubber, live stock, cabinet woods, and medicinal plants) at £212,220.

The Panama Canal.—A ship canal was commenced in 1879 by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the diggings being begun in 1881, but in March, 1889, work ceased owing to lack of funds. An eight-lock canal has been decided upon and, with the work already done, the latest technical commission estimate it can be completed in 10 years, at an additional outlay of £20,000,000. Up to the date of stoppage nearly £60,000,000 had been spent, and, if this be added to the capital of the present working company, and to the amount estimated to be necessary for completion, the canal will eventually cost at least £83,000,000. The total length will be 46½ miles; depth, 30 feet; width at bottom, 72 feet, and at surface of water, 124 feet.

A new company (Compagnie Nouvelle du Canal de Panamá) was formed in Paris with a capital of 65,000,000 fr., and work commenced at Culebra on 1st Oct., 1894, and is still proceeding with about 3,000 workmen. A large amount of this capital has been spent upon the wharf at La Boca, the Pacific terminus, which is now complete. The company's concession expires on Oct. 31, 1904.

Panama—Consul, Claude C. Mallet	£300
Vice-Consul, C. H. Dolby-Tyler.	
Barranquilla—V.-Con., G. C. McDougal (actg.).	

Bocas del Toro—Cons. Agent, F. E. W. Jackson.

Buenaventura—Cons. Agent,

Carthagena—V.-Cons., Thos. C. Stevenson.

Colon—Vice-Consul, Frederick P. Leay... £500

Pedregal—Cons. Agent, T. C. S. Freedy.

Santa Martha—Vice-Con., Mansel F. Carr.

Tumaco—Cons. Agent, A. J. Woodville.

Panama, 5,466 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every Thursday, 19 days. Telegrams 5s. per word from London to Panama, and 92 cents (U.S. gold) per word from Panama to London.

CONGO FREE STATE.

Sovereign, Leopold II., King of the Belgians.

Governor-General, Colonel Wahis.

Vice-Governor of Boma, M. Waugermée.

Secretary of State, Baron van Eetvelde.

Consul-General in London, M. Houdret, 13, London Wall, E.C.

Consul, J. T. Grein, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

The Congo Free State has sprung out of the discoveries of Sir H. M. 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 territory of this State includes the right bank of the Congo to within = few miles below Shonzo; both banks of the river thence to Manyanga; the left bank only = 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 railway was opened for traffic in July, 1898, to Stanley Pool, the first-class fare from Matadi being £20, and freight 10d. per kilo; = line of telegraph is being taken from Stanley Pool to Stanley Falls, and thence to Lake Tanganyika and Redjaf, the two branches being expected to reach their destinations in 1900. 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 exports consist mainly of rubber (three-fifths of whole), palm-kernels, palm-oil, ground-nuts, ivory, hides, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant, sugar-cane, and cotton grow wild, and tobacco has been planted with success. Iron, 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. There is = special import duty on spirits; 10 per cent.

ad valorem is charged on salt and arms and ammunition, and 6 per cent. on other goods.

	1898.	1899.
Revenue	£590,600	£793,660
Expenditure	690,076	786,916
Imports	920,376	...
Exports	886,536	...
Imports from U.K.	126,338	112,934
Exports to U.K.	10,632	5,679
<i>Kinchassa</i> —Consul, Roger Casement	£1,000	...

COREA.

Emperor, Li Hsi (King, 1864, proclaimed himself Emperor, 1897).

Chief Comm. of Customs, M'Leavy Brown, C.M.G. Consul Gen. in London, Wm. Pritchard Morgan, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

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., 600 miles from north to south, and 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 80,000 square miles, and a population, according to the "last government census," of 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 was known as *Cho-sen* until the autumn of 1897, when it was changed by Imperial edict to *DAIHAN*. Buddhism grafted on spirit and ancestor worship may be said to be the religion of the country. The people are tall, robust and good-looking, and belong to the Mongolian stock, their language being Turanian with the addition of many Chinese words; they are idle and unprogressive, so that the commerce of the country is falling into the hands of the Japanese and Chinese. 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. An American syndicate is working the gold mines in the District of Wonsan, in Ping-an Province; a British Syndicate those in the District of Unsan (Gwendoline), North of the City of Ping-Yang; a German syndicate those at Tang-go-Kai, near Kim Song, in Kang-won Province. Native manufactures are in a very primitive condition; an excellent quality of paper is made from the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera*. The country was by the Treaty of Shimono-oseki declared independent of China. The finances of the country are in a state of great disorder. The army has recently been reorganized under Russian superintendence, and consists of about 5,000 men. By recent Treaties of Commerce, the capital, Séoul, and the ports of Chemulpo (Jen-chuan or Jinsen), Fusan, Wonsan (Yuen-san or Gen-san), Mokpo, Chinnampo, Kunsan, Masampo, and Songchia, are open to foreign trade; and a free trade mart is to be opened in Ping-Yang. The seaborne trade is almost wholly carried on in Japanese bottoms,

the number of Japanese vessels entered in 1899 being 2,448, with a tonnage of 656,950, out of a total of 3,715, with a tonnage of 814,344. In 1899 the trade of Chemulpo amounted to £792,277, exclusive of the value of gold exported.

A railway from Chemulpo to Séoul, 26 miles 7 chains in length, was opened during the year 1900; other lines are contemplated from Fusan to Séoul, and (narrow gauge) from Songdo to Séoul. There are one or two lines of telegraph and an inland postal system. Chemulpo contains four banks.

	1898.	1899.
Estimated revenue.....	£647,332	...
Customs Revenue	100,045	£90,236
Imports	1,194,843	1,030,783
Exports (excl. specie).....	576,896	499,784

CAPITAL, Séoul or Sôul. Population, 200,000. British Chargé d'Affaires, John Newell Jordan, C.M.G. £1,200 Chemulpo—Vice-Cons., H. Goffe.

Séoul is distant 11,560 miles; transit, 40 days; telegrams, 6s. 2d. to 10s. 5d. per word.

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Rafael Iglesias, re-elected 8 May, 1898. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justo A. Facio. Commerce and Finance, Juan B. Quiros. War and Marine, José A. Aguilar. Interior, Ricardo 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 (368,040 bags, 16,164,043 kilogram. 1899-1900), sugar, cacao-chouc, metals, sarsaparilla, dye-woods, hides, cedarwood, tortoise-shell, and fruits. In 1899, 2,962,771 bunches of bananas were exported, valued at £234,631. 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 Esparta on the Pacific, and a small line (4 miles) from Limon to Rio Banano. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Public income	£565,300	£587,735
Public expenditure	554,170	532,008
Foreign debt (consol. 1888)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total imports	851,780	827,341
Totals exports	1,131,844	985,991
Imports from U.K.	167,034	162,160
Exports to U.K.	484,472	409,469
	10'20 colonies = £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, San José is 5,637 miles from London; transit direct, 21 days; via New York, 18 days. Telegrams, per word, 4s. 2d.

CRETE (OR CANDIA).

Suzerain, H.M. the Sultan of Turkey.
High Commissioner, H.R.H. Prince George of Greece, appointed 26 Nov., 1898, for 3 years.

Crete (or Candia) is an island in the Mediterranean, about 148 miles long and 7 to 30 miles in breadth, with an area of 2,950 square miles; the population is 301,577, of whom 267,572 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 1896.

A blockade was instituted by the Powers in 1897, and in November, 1898, vigorous action was taken by Great Britain, Italy, France and Russia, who remain responsible for the island. All Turkish troops have been withdrawn and the island has the prospect of impartial administration under the high suzerainty of Turkey, but independent of its suzerain under the High Commissioner appointed by the Powers. 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 Candia (pop. 22,331), Canea, the capital (pop. 20,972), and Retimo (pop. 9,308).

Canea—*Consul-General*, R. W. Graves, *c.m.g.* £900

Vice-Consul, P. Wilkinson 300

Candia—*Vice-Consul*, W. E. Lawson.

Retimo—*Vice-Consul*, Teodoro A. Triffilli.

Telegrams, 11d. per word.

CUBA. (See U.S.A.)

DENMARK.

King, Christian IX., born 8 April, 1818; *suc.* 15 Nov., 1863; *married*, 26 May, 1842, Louise (b. 7 Sept., 1817, d. 29 Sept., 1898), 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, Princess of Sweden and Norway, b. 31 Oct. 1851; issue (1) Christian, b. 1870, m. 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons & 11 March, 1899 and 27 July, 1900; (2) Carl, b. 1872, m. 1896, Princess Maud of Wales; and 6 other children.

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, H. Sehested.

Interior, H. Bramsen.

Justice and Minister for Iceland, H. Goos.

Public Worship and Instruction, E. Bjerre.

War, Col. Schnach.

Marine, Middleboe.

Finance, Scharling.

Agriculture, F. Friis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenip. in London, F. E. de Bille, 24 Pont Street, S.W.

Secretary, Baron Otto Reedtz-Thott.

Attachs., C. C. A. Gosch, 21 Stanhope Gardens; T. de Bille (*hon.*), 24, Pont Street, S.W.

Consul-Gen. in London, Ernest Adolf Delcomyn, 5

Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.

Vice-Consul, J. Clan.

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, Funen, 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 (including Faroë 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; the value of the latter exported to the United Kingdom in 1898 being £7,329,831. 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 war footing; a navy consisting of 37 steam-vessels (including 4 ironclads), mounting 227 guns, with 1,270 officers and men; and a mercantile marine of 3,696 vessels, with a tonnage of 356,108. There are (1897-8) 1,530 miles of railway and 3,564 miles of telegraph line. There is a free harbour (Fris-havn) at Copenhagen, opened 9th November, 1894.

Revenue	£3,812,025	£3,955,169
Expenditure	4,112,613	4,236,622
Reserve Fund	1,660,233	1,378,780
Total debt	10,911,413	11,566,297
Total imports (1898 & 1899)	25,277,000	22,244,000
Total exports (1898 & 1899)	13,252,000	15,000,000
Imports from U. K. } (1898 & 1899) }	3,919,316	4,399,025
Exports to U. K. } (1898 & 1899) }	11,703,394	12,432,977

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1895) (including suburbs), 408,300.

British Minister, Wm. E. Goschen £3,000

Sec. of Legation, Arthur Herbert 500

3rd Sec., Hon. M. Baring 150

Chaplain, Rev. Mortimer E. Kennedy, *M.A.* 200

Consul, Captain James Boyle 600

Vice-Consul, C. H. Funch.

Aalborg—*Vice-Consul*, C. T. Malling.

Aarhus—*Vice-Consul*, G. F. Stark.

Elsinore—*V.-Con.*, Albert Wright.

Eshjerg—*Vice-Consul*, J. Nielsen.

Fredericia—*V.-Con.*, H. M. E. Rasmussen.

Frederikshavn—*V.-Con.*, Wm. Schmidt.

Kastrup—*Vice-Consul*, Silvio Alfred Flugl.

Korsbø—*Vice-Consul*, Sophus Møller.

Lemvig—*Vice-Consul*, Anthon Andersen.

Nyborg—*Vice-Consul*, August Birch.

Odense—*Vice-Consul*, Laurids B. Muus.

Randers—*Vice-Consul*, A. Kraunsoë.

Rønne (Bornholm)—*Vice-Consul*, C. P. Lund.

Thisted—*Vice-Consul*, Emil A. Bendixen.

St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—*Consul*, Herman

W. McDougal.

Chaplain, Rev. Eyre Hutson.

Bassin (Ste. Croix)—V.-Cons., R. Armstrong.
Fredericksted—Vice-Consul, W. B. Woods.
Thorshavn (Farøe Islands)—Consul, H. M. Villiers
 £400
Vice-Consul, Louis Bergh.

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 (See p. 565); GREENLAND (24,000 sq. m., pop. 10,516), the trade of which is a government monopoly, 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., 1899 £258 Imports from United Kingdom, 1899 48,415
 Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 32 hours. Telegrams, per word, 3d.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, Juan Isidro Jimenez, Nov. 1899.
Vice-President, General Horacii Vazques.
Interior and Police, F. A. Gomez.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don Henriquez y Carbajal.
War and Marine, Don Gomez y Moya.
Finance, F. Augusto Gonzales.
Public Works, Licenciado F. Leonte Vazques.
Justice, Alvaro Logroño.
Posts and Telegraphs, Eugenio Deschamps.

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 29,596 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 about 100 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 and expenditure, 1898-9 ..about £680,000
 National Debt, 1899, about 8,000,000
 Imports, 1898-9 1,144,000
 Exports, 1898-9 340,000
British Consul-General for Hayti and Dominican Republic, Augustus Cohen £1,000
San Domingo—Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling.
Porto Plata—Vice-Cons., Charles McGregor.

San Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 16 days. Telegrams, 6s. 6d. per word.

Ecuador. REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Eloy Alfaro (1895) ... \$24,000
Vice-President, Carlos Freile Zaldumbide.
Interior & Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ruben Rivera.
Finance, Dr. Fidel A. Novoa.
Public Instruction, Dr. J. Frigueros.
War, General Nicanor Arellano.

Consul-General in London, Celso Nevares, 3 Copt-hall 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, aboriginal 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 £450,162.

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.

	1897.	1898.
Revenue	£676,055	£909,355
Expenditure	569,022	1,100,514
External Debt	690,000	690,000
Internal Debt	750,000	750,000
Imports, 1896-97	852,000	1,800,404
Exports, 1896-97	2,186,232	3,102,538
Imports from U. K. 1898-99	34,757	416,403
Exports to U. K. 1898-99	267,164	175,501

Average currency exchange, to 1893, \$10'25 to \$10'50 to the £. The \$ is a paper Sure.

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 40,000.
British Minister, William Nelthorpe Beauclerk (see Lima, Peru).

Consul, Ludovico Söderström.
Guayaquil—Consul, Alfred Cartwright.
 Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 35 days. Telegrams, 6s. 2d. ■ word.

EGYPT.

(A)—EGYPT PROPER.

Khedive or King of Soudan, Abbas Pasha, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 14 July, 1874; suc. 7 Jan., 1892.
Heir apparent, Abdul Mounem Bey, only son of the Khedive, born 20 Feb., 1899.
President of Council and Minister of Interior, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, G.C.M.G.
Foreign Affairs, Boutros Pasha Ghaly, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Justice, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha.
War and Navy, Abani Pasha.
Public Works and Instruction, Fakhry Pasha.
Minister of Finance, Mazloum Pasha.
Financial Adviser to the Khedive, J. L. Gorst, G.B.
Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C.

Judicial Adviser to the Khedive, M. McLlwraith. Commanding British Troops, Maj.-Gen. Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, C.B.

President, Government Railways, Lt.-Col. E. P. C. Girouard, R.E., D.S.O.

Director-General of Customs, A. Chitty.

British Controller-General, Daira Sanieh Administration, Harry Crookshank Pasha, F.R.C.S.

Controller, Port of Alexandria, Sir George Morice Pasha, K.C.M.G.

A country in the north-east corner of the Continent of Africa, was made part of the Turkish Empire in the latter part of the 12th century. Its history became interwoven with that of Europe when the army of Napoleon the Great entered into possession in 1801. British successes drove out the invaders, and in 1803 the newcomers also evacuated the country, which they endeavoured to restore to the control of the Sultan of Turkey; but after the abandonment by Great Britain a struggle arose between two Turkish parties, the Albanians and the Ghuzz, the former being completely victorious under their leader *Mehemet Ali*, who in 1811, in spite of the attempted intervention of Great Britain, obtained the supreme power, and ruled the country. This ruler was sometimes the ally, sometimes the enemy, of his suzerain the Sultan, until in 1833, after a succession of victories by land and sea, he obtained from the Sultan the title of *Vali* or Governor, and was confirmed in his rule in return for the payment of an annual tribute to the Porte. His reign was marked by the grant of a constitution, and by a more or less just administration until his mind gave way in 1848, when his son *Ibrahim* succeeded. The new ruler only lived for two months after his accession, dying a short time before his father in 1849. *Abbas* (1848-1854), son of *Mehemet's* third child *Tousoun*, succeeded, but entirely neglected the affairs of government, being followed by *Said* (1854-1863), *Mehemet's* fourth son. This ruler attempted to restore the Government to the state of efficiency which had marked his father's rule, and carried out many reforms, his reign being marked by the concession for the Suez Canal. He was succeeded by *Ismail* (1863-1879), who by a firman of the Sultan (14th May, 1867) was granted the title of *KHEDIV MIRR*, or Ruler of Egypt, the previous rulers having had the title of *Vali* or Governor. In the early years of his reign the government was most successfully administered, and the Egyptian dominions very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. But on the heels of annexation and conquest followed misgovernment and financial embarrassment, until in 1879 the expenditure (£10,500,000) exceeded the revenue (£8,500,000) by £2,000,000, the service of the debt (£80,500,000) accounting for more than three-fifths of the total expenditure. At this point the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened, and forced *Ismail* to abdicate, appointing his son *Mohamed Tewfik* (1879-1892) to succeed him. By a decree of 10th Nov. 1879 a *Controller-General* was appointed by each Power, the late M. de Blignières being nominated by France, and Major Evelyn Baring, C.S.I. (now Viscount Cromer, C.C.B., &c.) by Great Britain, their principal duty being the supervision of the finances, towards which unsuccessful efforts had already been made under British advisers after 1875. In 1882, however, the work of reform was interrupted by a military

revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian army (*Arabi Pasha*), and, the French Government declining to co-operate, a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The port of Alexandria was bombarded by Sir Beauchamp Seymour (July 11th), and the rebel army routed at Kassassin (Aug. 28th), to be completely annihilated at Tel-el-Kebir (Sept. 23rd) by Sir Garnet Wolseley. The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (18th Jan., 1883), and a British financial adviser appointed as a member of the Khedivial Government.

Immediate steps were taken to re-establish the Khedive's authority, and a force raised to replace the army which had been disbanded; but during the disturbances in the north a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a Mahdi, or prophet, foretold by the Moslems. This revolt was at first unchecked, and the victorious Sheikh advanced northward and threatened the security of the Khedivial Government. Col. Hicks, who had been appointed to command the newly formed and undisciplined Egyptian army, was defeated and killed near El Ubeid (3rd Nov., 1883) when advancing to meet the rebels, and, upon receipt of this intelligence, part of the British troops, which were about to be sent home, were retained in the country. General Gordon, the hero of the Chinese rebellion, was despatched to Khartoum (Jan., 1884) as Governor-General of the Soudan, but this step was not followed by immediate movements of troops against the rebels, and in 1885 General Gordon fell at the capture of Khartoum (26th Jan.) before a relief expedition, sent down the Nile, reached him. From this point the rebels gained a complete hold on the southern Soudan, and, although checked by repeated defeats in their advance northward, no definite steps were taken at that time to recover the lost provinces.

Meanwhile the work of internal reform was being carried on, and in accordance with a decree of 1880 an International Commission investigated the financial affairs of the country, until in 1890, with the consent of the European Powers, a scheme of conversion and unification was carried out by which the annual charge of the Egyptian debt was reduced to nearly one-half its former proportions, the balance being freed to meet internal expenditure, while the revenue was increased by the efforts of successive financial advisers.

In 1883 the Khedive created a Legislative Council of 30 members, and a General Assembly, consisting of the Legislative Council, the six Ministers of State, and 46 members elected by the people. These bodies, however, were, and still are, mainly consultative, the real legislative power resting with the Khedive and his Ministers.

In addition to the reforms in the civil administration the Egyptian army was taken in hand. In 1883 Sir Evelyn Wood, F.C., was appointed *Sirdar*, or Commander-in-Chief, and, with a staff of British officers, the whole body was reorganised and trained. Sir Francis Grenfell became *Sirdar* in 1885, to be succeeded in 1892 by Brigadier-General Herbert Horatio Kitchener, C.B., C.M.G. (now Lord Kitchener of Khartoum). In Dec., 1899, Lord Kitchener was succeeded by Col. Sir F. R. Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., who had been Chief Intelligence Officer during the campaign of 1896-99, and afterwards

Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army. The command of the army is made by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government.

In 1892 (7th Jan.), the Khedive Mohamed Tewfik died, and was succeeded by his elder son *Abbas*, the present ruler.

The position of Egypt is, therefore, as follows:—nominally a province of the Ottoman Empire it is actually autonomous under the Khedive, subject to the annual tribute (£682,092) payable to the Sultan; it is at the same time dependent for its existence as a sovereign State upon the will of stronger Powers, Great Britain being the dominant factor since the abolition of the Dual Control in 1883.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into governorships and provinces, the latter being sub-divided into districts. Justice is administered by (1) Religious Courts; (2) the Mixed Tribunals established in 1875, to deal with questions arising between foreign inhabitants of different nationality and civil suits between natives and foreign subjects; (3) the Consular Courts, by which criminal charges against foreign subjects are investigated; and (4) the Native Tribunals containing Egyptian and foreign judges, dealing with cases of first instance, and also with appeals from their own lesser courts. A British Judicial Adviser to the Khedive watches the proceedings of the latter.

The population in 1882 was 6,814,000, 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, Egypt Proper (*i.e.* up to Wadi Halfa) contains 9,734,000 inhabitants, of whom 112,500 were foreigners (38,000 Greeks, 24,500 Italians, 14,000 British subjects, 5,000 British army, 14,000 French subjects, 7,000 Austrians, 3,200 Russians, and 1,300 Germans).

The cultivated portion of Egypt is confined to the country annually inundated by the Nile, or capable of being irrigated by canals. The great irrigation works, to which Egypt may be said to owe its existence, are being further extended by the construction of two dams across the Nile at Assuan and Assiut for the storage of water. These works will cost £2,000,000, and £1,180,000 will be spent upon subsidiary canals and drains.

Agriculture, &c.—Its products consist of cotton, millet, maize, wheat, rice, melons, gourds, sugar, hemp, &c. No metals have been worked within recent times in any considerable quantity; but salt, petroleum, nitre, marble, red granite, Oriental alabaster, turquoises, and limestone are found.

Trade.—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, 11 per cent. with Turkey, 8 per cent. with France and Austria.

Railways and Telegraphs.—There is a railway from Alexandria to Assuan, just below the first cataract, and an extension from Wadi Halfa, below the second cataract, to Khartoum was completed in 1899. An extension from Berber to Suakim is contemplated. The total length of these lines was 1,216 miles on 31 Dec. 1899, and 11,284,284 passengers and 3,055,897 tons of goods were carried in 1899, the total receipts being £E2,112,065 and the working expenses £E950,429. From the ter-

minus to Luxor the standard gauge is used, but thence the gauge is 3ft. 6in. as in the extensions from Wadi Halfa to Kerma and Wadi Halfa to Khartoum. There are (1899) 2,058 miles of telegraph with 9,324 miles of wire, over which 2,994,332 messages were transmitted in 1899.

Defence.—The British army of occupation numbers about 5,000 men, but in the battle of Omdurman 8,000 British troops were used. The Egyptian forces at that time were 17,000 strong.

Finance.—Under the able administration of Sir Elwin Palmer, until lately financial adviser to the Khedive, the finances of the country have assumed a thoroughly sound aspect, and since the year 1891 there has been a large net surplus of revenue over expenditure, that for 1899 amounting to £E1,161,559. The debt was converted in a very economical fashion in 1890, and reserve funds have been established. These funds are as follows: (1) Formed by the Conversion of the Debt, and only available for payments with the consent of the Powers; (2) The General Reserve Fund, which may be applied to certain specified objects by consent of the *Caisse de la Dette*; (3) the Special Reserve Fund which is at the free disposal of the Egyptian Government. The last named showed, at the end of 1897, a deficit of £E570,847, whereas, at the end of 1899 there was an available balance of £E299,509, chiefly owing to the abandonment of all claim to the advance of £E778,832, made to the Egyptian Government by the House of Commons which, until 1893, was regarded as repayable.

	1898.	1899.
Public revenue	£E11,347,980	£E11,415,487
Public expenditure	10,122,339	10,253,928
Consolidated debt,	£E93,851,240	£E95,555,220
Annual debt charge ...	£E3,493,087	£E3,493,088
Reserve Funds, 31 Dec. :—		
(1) By Conversion...	3,217,898	3,565,468
(2) General	3,893,134	3,522,933
(3) Special	478,233	299,509

Total of (1, 2 and 3)...	7,589,265	7,387,910
*Total imports	11,033,219	11,441,802
*Total exports	11,805,179	15,350,908
*Imports from U. K. ...	3,872,452	4,334,026
*Exports to U. K.	5,523,204	8,227,274

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869, the British Government acquiring by purchase, 25 Nov., 1875, shares to the amount of £4,000,000 (the present value being £26,451,000). 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 :—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Nett Tons.	% British.
1869	10	6,576	—
1870	486	436,609	—
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	68
1897	2,998	7,921,320	67
1898	3,503	9,238,603	68
1899			

■ Exclusive of specie.

The Receipts in 1869 were £2,178; in 1870, £206,273; in 1893, £2,826,692; in 1894, £2,951,072; in 1895, £3,124,148; in 1896, £3,255,061; in 1897, £2,913,221; in 1898, £3,411,790; and in 1899, £3,411,790.

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1897), 570,000; Alexandria, chief port, pop. 320,000; other towns being Tantah, 57,000; Zagazig, 36,000; Mansurah, 36,000; Port Said, 42,000; Suez, 17,000; Ismailia, 7,000. In Upper Egypt Assiut has 42,000 inhabitants and Keneh 27,000.

Cairo, British Agent, Consul-General, and Minister Plenipotentiary, Viscount Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. £6,000
Sec. of Legation, Sir Rennell Rodd, K.O.M.G., O.B. 600
2nd Secretary, Horace Rumbold 490
3rd Secretary, T. B. Hohler 350
Attaché, A. Akers-Douglas..... 200
Consul, Raphael Borg, O.M.G. 700
Consul and Oriental Sec., Harry Boyle 700
Medical Adviser, Alexander Murison, M.D.
Assouan Vice-Cons., Major W. H. Hunter.
Birket-es-Sab—Consular Agent, Alex. W. Murdoch.

Mansourah—Cons.-Agent, Fredk. Murdoch.
Tantah—Cons. Agent, Joseph Inglis.
Thebes (Luxor)—Cons. Agent, Said Moustapha Ayyad.
Zagazig—Vice-Consul, Salvatore Felice....
Alexandria—Con.-Gen. Edward B. Gould ... 1,000
 " *Vice-Consul*, A. D. Alban 500
 " *Chaplain (Scotch)*, Rev. Wm. Cowan
 " *Surgeon*, A. Morrison, M.D. 375
Port Said—Consul, Donald Andreas Cameron 800
 " *Vice-Cons.*, Frederick F. Maling 400
Suez—Vice-Consul, John Roper Nornish 450
 Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit, 6 days. Telegrams, per word, to Alexandria, 1s. 7d., Suakin, 2s. 6d., other places 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d.

(B)—THE SOUDAN PROVINCES.

Governor-General, Major-General Sir Francis Reginald Wingate K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C., *Suvar of the Egyptian Army*.
Asst. Mil. Sec., Capt. G. A. C. Webb.
A.-D.-C., Capt. R. A. Markham.
Civil Secretary, Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
Financial do., Major E. E. Bernard, A.B.C.
Legal do., E. Bonham Carter.
Director of Surveys, Lt.-Col. Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E.
Do., Telegraphs Capt. J. C. Liddell, R.E.
Do., Railway, Major G. P. Macauley, R.E.
Contr. Utr of Stores, Lt.-Col. W. H. Drage D.S.O.
Principal Med. Off., Maj. R. H. Penton, D.S.O., B.A.M.C.
Do. Vety. Do., Vety.-Maj. G. R. Griffiths, D.S.O. A.V.D.
Director of Education and Head Master of Gordon College, J. Currie.
Governors of First-class Provinces:—
Dongola, Lt.-Col. A. de S. Mckerrell (actg.).
Berber, Lt. Col. F. J. Nason D.S.O.
Khartoum, Maj. A. E. Stanton (actg.).
Sennar, Capt. E. S. Herbe t (actg.).
Kassala, Lt.-Col. J. Collinson, C.B.
Kordofan, Capt. J. R. O'Connell (actg.).
Administrators of Second-class Provinces:—
Wadi Halfa, Capt. Hon. C. James.
Suakin, Major H. I. Godden, D.S.O.
Fashoda, Capt. R. M. Saunders (actg.).

The history of the conquest of the Soudan Provinces, and of part of Equatorial Africa, has

been related in the above article, as also their abandonment by the British Government in face of the strong resistance offered by the religious fanatics under the Mahdi Mohamed Ahmed, a rebellious Sheikh from Dongola, at whose death Abdullah al Taishi was appointed to succeed, with the title of Khalifa. The rule of both was a military despotism, marked by horrible excesses, and the country, which had been brought into a fair state of cultivation, was laid waste. The headquarters of the despotism was Omdurman, a city built opposite the city of Khartoum, razed to the ground after its capture in 1885. The Egyptian Army had, in the years since its reorganisation (1883-6) been brought to a very high state of perfection by its successive Sirdars and their staffs, and in 1896 Sir Herbert Kitchener, who had been appointed Sirdar in 1892 (after a series of victories over the rebels when Governor of the Red Sea Littoral 1886-9), advanced from Assuan with an Anglo-Egyptian force, and after defeating the enemy in numerous engagements principally at Firket and Hafir recovered the province of Dongola. In 1897 the province of Berber was recovered and the desert railway from Halfa to Abu Hamed completed. On the 8th April, 1898, General Kitchener defeated and captured the Emir Mahmoud one of the Khalifa's principal generals, at the battle of the Atbara river. After this reverse the Khalifa retired to Omdurman, before which town General Kitchener gained a decisive victory (2nd September, 1893) against a force more than twice as numerous as his own. The city of Khartoum was immediately occupied, and a religious service held in memory of General Gordon on the spot where he had fallen, the British and Egyptian flags being hoisted side by side on the walls. The Sirdar subsequently carried the flags up the Blue and White Niles, encountering on the former, Abyssinian posts near Roseires, and on the latter, a French force at Fashoda, whither the commandant (Major Marchand) had penetrated from the west coast of Africa. After short negotiations, arrangements for delimitating the frontiers were made with the Emperor Menelik, and the French evacuated Fashoda, a convention being signed by Great Britain and France, delimitating the respective spheres of influence. On 24 Nov., 1899, about 14 months after the victory at Omdurman, Col. Sir F. R. Wingate overtook the fugitive Khalifa and his remaining Emirs at Om Debrikat and entirely annihilated the Dervish army; among the slain were Abdullah and the principal Emirs. Osman Digna, who escaped on that occasion was afterwards captured near Suakin, and is now in captivity.

During the period of abandonment, 1885-1896, certain portions of Egypt's former dependencies had been recovered from the Dervishes by other countries. The Italian Government proclaimed a protectorate over the kingdom of Ethiopia, and placed a garrison in the Egyptian town of Kassala, but a vigorous campaign was carried on against the new comers by Menelek of Shoa, who had established himself as king of all Ethiopia. The result of the campaign was unfavourable to Italian arms, and the protectorate was withdrawn and a treaty of peace concluded with Menelek. A treaty was also signed by Great Britain and the ruler of Ethiopia, defining and enlarging the boundaries of the latter kingdom. The Italian Government handed over the town and district of Kassala to an Anglo-Egyptian representative, and are now consolidating their

colony of Eritrea, and have recently defined their frontier with Abyssinia.

The extent of the Soudan Provinces is defined in a convention signed, on 19th Jan., 1899, by Viscount Cromer and the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, laying down the principles which are to underlie the administration. The territories affected are all those lying south of the 22nd parallel of latitude, which have never been evacuated by Egyptian troops since 1832, and those which, if evacuated and temporarily lost, have since been, or shall henceforth be, reconquered by the two Governments acting in concert. The Government is to be administered by a Governor-General in supreme civil and military command, appointed and removable by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government. The Governor-General may legislate by proclamation with the consent of the Governments, and the territories do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals. The British and Egyptian flags together are used in the Soudan.

The seat of Government is Khartoum, where a palace for the Governor-General, Government offices and barracks are being built or completed. On 5 Jan., 1899 the foundation stone was laid of the Gordon Memorial College, for the establishment of which Lord Kitchener obtained, by public subscription in the United Kingdom and Greater Britain, the necessary funds. One of the largest and finest of modern mosques is being built at Khartoum, as that city will be the centre of Mohammedan religion in the Egyptian Sudan. Hotels are being built and in 1901 *wagon* *ais* will run on the Soudan Railway.

The territories are divided at present into six first-class provinces, Dongola, Berber, Khartoum, Sennar, Kassala, and Kordofan, and there are three second-class provinces, Wady Halfa, Suakin, and Fashoda. Communication is effected by means of the railway, which reached Khartoum in 1899; and at the close of the military operations navigation was found possible of the river Sobat, a tributary of the White Nile. During 1900 expeditions were made up the White Nile to discover the navigable channel to the Lakes, and, after tedious work under Major M. Peake, the *su d* obstructions (fourteen in all) of the Bahr el Jebel were cut through and communication established by steamer with Uganda and the Congo Free State stations on the Nile, and such communication will be possible at all seasons of the year.

The cost of military operations in the Soudan in the years 1883-86 amounted to £7,031,310, and on the expedition by which these territories were recovered, the sum of £798,802 only was expended, excluding the sum of £215,000 provided in 1897-8 by the Egyptian Government.

The territories are not expected to provide an income equivalent to their cost for some time; long periods of war, famine, and disease have caused great ravages amongst the population, and some years must elapse before a substantial revenue may be expected, the cost of administration being meanwhile borne by the Egyptian Government.

CAPITAL, Khartoum. Population, about 6,750, consisting of workmen, &c., and the garrison. The population of Omdurman, with the garrison, is about 29,000. Distant from London via Cairo, 4,196 miles. Telegrams, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per word.

FRANCE.

President of the Republic, Emile Loubet, born at Marsanne (Drôme), 31 December, 1833; elected 18th February, 1899 (in place of Felix Faure, deposed). Formerly President of the Senate £24,000

Premier & Min. of Interior, M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux.

Minister of Public Instruction, M. Georges Leygues.

Minister of Justice, M. Monis.

Minister of War, General André.

Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan.

Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Posts & Telegraphs, M. Millerand.

Minister of Public Works, M. Pierre Baudin.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé.

Minister of Colonies, M. Decrais.

Minister of Agriculture, M. Jean Dupuy.

Ambassador to Russia, Comte de Montebello;

Austria-Hungary, Marquis de Reverseaux;

Germany, Marquis de Noailles; *Italy*, Monsieur

Barrière; *Turkey*, M. Constans; *U.S.A.*, M. Jules Cambon.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.

Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Leon Geoffroy.

1st Secretary, M. Emile Daeschner.

2nd Secretaries, Vicomte H. de Manneville; M. de Seynes.

3rd ditto, M. A. de Fleurian.

Attachés, M. Henri Cambon; Comte de Montholon.

Military Attaché, Col. Le Comte du Pontavice de Heussey, c.v.o.

Naval Attaché, Captain Fiéron.

Secretary Archiviste, M. Joseph Knecht.

Consulate-General, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Consul-General, M. André Lequeux.

Consul, M. C. Perier.

Chancellor, M. Barthélemy.

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 (1,053,976,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1899), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider making is also an important industry (458,382,495 gallons in 1899). The chief agricultural products are wheat,* barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot for the manu-

* France is the largest wheat-growing country in Europe, the average crop for the last six years amounting to 316,805,623 bushels (1895, 329,911,299; 1896, 329,292,644; 1897, 238,975,242; 1898, 352,264,410; 1899, 354,765,140; 1900 (estimated), 295,625,000.

facture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1893, 29,624,000 French tons), pig iron (1893, 2,328,000 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	19,660,320	1881	37,672,048
1801	27,349,003	1886	38,218,903
1821	30,461,873	1891	38,313,192
1856	36,039,304	1895	38,133,385
1866	38,007,064	1896	38,517,975
1872	36,102,922		

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1900) 1,051,907 were resident there, or 2.73 per cent. of the legal population; this number included 395,498 Belgians, 291,886 Italians, 90,746 Germans, 36,249 English, and 14,230 of the latter residing in the Department of the Seine. 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) 31,953,774; but with French protectorates 77,139,000, including France. Even the comparatively small increase of the population now shown is largely due to immigration from other countries, but, as the figures below show, there is a slight preponderance of births over deaths for 1898:—

	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1889	880,579	794,933	1895	834,173
1890	838,019	876,000	1896	865,586
1893	874,000	867,000	1897	859,107
1894	855,000	815,000	1898	843,933
				810,073

In 1881 there were 650,000 Protestants and at present there are about 50,000 Jews in Paris.

The effective strength of the Army under the colours in 1898 was 589,541 (excluding a gendarmerie of about 25,913 men), with 141,999 horses and 3,200 field guns. On war footing the army could be raised to over 3,000,000 men. The NAVY consisted in 1900 of 33 battleships (5 building), 4 first-class cruisers (10 building), 22 protected cruisers (1 building), 12 unprotected cruisers, 16 coast defence, 21 torpedo gunboats, 2 T.-B.-D. (20 building), 136 first-class torpedo boats (92 building), including 11 and 10 submergable vessels, with 1,889 officers and 44,344 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 *concedées*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length open for traffic in 1899 was 26,038 miles, the total receipts for 1899 from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £55,960,000, and the number of passengers carried 410,000,000. The length of telegraphs is 62,862 miles. There is a mercantile marine (1898) of 15,615 vessels, of 900,288 tons (of which 14,406 are sailing ships, representing 414,673 tons; 12,339 being under 30 tons).

The principal imports are wool, silks, wines (the imports of which exceed the exports), coal,

cottons, timber, and cereals. The exports rank thus:—Silk tissues, woollen tissues, wines, woollen yarn, cotton tissues, silk, toys, and hide.

The trade in 1899 was shared thus:—

Exports to (1899, 3,899,142,000 francs)—

Great Britain	£47,224,960	U.S.A.	£9,451,800
Belgium	22,214,880	Algeria	
Germany	17,137,660		

Imports from (1899, 4,217,150,000 francs)—

Great Britain	£21,357,280	Belgium	£12,426,880
U.S.A.	15,989,360	Algeria (not yet published)	
Germany	13,785,640		

The chief articles exported to the United Kingdom in 1899 were valued in francs at:—

Silk tissues	126,893,000	Wool	29,497,000
Woollen "	121,747,000	Toys, &c.	20,612,000
Wines	65,732,000	Feathers	30,053,000
Raw Sugar	53,570,000	Fruit (Table)	14,213,320
Refined "	18,175,000	Eggs	12,793,000
Butter	49,879,000	Cotton Tissues	17,310,000
Milinery	80,746,000	Vegetables	11,443,000
Leather Goods	39,931,000	Meat & Poultry	9,958,000
Copper	39,974,000	Parisian Articles	10,918,000
Dressed Skins	50,489,000	Clocks & Watches	3,702,000
Timber	23,174,000	Preserved Fruits,	
Brandy, Liqueurs		Biscuits, &c.	2,219,000
&c.	22,443,000	Cereals & Flour	3,647,000
Raw Hides, &c.	17,435,000		

The chief articles imported from the United Kingdom in 1899 were valued in francs at:—

Coal	113,750,000	Leather goods & Hides	5,522,000
Woollen Goods	25,403,000	Steel, Iron, Cast	
Cotton Goods	13,002,000	Chemical product	21,697,000
Cotton Yarn	3,853,000	Linen Tissues	8,676,000
Linen made up		Tools & Hardware	6,802,000
Garments	1,937,000		
Machinery	31,995,000		

The National Debt is stupendous, the nominal capital of the Funded Debt amounting in 1899 to £1,197,933,252 (the total of the Floating Debt being £40,619,709 in 1899), the heaviest debt ever yet incurred by any nation in the world.

The Interest on the Funded Debt in 1898 and 1899 was as follows:—

	1898.	1899.
Perpetual 3 per Cents.	£18,255,638	£18,241,636
Perpetual 3½ per Cents.	9,595,536	9,505,536
Redeemable 3 per Cents.	4,663,994	4,634,097
Total	£32,425,168	£32,381,269

	1898.	1900.
Revenue (Budget) * * *	£136,944,379	£138,709,382
Expenditure (Budget)	*136,182,520	£138,018,861
Total imports	178,880,000	168,686,000
Total exports	140,440,000	155,525,680
Imports from U.K.	20,225,209	21,257,280
Exports to U.K.	40,951,603	47,224,960

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 2½° W. and 8½° E. longitude and between 37° and 32° N. latitude, covering an area of about 180,000 sq. miles, with a population, in 1896, of 4,429,421, of whom 318,317 were French and 446,343 other Europeans. The revenue in 1900 was estimated at £2,216,000 and the expenditure at £2,858,000, the imports for home consumption being valued at £1,160,338 and the domestic exports at £10,621,728. The exports consist mainly of wheat and other cereals, wine, esparto grass, olive oil, fruit, vegetables and tobacco. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc and lead mines are being worked, and deposits of phosphates have been discovered in the department of Constantine. On

* Budget figures for 1899, and † for 1900.

31st Dec., 1896, there were 2,925 miles of railway open for traffic, and in 1893 the number of sailing vessels entered and cleared at Algerian ports was 1,834 of 1,101,668 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1897, 150,000), ■ most important coaling station and much frequented ■ a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemçen.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1899), 2,511,629.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund J. Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1895).....	£9,000
Sec. of Embassy, Hon. Michael Herbert, C.B.	1,000
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. D. F. R. Dawson, C.M.G.	500
Naval do., Capt. Douglas Gamble, R.N.	500
Commercial Attaché and British Administrator of the Suez Canal Company, H. Austin Lee, C.B.	1,500
2nd Sec., Hon. Reginald Lister	405
H. J. O'Beirne	345
Henry H. D. Beaumont	337
3rd Sec., C. de K. Barclay	250
G. D. Graham	250
Richard Seymour	250
Attaché, Eric Phipps	.....
Hon. Attaché, Lord Monson	.....
Sir B. Sheffield, Bart.	.....
Consul-General, A. Percy Inglis	700
Vice-Consul, G. Falconer Atlee	150
Ajaccio—Consul, William J. Holmes	450
Bastia—Vice-Cons., Arthur C. Southwell	.....
Algiers—Consul-General, F. Hay Newton	900
Vice-Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay	250
Arzew—Vice-Consul, Aimé Gautray, M.D.	.....
Bone—Vice-Consul, Abel de la Croix	150
Oran—Vice-Consul, Thomas Barber	.....
Philippeville—V.-Cons., Herbt. Scratchley	.....
Antananarivo—Consul, T. P. Porter	200
Majunga—V.-Consul, Stratton C. Knott	.....
Bordeaux—Consul, W. R. Hearn	700
V.-Con., W. P. S. Palmer-Sambourne	.....
Arcachon—Vice-Consul, F. Audap	.....
Bayonne—V.-Consul, Paul Schoedelin	.....
Biarritz—Vice-Consul, H. Bellairs	.....
Pau—Vice-Cons., Capt. F. J. Newton-King	.....
Pauillac—V.-Cons., E. U. Barker	.....
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, Thomas Huggins	.....
Brest—Consul, Capt. Herbert Gye, R.N.	600
Vice-Consul, A. de C. Trafford	.....
Calais—Consul, C. A. Payton	600
Vice-Consul, E. H. Blomefield	50
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Henry F. Farmer	.....
Cayenne—Consul, J. R. W. Pigott	800
Vice-Consul, Leon Wacongne	.....
Cherbourg—Consul, M. E. Loftus	400
Vice-Consul,	.....
Granville—V.-Con., Gen. H. McLeod, R.A.	.....
St. Malo—Vice-Consul, Hon. E. Henniker-Major	.....
Dakar—Consul, Capt. L. R. S. Arthur	600
Dunkirk—Consul, Edward Taylor	500
Vice-Consul,	.....
Havre—Consul-Gen., E. Cecil Hertslet	800
Vice-Consul, John Soulsby Rowell	150
Caen—Vice-Consul, Frank Lethbridge	.....
Dieppe—V.-Consul, H. W. Lee-Jortin	.....
Fécamp—Vice-Consul, G. Constantin	.....
Honfleur—Vice-Cons., J. R. D. Charlesson	.....
Treport—Vice-Consul,	.....
Trowville—V.-Cons., Alex. G. B. Bax	.....
La Rochelle—Consul, R. S. Warburton	500
V.-Cons., C. J. Hans Hamilton	.....
Sables d'Olonne—V.-C., T. Selièvre	.....

St. Nazaire and Nantes—Vice-Consul, Harry Elford Dickie	.....
Tonnay-Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat	.....
Marseilles—Consul, M. C. Gurney	£800
Vice-Consul, N. C. Haag	.....
Chaplain, Rev. W. F. C. Gurney, B.A.	.....
Cette—Vice-Consul, Gustave Espitalier	.....
Hyeres—Vice-Consul, G. Corbett	.....
Lyons—Vice-Consul, W. L. Nott	.....
Toulon—Vice-Consul,	50
Martinique—Consul, James Japp	.....
Guadaloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux	.....
New Caledonia—Cons., John G. Haggard	800
Vice-Consul, Robert Erskine	.....
Nice—Consul, Sir James C. Harris, K.C.V.O.	500
Vice-Consul, L. Wookey	.....
Cannes—Vice-Consul, John Taylor	.....
Menton—Vice-Consul, Hector H. Hill	.....
Pondicherry and Karikal—Consular Agent, R. G. de Vismes	.....
Réunion—Consul, E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.	900
Rouen—Consul, Roger Gage	300
Vice-Consul, M. T. Langdon	.....
Saigon—Consul, Charles F. Tremlett	.....
Tahiti—Consul, R. T. Simons	600
Tamatave—Consul, Anatole Sauzier	800

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 8 to 9 hours. Telegrams, per word, 2d.

FRENCH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The Colonial possessions are divided politically and administratively into three distinct groups, as—**I.** Colonies under the *Senatus Consultum* of 1866; **II.** Colonies under the régime of Decrees; and **III.** Protectorates and Colonies under French Suzerainty. In Group **I.** are included Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Réunion; in Group **II.** Senegal, French Guiana, French possessions in India, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Cochinchina, New Caledonia, and Tahiti. The French possessions in India return a Senator and a Deputy to the Parliament of the Republic, and Senegal, French Guinea, and Cochinchina each return a Deputy. In Group **III.** are included French Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Congo, French Somaliland, Mayotte, Madagascar, Tonkin, and Cambodia. The government of all three groups is centralised, but ■ certain amount of local self-government is allowed to almost all the above possessions.

Until the year 1853 all the Colonies were under the charge of the Minister of Marine, but in that year a "Department for Algeria and the Colonies" was inaugurated. In 1860 they reverted to the Ministry of Marine, and in 1881 ■ Under-Secretary for Commerce was appointed in charge of the Colonial possessions. After further vicissitudes, the Department again reverted in 1893 to the Ministry of Marine, but in 1894 a distinct Ministry of Colonies was organised.

The government estimate of the area in 1897 was 2,981,300 square kilometers, and the population was estimated at 32,683,273.

French Colonial Expenditure.			
1891	£2,843,627	1896	£3,117,052
1892	3,423,112	1897	3,629,051
1893	3,221,630	1898	3,866,065
1894	3,413,940	1899	3,595,832
1895	3,434,414	1900	3,555,178
Trade of the Colonies.			
		1888.	1897.
Imports	£7,837,176	£10,147,000	
Exports	8,238,976	9,900,000	
Total	£16,076,252	£20,047,000	

Trade with the United Kingdom.

	1898.	1899.
Imports	£612,824	£1,511,283
Exports	662,569	1,404,302
Total.....	£1,275,393	£2,915,585

Geographically, the French Colonies are divisible into four main groups, according to their situation in *Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania*.

I. African: The French African Empire consists of the colony of Algeria and the protectorate of Tunis in the north; in the north-west of an immense tract of country, in four main divisions, on the coast line (French Guinea, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, and Senegambia), penetrating inwards to meet a fifth division (French Soudan), which forms a hinterland for all the colonies on the coast. In West Central Africa the French Congo and Gaboon join, through protected territory, the French protectorate of the Sahara, which meets the common hinterland of the north-western possessions. This common hinterland also stretches northwards, and stands in the same relation to the colony and protectorate in the north (Algeria and Tunis), so that the whole north-western portion of the vast continent, except where occupied by Morocco and Tripoli, and Spanish, Portuguese, British, and German possessions, is claimed by France. In the east France possesses a portion of Somaliland and the island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean with certain dependencies. In 1899 a convention was signed by Great Britain and France delimitating the boundaries of co-terminous territory in the west, and, owing to the British advance in the Nile region, delimitating their respective spheres in East and Central Africa.

On the East Coast is FRENCH SOMALILAND (capital Djibouti), with the two ports OBOCK and DJIBOUTI, and extending round the GULF OF TAJOURAH; with its dependencies the colony contains about 45,000 square miles and about 250,000 inhabitants. This territory gives France intercourse with the kingdom of Ethiopia, to a town of which country (Harrar) a railway from Djibouti is being built. At Djibouti a jetty 300 meters in length is being constructed. The United Kingdom exported goods into the colony to the value of £30,000 in 1898.

Off the East Coast, in the Indian Ocean, is the vast island of MADAGASCAR, the fourth largest island in the world, being 975 miles long and 350 miles broad at its greatest width. The total area is about 230,000 square miles, and the population 5,000,000 to 6,000,000, the Hova being the dominant tribe. Christian missions have been active in the island, and about 450,000 of the natives are Protestants, and about 50,000 Roman Catholics. A French colonial station was planted, under the protection of Richelieu, in 1662, since when the island has been almost continuously claimed by the French. Active steps were taken in 1855 to make their influence felt, and in 1894 a military expedition captured the capital and deposed the queen, the island being declared a French possession in 1896. A railway between Tamatave on the coast and the capital (Antananarivo or Tananarive) is projected, and a bill has been laid before Parliament for a loan of £2,400,000 for the construction of railways, roads, and telegraphs, &c. Minerals are found in large quantities, and in the lowlands rice, manioc, arrowroot, sugarcane, tobacco, hemp, cotton, vanilla, tea and coffee are successfully grown; caoutchouc and

gum-copal are indigenous, and there is a wealth of timber. The local revenue in 1898 was £499,000, and the local expenditure £31,000. The exports (estimated at £196,435 in 1898) are cattle, hides, indiarubber, gum-copal, wax, sugar, vanilla, coffee, rice, and lamba manufactures; the imports, largely reduced since the high protective tariff of 1897, are mainly cotton goods, and were estimated in 1898 at £857,059. The trade with the United Kingdom was valued at £37,641 for imports into the island, and at £1,059 for exports in 1899. The capital Tananarive (called by the natives Antananarivo), has about 100,000 inhabitants; Tamatave is the chief port, others being Majunga, Tolia, Faradofay, Mananjura, Mahanoro, and Vatomandry. Madagascar has immediate dependencies in the islands of NOSSI BÉ and SAINTE MARIE, while further east 420 miles from Madagascar) is the island of RÉUNION (capital St. Denis, area about 970 square miles, population estimated at 170,000), with the COMORO Islands, halfway between Madagascar and the coast, and the islands of St. PAUL and AMSTERDAM and KERGUELEN to the south-east.

Gov. Gen. of Madagascar, General Gallieni.

In the western half of Africa are (1) the FRENCH CONGO and GABOON 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 (Revenue, 1898, £90,000, expenditure £330,000); 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. To the north is (2) DAHOMEY, between the British colony of Lagos and German Togoland (Revenue, 1898, £69,713, expenditure £74,053, imports £395,840, exports £298,564); it consists of about 95 miles of the Benin coast, where are the settlements of KORONOU and GRAND PORO 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 (Revenue and expenditure, 1898, £51,881, imports £221,732, exports, 1897, £186,876), comprising the settlements of GRAND BASSAM and ASSINIE and the KROO country with the hinterland; and next in order comes (4) FRENCH GUINEA (Revenue, 1898, £70,763, expenditure £53,800, imports £360,795, exports, 1897, £263,347), comprising the settlements of RIVIERES DU SUD (capital, Konakri) and FUTA A'ALLOX, 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 exports from Senegal in 1898 were valued at £1,154,336, and the imports at £1,313,019; 1,011 ships (tonnage 1,372,885) entered and cleared at Senegalese ports in 1898. A railway has been constructed from Dakar to Rufisque, and thence north-west to St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal River, and from Kayes, on the same river, a line is being

constructed to Bamako, on the Niger, and about one-third was open for traffic in 1899. 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. The local revenue and expenditure in 1893 balanced at £149,739, the imports being valued at £318,024, and the exports at £143,627. 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 TIMBUCTOO (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.

II. American: 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 Port de France), area about 391 square miles, estimated population 190,000 (Local revenue, 1893, £100,100, expenditure £286,000, total imports, 1897, £851,042, exports, £765,013); and GUADALOUPE and BASSE TERRE (capital Pointe-à-Pitre), area about 712 square miles, estimated population 170,000 (Local revenue, 1893, £202,720, expenditure £270,000; total imports, 1897, £676,486, exports, £445,851). They have 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 43,565 square miles, and an estimated population of about 25,000, the net cost of the colony is about £57,514 (Imports, 1897, £373,356, exports, £286,427).

III. Asiatic: France retains only PONDICHERRY, CHANDERNAGORE, KARIKAL, YANAON and MATREE (see p. 471), of her former Indian Empire, but FRENCH INDO-CHINA consisting of Cochin-China, Tonquin, Annam, and Cambodia (see p. 489), extends over about 20,000 square miles with a population of about 22,000,000.

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, Ile of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago annexed in 1836 (Total imports, 1897, £343,731, exports, £279,010); and the SOCIETY ISLANDS, Tahiti, Moorea, &c. (imports, 1893, £118,698; exports, £117,240), the LOW ARCHIPELAGO or 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. CLIPPERTON in the N. Pacific is an isolated and desolate possession of about 1 square miles. By a convention with Great Britain, of 24 Oct., 1887, it was agreed that the protection of persons and property in the NEW HEBRIDES (5,105 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 also FRENCH INDIA, p. 471; FRENCH ASIA, p. 489; Map of W. Africa, and TUNIS.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

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 Auguste Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, b. 22nd Oct., 1858 (issue, 6 sons and a daughter).
Heir Apparent, Crown Prince William, born 4th May, 1882.

Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, Count von Bülow.

Foreign Affairs, Baron von Richthofen.

Interior, Count von Posadowsky Wehner.

Navy, Vice-Admiral Tirpitz.

Justice, Herr Nieberding.

Finance, Baron von Thielmann.

Posts, General von Podbielski.

German Ambassador to Austria, Count Eulenburg;

Italy, Count von Wedel; *France*, Count Münster;

Russia, Prince Radolin; *Turkey*, Baron Marschall

von Bieberstein; *U.S.A.*, Baron von Holleben.

Ambassador in London, Graf von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

Councillor of Embassy, Baron von Eckhardstein.

2nd Secretary, Count H. Hatzfeldt.

3rd ditto, Baron von Mirbach.

Attachés, Dr. Scheller-Steinwartz; Prince Lynar.

Military Attaché, Major Count von Bredow.

Naval do., Capt. Coerper.

Technical do., Herr H. Muthesius.

Agricultural do., Dr. H. Gerlich.

Physician, Sir Herman Weber, M.D.

Consul-Gen., Baron G. von Lindenfels, 49 Finsbury Square.

Vice-Consul, Herr Reimer.

Councillor and Director of the Chancery of the

Embassy, (vacant).

Chanciers, F. R. Moebius, F. Spies, V. von Bojanowski.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of 16th April, 1871, is confederate, under the presidency of the King of Prussia, who bears the hereditary title of German Emperor. He has the right and the duty of representing the Empire for all purposes of international law, of declaring war, making peace and treaties, &c. He is the commander-in-chief of the whole army and navy in peace as well as in war, except the military forces of 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 con-

nected 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. 576):—

	English sq. miles.	Pop. 1895.	Increase upon 1885-90 per cent.
1. Prussia	134,531	31,849,795	6·3
Heligoland.....	¾	2,086	
2. Bavaria	29,634	5,797,414	3·6
3. Saxony	5,856	3,783,014	8·0
4. Württemberg.....	7,619	2,080,898	2·0
5. Baden	5,891	1,725,470	4·1
6. Hesse	3,000	1,039,388	4·7
7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,197	595,833	3·3
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	433,986	7·5
12. Saxe-Meiningen	964	234,005	4·5
13. Saxe-Altenburg	517	180,012	5·4
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	131,469	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	681,632	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 Czechians on 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), Dantzic (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 was 79,875; in subsequent years it was 99,712; (1890) 91,925, (1891) 115,392, (1892) 112,203, (1893) 84,458, (1894) 40,954, (1895) 37,498, (1896) 33,824, (1897) 24,631, (1898) 22,221, (1899) 23,740.

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 1883 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 mineral produce was valued in 1889 at £27,790,000, and in 1898 at £46,945,000, including 96,309,000 tons of coal, 31,648,000 tons of lignite, 15,901,000 tons of iron ore, 2,282,280 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 1899 were the following:—

Butter	£186,573	Hides & leather	£1,003,935
Caoutchouc	546,113	Iron manufactures	790,035
China, &c.	310,127	Musical instruments	677,621
Chemical manufs. ..	290,168	Oil-seed cake	402,185
Coffee (Raw)	307,671	Paper	478,329
Corn of all kinds ..	668,391	Seeds of all kinds	232,299
Cotton mfs. & yarn ..	833,510	Sugar, refined	7,359,141
Eggs	966,641	" unrefined	2,544,712
Farinaceous	333,549	Wood & timber	1,292,892
Glass	1,001,284	Wool & manufs.	1,714,701
Hemp	309,007	Zinc	597,985

During the same period the chief articles of import from the United Kingdom were:—

Chemical products..	£264,832	Leather	£409,122
Coal, &c.	2,586,605	Linon (yarn, &c.) ..	411,435
Copper	491,176	Machinery	2,188,323
Cotton yarn	1,894,124	Manure	329,769
Cotton manufs. ..	1,770,251	Wool & yarn	4,292,551
Herrings	1,526,262	Woolen manufs. ..	976,327
Iron	2,761,444	Yarn, Alpaca, &c. ..	1,108,623

The MERCANTILE MARINE in 1898 consisted of 3,713 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,639,553, manned by about 40,000 men; of these 1,223 were steamers, with a tonnage of 1,038,391.

The total length of the RAILWAYS in the Empire on 31 March, 1898, extended to 29,226 miles, of which about 90 per cent. belong to the State; the total cost of construction was £20,280 per mile; the expenses in 1897-8 being £47,582,000, and the receipts £38,860,000, making the net receipts 2s. 9½d. per train mile. At the same date the length of telegraph lines was 91,759, the number of telegraph offices being 22,914, and 44,835,733 telegrams being transmitted. 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, 1898, was £115,244,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent.; the total charge was estimated at £3,780,660 for 1899-1900.

The strength of the GERMAN ARMY on the peace footing amounted in the year 1899 to 585,265

(including the Bavarian Army), made up of 23,230 officers, and 562,265 non-commissioned officers and men, with 98,038 horses, and 2,000 guns. On a war footing the total can be raised to 3,975,000.

The IMPERIAL NAVY in Dec. 1900 consisted of 12 battleships (and 1 building; 19 coast defence ships; 1 1st class (and 2 building), 1 2nd class, and 10 3rd class (and 7 building) cruisers; 4 torpedo gun-boats 1 t.-b. d. building), and 116 1st class torpedo boats (9 building), with 22,774 men in 1898.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Revenue (Budget)	£70,644,000	£76,309,000
Expenditure.....	72,079,000	77,585,000
Military.....	30,410,100	32,125,000
Naval.....	6,103,000	6,670,700
Public Debt.....	115,244,000	...
Service.....	3,692,950	3,787,650
Total imports 1897 and 1898	234,035,000	254,030,000
Total exports 1897 and 1898	181,750,000	187,830,000
Imports from U.K. 1898 and 1899	33,331,701	37,978,257
Exports to U.K. 1898 and 1899.....	28,534,159	30,123,058

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £8,000

Sec. of Embassy, Viscount Gough..... 850

Mil. Attaché, Col. W.H. Waters, B.A., M.V.O. 800

Naval Attaché, Comm. A. W. Ewart, R.N. 500

2nd Secretaries, F. D. Harford 420

Hon. L. D. Carnegie 405

H. B. Beaumont 330

Commercial Attaché, W. S. H. Gastrell... 800

3rd Secretary, Hon. R. D. Acton..... 150

R. S. Seymour 250

Attachés, Hon. R. Collier; Hyde Kennard

Consul-General, Paul Schwabach

Pro-Consul, J. F. Gerb

Breslau—Consul, Hermann Humbert ...

Danzig—Consul, Hy. T. Carew-Hunt 600

Vice-Consul, Edward A. Grandt

Königsberg—Vice-Cons., E. C. Hay

Memel—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Pietsch ...

Pillau—Vice-Consul, R. Lietke.....

Düsseldorf—Consul-Gen., Thos. R. Mulvany

Vice-Consul, F. W. Lucan

Cologne—Consul, C. A. Niessen

Frankfort—Con.-Gen., Francis Oppenheimer

Vice-Consul, C. W. Schwarz.....

Hamburg—Consul-Gen., Sir W. Ward..... 1,000

Vice-Consul, George A. Pogson 400

W. R. K. Gandell

Brake—Vice-Consul, Karl Gross.....

Bremen—Vice-Consul, Robert Boyes

Bremerhaven—V.-Con., H. C. Gurney ...

Cuxhaven—Vice-Consul, George Starke ...

Emden—Vice-Consul, Franz D. Ihnen ...

Flensburg—Vice-Consul, Thos. Hollesen

Hanover—V.-Con., C. C. Stevenson

Harburg—Vice-Consul, Carl Renck

Husum—Vice-Consul, Carl Christiansen ..

Kiel—Vice-Consul, A. L. A. Sartori.....

Lübeck—Vice-Con., Heinrich L. Behncke

Papenburg—Vice-Consul, C. Bruns.....

Rostock—Vice-Consul, H. Ohlerich

Tonning—Vice-Consul, Carl Becker

Wismar—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Pödeus

Stettin—Consul, Ralph Bernal 700

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.

Minis. of State and Intr., Freiherr von Rheinbaben. Vice-President and Finance, Dr. von Miquel.

War, General von Gossler.

Public Works, Herr von Thielen.

Agric., Woods, & Forests, Freiherr von Hammerstein-Loxten.

Commerce and Mines, Herr Brefeld.

Justice, Herr C. Schönstedt.

Instruction and Worship, Dr. Studt.

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	1,773,036
6. Silesia	15,562	4,357,555
7. Saxony	9,746	2,704,539
8. Schleswig-Holstein ...	7,299	1,298,192
<i>Heligoland</i>	3/4	...
9. Hanover	14,855	2,406,546
10. Westphalia	7,802	2,669,415
11. Hesse-Nassau	6,050	1,736,961
12. Rhenish Province	10,421	5,043,979
13. Hohenzollern	441	65,888

Total 134,531 1/4 31,349,795
Of the above 35:1 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 dyes-stuffs. The principal exports comprise linens, woollens, hardware, corn, wool, timber, pitch, linseed, tobacco, mineral waters; to which may be added horses, horned cattle, hams, salt meat, &c.; and from the Rhenish provinces, wine.

For the work of education there are about 34,000 elementary schools, attended by about 4,900,000 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.

From the 1st July, 1877, to the 31st December, 1899, the Imperial German Patent Office received 263,447 applications for patents, but only 109,190 were definitely granted. Of this number 469 were subsequently withdrawn or cancelled, and 85,604 became void in consequence of expiration of time (15 years) and non-payment of the annual taxes. Out of 140,622 applications for designs registrations (according to the Imperial Law of 1st Jan., 1891), 127,580 were accepted and registered at the end of 1899, and from the 1st October, 1894, to the 31st December, 1899, there were 41,551 registrations of trade marks.

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Estimated revenue	£116,316,367	£123,613,300
Est. expenditure	116,316,367	123,613,300
Total debt, 31 March,		
1898.....	324,261,103	...
Debt charge	13,458,164	...
CAPITAL, Berlin. Population, 1895, 1,677,135.		
Berlin, transit, 24 hours. Telegrams, per word, 2d.		

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

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 Frankfurt 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 "Reichsland," or imperial territory, and is governed by a "Statthalter," appointed by the Emperor. There is an elective Provincial Committee of 58 members. The area is 5,601 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 and Expenditure (1898-99) ..	£2,988,289
Debt (1897-98)	(Rentes £35,764) 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*, 11 July, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden; born, 26 July, 1865.

Prime Minister, Herr von Koseritz.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 293,238. Budget, 1900-1901, £768,450; Credit (1899), £375,794.

CAPITAL, Dessau. Population, 51,301.

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., 1838, 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. Nökk.

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 eleven districts (Kreise), viz., Konstanz, Villingen, Waldshut, Lörrach, Freiburg, Offenburg, Baden, Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Heidelberg, and Mosbach, and comprises an area of 5,893 square miles, 3,330 of which are under cultivation—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce. The population in 1895 was 1,725,464, nearly two-thirds of whom were Catholics, and more than one-third Protestants (Jews 25,903). 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 1,625 elementary schools, 94 colleges, a technical academy, and two universities, in addition to several technical, agricultural, normal, and other schools, including 3 State establishments for art. There are 963 miles of railway, almost entirely belonging to the State, constructed at a cost of over £24,000,000.

Budget, 1898

Debt Jan. 1, 1898 (only railways)

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population, (1895) 84,030.

British Chargé d'Aff., Hon. Alan Johnstone (Darmstadt).

Mannheim—Consul, Dr. Paul Ladenburg.

BAVARIA.

King, Otto, born 27 April, 1848; succeeded his late brother, Louis II., 13 June, 1886.

Regent and Heir Presumptive, Prince Luitpold, born 12 March, 1821, uncle of the late and present Kings; appointed Regent, 10 June, 1886; *mar.* 15 April, 1844, Archduchess Augusta of Austria-Tuscany, who died 26 April, 1854.

Ministers of State—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Crailsheim. Dr. Baron von Riedel (*Finance*), Baron von Feilitzsch (*Interior*), Baron von Leonrod (*Justice*), Lt.-Gen. Baron 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 29,632 square miles, and a population (in 1897) of 5,818,544 (4,112,623 were Roman Catholics, 1,640,133 Protestants, and 53,750 Jews). Bavaria contributes two *corps d'armés* to the forces of the German Empire, and a division at Metz, and a third *corps* is to be raised in 1900; their strength is fixed at 66,356 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ 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, 1900 and 1901	£21,645,999
Public debt 1899 (including railway debt	£5,768,740)
	72,931,762
CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1899),	445,000.
British Minister Res., Victor Drummond, C.B.	£1,500
2nd Secretary, Hon. R. Acton	300
Consul, Jacob Krapp	

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

Regent, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, born 8 May, 1837; elected 21 Oct., 1885.

Minister of State, Dr. von 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, 1888-99, Income, £722,188; Expenditure, £737,250; debt, £3,052,119.

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, K. Rothe.

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, 1900-1901
 £2,563,000 || Public debt, 1900 (mostly for railways) | 13,410,800 |
| CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population (1893), | 67,800. |

British Chargé d'Affaires, Hon. Alan Johnstone (Darmstadt)	£500
Consul-Gen., Francis Oppenheimer (at Frankfurt)	

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick Francis, b. 9 April, 1882; suc. 10 April, 1897.

Regent, John Albrecht, b. 1857.

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 597,436. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates Revenue, 1899-1900, £1,844,835; debt (1900), £5,643,350.

CAPITAL, Schwerin. Population, 36,363.

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 11 July, 1827; suc. 27 February, 1853; married, 10 February, 1852, Elizabeth (daughter of the late Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg), born 26 March, 1826, died 11 Feb., 186.

Heir Apparent, Frederic Augustus, b. 16 Nov., 1852; married, first y. Feb. 18, 1878, to the late Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), who died 28 August, 1895; and secondly to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born 10 August, 1859.

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, 1898, £361,589; expenditure, £417,741; debt, 1898, £2,520,402.

CAPITAL, Oldenburg. Population, 23,118.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duchies of.

Duke, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany) born 19 July, 1884; suc. 30 July, 1900.

Regent, H. S. H. Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, b. 13 Sept., 1863; m. 19 Feb. 24 April, 1896, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra, 3rd daughter of the late Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg of Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, born 13 Jan., 1883.

Minister of State, Herr von Streng.

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, of whom 212,514 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 domain revenue for Coburg and Gotha was estimated for the period of 1897-1901 at £21,580 and £96,501 respectively, and the expenditure at £12,780 and £54,667.

British Minister Resident, Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., E.C.V.O., C.B.	£950
---	------

SAXE-WEIMAR.

Grand Duke, Charles Alexander, b. 24 June, 1818; suc. 8 July, 1853; married 11 Oct., 1842, Princess Sofia of the Netherlands, born 8 April, 1824.
Heir Apparent, William, born 10 June, 1876.
 Area, 1,388 sq. miles. Population (1895), 339,217. Income and expenditure, 1898-1901 £523,054.

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 Wasa, 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 Metzsch, 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 3,787,688 (1895 census), among whom are 140,255 Roman Catholics, and 9,902 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 3,270 matriculated students in 1899); Freiberg, in the mining district; Zwickau, and Chemnitz, the Manchester of Saxony.

Saxony furnishes the 12th and 19th Army Corps of 42,938 officers and men.
 Revenue and expenditure, Budget, 1898-9 £8,240,995
 Amount of public debt (chiefly for railways), January, 1898 37,623,247

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1895), 336,440.

Brit. Minister Resident, Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (see Saxe-Coburg).
Consul, H. Palmié.

Vicé-Consul, H. J. Stanley.

Leipzig—Cons.-Gen., Baron C. C. B. von Tauchnitz.

Leipzig—Vice-Consul, Dr. Curt Otto.
 Transit, 32 hours.

WALDECK.

Prince, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hoheneck and Geroldseck, Waszigen, &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 (and until 1898 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, married 3 May, 1900, the Count of Erberth-Schonberg; and a half-brother Wolrad, 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., K.C.V.O., 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. 11 April, 1886, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.
Heir Presumptive, Duke Nicolaus of Würtemberg, 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 1898) of 2,081,151, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Würtemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 23,925 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, fireclay, &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, wool, gunpowder, fire-arms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, staves, beer, wine, &c.

	1899.	1900.
Revenue.....	£4,074,904	£4,561,100
Expenditure.....	4,037,508	4,518,235
Public debt, April	24,261,500	24,186,185
Of which for railways 22,515,457		21,370,918

THE FREE AND HANSE TOWNS.

The Free 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 situated near the Baltic and is connected with the Elbe by the Elbe-Trave Canal; 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 1899 (excluding bullion) amounting to £21,042,356. 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 1899 of 751,329.

Burgomaster, 1900-1901, Dr. Nachmann.

	1898-1899	1899-1900.
Public revenue.....	£4,047,750	£4,294,350
Public expenditure	4,064,880	4,413,577
Public debt	17,265,289	17,566,329
Total imports	162,220,000	166,158,058
Total exports	142,770,000	150,813,934
<i>British Consul-Gen., Sir William Ward ...</i>	£1,000	
<i>Vice-Cons., G. A. Pogson</i>	£400	
<i>W. R. K. Gandell</i>		

Hamburg, transit, 21 hours.

BREMEN possesses an area of 99 square miles, with a population of 214,559.

Burgomaster, 1900, Dr. Alb. Wilh. Gröning

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Public revenue,	£1,168,655	£1,266,072
Public expenditure.....	1,611,496	1,595,399
Total value of imports ...	46,564,030	45,559,217
Total value of exports ...	44,366,403	43,504,577

British Vice-Consul, Robert Boyes.

Bremerhaven—Vice-Cons., H. C. Guiney.

LÜBECK possesses an area of 115 square miles, with a population in 1895 of 83,324.

Burgomaster, 1900, H. Klug.

	1898-99	1899-1900.
Public revenue.....	£250,941	£289,385
Public expenditure	236,921	266,397
Public debt, Jan. 1	930,651	1,598,678
Total value of imports	16,440,000	18,122,549
do. exports.....	14,050,000	14,838,235

Brit. Vice-Consul, Heinrich Leo Behncke.....

GERMAN COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The German colonies and dependencies have a total area of about 1,021,575 square miles, and a population (1899) of about 9,800,000. In 1896 there were 6,095 Europeans resident in the African Colonies, of whom 962 were German officers, 3,913 non-Germans, and the remaining 1,220 German officials and colonists.

I. THE AFRICAN POSSESSIONS: (a) TOGOLAND and the CAMEROONS. Togoland (33,160 square miles, pop. 2,000,000 to 3,000,000), capital Little Popo, had a revenue of £27,500 and expenditure of £41,000 in 1900; the total imports were £151,479, and the exports, principally rubber and ivory, £100,785 in 1898-99; the CAMEROONS (191,074 square miles, pop. 4,500,000), capital Cameroon, in the west, had a revenue of £80,650 and expenditure of £145,500 in 1900; the total imports were £531,947 and the exports £257,291 in 1898-99.

(b) GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA consisting of DAMARALAND with GREAT NAMAQUALAND, capital Great Windhoek, in the south-west (326,117 sq. miles, pop. 250,000); the revenue in 1900 was £373,950, of which about £359,650 was contributed

by the Imperial Government; the imports amounted to £293,414, and the exports to £45,739 in 1898-99; a railway is being constructed from the newly made harbour Swakop-mund towards the capital. (c) GERMAN EAST AFRICA (area 383,079 square miles, pop. 3,750,000) a large tract of country between Lake Nyassa and the Victoria Nyanza bounded on the east by the African coast between Cape Delgado and the (British) East Africa Protectorate; the revenue in 1900 was £429,750, of which 299,250 was contributed by the Imperial Government, the imports amounted to £842,632, and the exports to £299,796 in 1898-99. A line of railway has been laid from Tanga southwards, and others are projected from Tanga to Kilima-Njaro, and from Bagamoyo right across the territory; the capital is Dar es-Salaam on the coast.

II. IN THE PACIFIC the northern portion of the eastern half of New Guinea called KAISER WILHELMSLAND was declared a German Protectorate in 1884; with its dependencies, Long Island, Dampier Island, and Rook Island, its area is about 69,000 square miles, with a population of about 115,000; capital Stephansort. In 1884 a protectorate was also declared over the New Britain Archipelago, now called the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, which contains about 19,200 square miles and nearly 200,000 inhabitants in the various islands. The island of BOUGAINVILLE, in the Solomon Group (see also p. 521), is administered from Kaiser Wilhelmsland. To the north-east are the MARSHALL ISLANDS (capital, Jabwor), occupied in 1885; the total area of the 24 islands is 154 square miles, with a population of 16,000. In 1899, the government purchased from Spain the CAROLINE, PELEW and LADRONE (or Marianne) ISLANDS; the area of the new acquisitions is about 950 square miles, and their population about 46,000. By treaty with the United Kingdom in 1899, Germany acquired the islands of Upolu and Savaii in the SAMOAN ARCHIPELAGO, the island of Upolu containing the harbour and town of Apia. The trade of this island amounts to about £90,000 annually, the exports going mainly to Germany, while about half the imports are from the United Kingdom.

III. CHINESE POSSESSIONS: In 1897, consequent upon the murder of missionaries, an armed force was sent to Kiao Chao Bay, which was in 1898 granted in usufruct by the Chinese government with mining and railway concessions in the Province of Shan Tung; the bay covers an area of 212 square miles, and the leased territory 143 square miles, the "sphere of influence" extending over 2,740 square miles. There is a German garrison in Kiao Chao of 1,500 officers and men.

	1898.	1899.
Imports from U.K.	£136,538	£150,174
Exports to U.K.	35,203	48,736

GREECE.

King, George, second son of the present King of Denmark, born 24 Dec., 1845; elected King of the Hellenes, 30 (18) March, 1863; married 27 Oct., 1867, Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, born 3 Sept., 1851, issue 5 sons and 1 daughter.

Heir Apparent, Prince Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, born 11 Aug., 1868; married 27 Oct., 1889, to the Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, born 14 June, 1870.

Prime Minister, and Interior (14 April, 1899), M. Theotoki.

Foreign Affairs, M. Romanos.
Marine, M. Boudouris.
War, Colonel T-amados.
Justice, M. Carapoulos.
Finance, M. Simopoulos.
Education and Religion, M. Stais.

Chargé d'Affaires in London, M. D. Metaxas,
 31 Marloes Road, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Cons.-Gen., M. L. Messinisis, Eastcheap Bdgs, 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 1896) 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 twenty-six 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, salt fish, and coal. Its exports consist of currants, figs, olive oil, wine, cognac, tobacco, hides, lead, magnesium, emery, marble, and sponges. The Army in 1900 consisted of 25,180 officers and men. The navy consisted in 1900 of 5 armoured vessels, 14 steam schooners, 9 gun boats, 1 training ship, 22 torpedo vessels, and 4,012 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 1,255 sailing vessels above 30 tons capacity, and 132 steamers, tonnage 89,688.

Finance.—The Public Debt amounted Sept. 1899 to 701,374,530 drachmai gold (£28,054,990) and 93,775,974 drachmai paper (average exchange '899 being 39, and in 1900 38 drachmai to £); the charge in 1899 was 14,657,535 drachmai gold, and 5,083,485 drachmai paper. The Debt Service is in the hands of an International Commission sitting at Athens, and to them the salt, matches, petroleum, playing card, cigarette paper and emery monopolies, and tobacco and stamps have been handed over, as well as the Piræus Customs House, as a supplementary guarantee. The gross income from all these sources (except the salt, is divided into the three sums of 28,900,000 drachmai; a sum equivalent to 18 per cent. for the expenses of administration and the residue; the latter being apportioned thus—30 per cent. for improvement of interest, 30 per cent. to sinking fund, and 40 per cent. to the Hellenic Government.

	1899.	1900.
Revenue	£4,283,426	£4 588,275
Expenditure	4,131,731	4,481,970
Total imports	6,083,345	5,123,436
Total exports	3,577,524	3,786,624
Imports from U.K.	1,249,107	1,234,193
Exports to U. K.	1,448,353	1,460,855

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1896 (including the Piræus), 179,755.

<i>British Minister</i> , Sir E. H. Egerton, K.C.B.	£3,500
<i>Sec. of Legation</i> , Francis W. Stronge	500
<i>Ditto & British Delegate on International Financial Commission</i> , Vincent E. H. Corbett	435
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , George Young	250
<i>Chaplain</i> , Rev. F. R. Elliot	100
<i>Acting Vice-Consul and Translator</i> , Anthony Martelaos	200
<i>Corfu—Consul</i> , Charles A. Blakeney	500
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Otho Alexander	
<i>Cephalonia—Vice-Consul</i> , John Saunders..	
<i>Zante—Vice-Consul</i> , A. L. Crowe	
<i>Patras—Consul</i> , Frederick B. Wood	
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , George W. Crowe	
<i>Calamaria—Vice-Consul</i> , Demetrius A. Leonarditti	
<i>Firgos—Vice-Consul</i> , Charles Fauquier ..	
<i>Piræus—Consul</i> , Hon Reginald Walsh	500
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , John Joannidis	
<i>Ergasteria—Vice-Consul</i> , Spiridon Desposito	
<i>Syra—Consul</i> , W. H. Cottrell	
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Edward Bonavia	
<i>Milo—Consular Agent</i> , Andrew Gialeraki..	
<i>Santorin—Consular Agent</i> , A. Baseggio ..	
<i>Seriphos—Consular Agent</i> , E. Grohmann.	
<i>Zea—Consular Agent</i> , G. Stephanson	
<i>Volo—Consul</i> , A. A. C. E. Merlin	200
Athens, transit, 5 days. Telegrams, per word, 6½d.	

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Manuel Estrada Cabrera 2 Oct., 1898).
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Juan Barrios.
Consul-Gen., Señor Machado, 20 Bucklersbury E.C.

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 Interoceanic Railway connecting San José (Pacific) with Port Barrios (Atlantic) was commenced in September, 1892; when completed the capital, 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 and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, valued at £ 478,096 in 1899; the other articles are sugar, rubber, hides and bananas.

Revenue, 1899 (£1 = \$33)	£234,511
Expenditure, 1896	1,743,745
Foreign bonded debt, 4% 31 Dec., 1898	1,482,800
Consolidated internal debt, 1893	242,117
Other liabilities, 1898	873,405
Exports, 1898 £1,098,390; imports (1898)	775 133
Imports from United Kingdom, 1899 ..	138 067
Exports to United Kingdom, 1899	183,304

Exchange: Jan. 1, 1899, \$14 = £1.
 June 30, 1899, \$40 = £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.

Ocos—Vice-Cons., F. H. Jamison.

Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.

San José—Vice-Consul, E. H. Melville.

Transit via New York and Puerto Barrios 21 to 25 days; telegrams, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 4d. per word.

HAWAIIAN (OR SANDWICH) ISLANDS.

HAYTI, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Tirésias Augustin Simon Sam, elect. 31 March, 1896 £4,800

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brutus St. Victor.

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 2,222 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 1,244,650. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France and Germany. Revenue, customs only, 1896-97.....£1,180,000

Expenditure, 1896-97 1,105,000

Debt (external, 1897) 2,750,000

„ (internal, 1897)..... 2,000,000

Paper money in circulation, 1897..... 1,438,000

Imports from U. K., 1897 187,000

Exports to U. K., 1897 73,070

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 70,000.

British Consul-Gen., Augustus Cohen.....£1,000

Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul, Ernest L. Dutton.

Transit, 15 days; telegrams 5s. 4d. to 7s. 5d. per word.

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Terencio Sierra, 11 Feb., 1899.

Consul-General in London, 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, fustic, 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, 1897-98 £217,288

Expenditure, 1897-98 215,129

Debt (internal), July, 1898 426,581

Debt (external) (no interest paid) 3,985,108

Exports, 1897-98 254,102

Imports, 1897-98 239,810

Imports from U. K., 1898, £21,363; exports, £2,384

CHIEF TOWN, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1897), 14,000.

British Minister, G. F. B. Jenner (Guatemala).

Amapala—British Consul, Robert Motz

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.

Telegrams, per word, 3s. 9d.

HUNGARY (see p. 554).

ICELAND (Danish Dependency).

Governor, Magnus Stephensen.

Danish Minister for Iceland, A. H. F. C. Goos.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 53° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1898 at 76,237.

The present constitution was granted in 1874, and the assembly (Al-thing) is more or less controlled by the Government at Copenhagen. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, 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.

1897. 18.8.

Total Imports £460,000 £409,000

Total Exports 355,000 366,000

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population about 5,400.

Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seyðisfjord.

Reykjavik—Consul, John Vidalin.

Seyðisfjord—Vice-Consul, Jens M. Hansen.

Transit, 10 days.

ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, born 11 November, 1869; married, 24 Oct. 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro.

Heir Apparent, Prince Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, b. 13 Jan. 1869; m. 25 June, 1893, Princess Helen of Orleans.

Premier & Minister of the Interior, Signor Giuseppe Saracco.

Foreign Affairs, Marchése Visconti Venosta.

Justice, Signor Gianturco.

War, General Count Ponza di San Martino.

Marine, Admira lMoris.

Public Instruction, Signor Gallo.

Treasury, Signor Rubini.

Finance, Signor Chimirri.

Agriculture, Signor Carcano.

Public Works, Signor Branca.

Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Pascolato.

Ambassador to France, Conte Toriellini; Russia,

Gen. Morra di Lavignano; Germany, General

Lanza; Austria, Conte Nigra; Turkey, Comm.

Pansa; U. S. A., Barone Fava.

Ambassador in London, (vacant), ■ Grosvenor Square, W.

1st Secretary, Count F. Bottaro Costa.

Secretaries, Count A. Del Vaglio; Prince M.

Ruspoli; Count V. di Carrobio.

Naval Attaché, Captain 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 ■ 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 a population (31 Dec., 1897) of 31,479,217. 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, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. In 1870 the unity of the country was finally effected, and Rome became again the capital of Italy, which is now divided for administration 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, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. 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 was valued at £2,576,813 (1897), of which raw sulphur absorbed £1,392,410. 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 (1897) consists of 6,238 vessels (366 steamers), of 786,644 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 ■ 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 1898 numbered 185,000 on a peace footing, which would be raised to nearly 2,200,000 in time of war. The NAVY in 1898 consisted of 13 battleships (and 2 building), 3 armoured cruisers (and 2 building), 15 protected cruisers (and 3 building), 1 unprotected cruiser, 15 torpedo vessels, 1 destroyer (building), 142 torpedo boats (and 2 building), and 2 special vessels. Spezia, the chief naval and military port of the kingdom, is securely fortified.

	1893-1899.	1899-1900.
Public revenue	£67,785,038	£68,092,656
Public expenditure,.....	68,025,832	68,071,672
Public debt	516,322,979	...
Interest on debt	23,284,847	...
Total imports (1898)	61,786,723	...
Total exports (1898)	54,042,833	...
Imports from U. K. (1898 and 1899	6,243,955	7,725,984
Exports to U. K (1898 and 1899)	3,332,213	3,637,036

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1897), 489,965.

British Ambassador, His Excellency The Rt.

Hon. Lord Currie, G.C.B. £7,000

Secretary of Embassy, G. W. Buchanan, C.B. 800

Milit. Attaché, Col. Charles Needham 500

2nd Secretary, W. B. Townley 420

„ Stephen Leech 405

3rd Secretary, H. W. Galsford 150

„ George Jardine Kidston 150

Hon. Attaché, Eric Bonham

Consul, C. Ceccarelli-Morgan

Civita-Vecchia—V.-Cons., Dr. P. R. Mackenzie

Brindisi, Consul, S. G. Cocoto

Gallipoli—V.-Con.,

Cagliari—Consul, Henry R. Pernis

Carlo Forte, San Antico, and San Pietro—

Vice-Consul, Antonio Armeni

Sassari—V.-Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni

Terranova—V.-Cons., Gerolamo Tamponi

Florence, Consul-General, Major W. Percy

Chapman

„ Vice-Consul, Gennaro Placci

Ancona—V.-Consul, Albert P. Tomassini

Elba—Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Tonietti ...

Leghorn—Vice-Consul, M. Carmichael ... 300

Venice—Consul, E. de Zubcato.

Genoa—Consul, W. Keene

„ Vice-Consul, R. G. Macbean

Bordighera—Vice-Cons., E. E. Berry

San Remo—V.-Consul, Dr. L. E. Kay-

Shuttleworth

Savona—Vice-Consul, Ottavio Ponzone ...

Spezia—Vice-Consul, Joseph H. Towsey ... 350

Turin—Vice-Consul, Giacinto Cassinis ...

Milan—Consul, F. Armstrong

„ V.-Cons., Wm. M. Tweedie.

Naples and Southern Italy—Consul, Eustace

Neville Rolfe

„ Vice-Consul, Julius Wolfsohn

Bari—Vice-Consul, Emil Berner

Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin

Capri—Cons. Agent, R. Trower

Castellamare—V.-Cons., J. Drinkwater ...

Canzanaro—V.-Cons., Pasquale Cricelli ...

Giòja—Vice-Consul, Edward Briglia

Manfredonia—V.-Consul, Carlo Cafarelli

Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. E. Kerich

Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio

Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, Sidney Churchill .. 600

„ Vice-Consul, E. M. de Garston

Catania—Vice-Consul, Arthur W. Elford

Girgenti—Vice-Consul, Edward A. Oates

Licata—Vice-Consul, Alphonse Giglio ...
Marsala—V.-Consul, C. F. Gray
Mazzara—Vice-Consul, Vito F. Verderame
Messina—Vice-Consul, Geo. Pignatorre ... £400
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Triflettii...
Syracuse—Vice-Consul, Nicola Bisani
Terranova—Vice-Cons., Giuseppe Bresmes
Trapani—Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Marino

COLONIES.—Italy possesses the colony of Eritrea, a protectorate over part of the Somali coast, and an isolated station on the Juba river in North East Africa. The commencement of Italian influence was made in 1880, when the district of Assab was transferred from a trading company to the Government; in 1885, the town of Kassala, which had been abandoned by the Egyptian Government, was occupied, and shortly afterwards the tract of land now known as Eritrea was taken over. ERITREA ("Red Sea") consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland between 12° and 18° N., containing in all a coast line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, with a total area of 85,000 to 90,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 400,000. The capital is Massowa, where there is a good harbour, and the principal product, salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia. In 1889, protectorate was declared over the neighbouring kingdom of Abyssinia, which was repudiated in 1893 by the Negus, Menelek II.; after a campaign which ended in disaster, the Italian Government concluded a treaty (1896) withdrawing the protectorate from all parts, except from a portion of the Somali coast, now known as Italian Somaliland, a strip of the coast, 180 miles wide, between 8° 3' N. and the river Juba, which is the northern boundary of British E. Africa. The isolated station of LUCH 400 miles inland on the Juba river, was also reserved to Italy. The total area is about 130,000 square miles, and the population about 300,000, Itala, a newly formed settlement, being the seat of government. In 1897, the town of Kassala was restored to Egypt, and the Italian possessions are now confined to the colony, protectorate, and town above mentioned.

Rome—Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., born 3 March, 1810; elected 20 February, 1878.

Secretary of State to His Holiness, The Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro, appointed 1887.

Rome, transit, 44 hours. Telegrams, 3d. per word.

JAPAN.

Emperor, Mutsuhito, born 3 Nov., 1852; succeeded 13 Feb., 1867; crowned 13 Oct., 1868; mar. Haruko, 9 Feb., 1869, 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 Upper House, 1897, mar. 10 May 1900 Sadako, daughter of Prince Kujo.

Prime Minister, Marquis Ito.

Foreign Affairs, Takaaki Kato.

Agriculture and Commerce, Y. Hayashi.

Interior, Baron Suyematsu.

Finance, Viscount Watanabe.

War, Viscount General Katsura.

Marine, Admiral Yamamoto.

Justice, Baron Kaneko.

Education, M. Matsuda.

Communications, T. Hoshi.

Imperial Household, Viscount Tanaka.

Minister in London, Baron T. Hayashi, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, W.

Secretary of Legation, Keishiro Matsui.

2nd Secretary, Shosaku Matsugata.

3rd Secretary, Mitsunojo Funakoshi.

Chancellor, Goji Ukita.

Naval Attaché, Commander R. Kawashima.

Military Attaché, Major-General Kosuke Ijichi.

Consul, Minoji Arakawa, 84 Bishopsgate Street.

Consul at Liverpool (vacant).

" at Glasgow, A. R. Brown.

" at Middlesbrough, Wayman Dixon.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Hondō (the name of the Empire being Nihon), Shikoku, Kiū-shū, and Hokkaidō or Yéso, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsuguro 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 Yéso. 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 comprises an area of 162,655 square miles, with a population of 43,759,577, according to the last census, there being 22,071,487 men and 21,688,090 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 1895 a tidal wave destroyed 7,475 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, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold was discovered in 1899 in considerable quantities in the northern island, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale, while 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 "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus Massoniana*, and *Zelkova Keaki*; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat, and other cereals are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied. The fruits are abundant, but for the most part of inferior quality. The chief industries are conducted in factories for silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, japanned ware, porcelain, and bronze, and ship-building in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from China and India, and piece goods, metals, woollens, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from Europe and the U.S.A. Sugar is largely imported from China, Formosa, and Germany. The chief exports are silk, rice, tea, fish, copper, and matches. There were 2,652 miles of private railway and 768 miles of Government lines open in 1899. The Tōkaidō, Shinano, and Echigo, and Oshiu and Dewa lines are the property of the Government, with a total length of 661 miles, and the work of duplicating Tōkaidō (East Coast route) is progressing. The net profit on these lines was estimated at £690,284 in the budget for 1898-99.

The Army consisted of 273,268 officers and men at the end of 1893. The Navy (1900) consisted of 11 first-class battleships (and 1 building); 1 third-class battleship; 1 coast defence ship; 1 first-class cruiser (5 building); 9 second-class cruisers (and 1 building), 4 third-class cruisers (and 1 building); 11 first-class gunboat (and 1 building); 1 torpedo gunboat (and 1 building), 12 T.B.D. (and 1 building); 25 first-class torpedo boats (and 32 building). It was manned by 14,852 officers and men.

The mercantile marine of registered ships above 100 tons consisted (1900) of 411 steamers 1031 sailing vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 630,942.

Of the 5,883 vessels (tonnage 8,295,530) that entered Japanese ports (1899) 1,457 were British (tonnage 3,321,245). From Oct. 1, 1897, the currency was placed upon a gold basis, the unit being the gold $\$$ of 8,333 gr. containing 75 grammes of fine gold; but there is no smaller gold coin than the 5-yen piece. The local exchange value of the yen was (June 1900) 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Under treaties with Great Britain and several other powers, Yedo (Tōkiō), Kanagawa (Yokohama), Hiogo (Kobé), and Osaka (on the Inland Sea), Hakodate (in Yezo), Niigata, and 23 additional ports are open to trade. The trade of Japan in 1899 was distributed thus:—

British Empire (incl. Australia, Canada, India, Hong Kong) £15,831,963	United States £10,425,297 China..... 7,038,114 France..... 3,671,635 Germany..... 185,610
---	--

The principal articles imported by the United Kingdom from Japan in 1899 were:—

China, &c. £28,447	Silk £83,921
Cop er..... 419,481	Do., manufactures 286,353
Drugs..... 39,481	Straw plaits..... 176,254
Jute..... 29,151	

And the principal articles exported to Japan from this country in 1899 were:—

Alka i..... £73,143	Machinery..... £362,831
Arms..... 288,992	Metals, &c..... 874,162
Carriages, Railway..... 47,590	Ships; and ship
Chemicals &c..... 110,486	na-hinery..... 3,413,112
Cotton Yarn..... 579,604	Woollens..... 451,452
Cotton Manufs..... 1,035,488	

CAPITAL, Tōkiō, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (1900) 1,507,557. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,311,763; Kiōto, the ancient capital, 931,568; Nagoya, Kobe, and Yokohama.

The total cost of the war with China was about \$225,000,000, of which \$80,000,000 was repaid by indemnity.

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Revenue (Budget).....	£18,873,843	£25,985,294
Expenditure (Budget).....	21,659,394	23,985,294
Total debt (March, 1899).....	42,186,237	...
Total imports (1898 & 1899).....	28,328,345	22,499,363
Total exports (1898 & 1899).....	16,920,694	21,940,760
Imports from U.K. (1898-9).....	6,401,399	4,577,812
Exports to U.K. (1898-9).....	794,580	1,150,557
British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, & Consul-General, Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £4,000		
Sec. of Legation, J. B. Whitehead..... 800		
Naval Attaché, Capt. L. Bayly, R.N.		
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. G. Churchill.		
Japanese Sec., A. H. Lay (acting)..... 400		
2nd Sec., Joshua Milne Cheetham..... 400		
Chaplain, Ven. Archd. Alex. Croft Shaw..... hon.		
Medical Officer, Erwin Baelz..... 350		
Hakodate—Consul, F. W. W. Playfair..... 700		
Kobé—Consul, John C. Hall..... 950		
Vice-Consul, A. E. Wileman..... 600		
Nagasaki—Consul, J. H. Longford..... 900		
Yokohama—Consul, H. A. C. Bonar..... 900		
Vice-Consul, E. M. Hobart-Hampden.....		
Formosa: Tainan—Consul, W. J. Kenny... 800		
Tamsui—Consul, R. de B. Layard..... 800		
Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 33 days (or via Vancouver, 32 days). 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, is a country capable of considerable development, and, although her ancient glories are departed, still produces wine and olives, corn and the most varied fruits. Its population is not far short of 700,000, of whom 80,000 to 100,000 are Jews. In and about Jerusalem, the Jews number from 45,000 to 50,000.

Geographically Palestine consists of a maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah, which forms its backbone, the remarkable depression through which the Jordan winds 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 Mutessariflick of Jerusalem (el Kuds), together with districts belonging to two other provinces, viz.: the vilayets of Beyrut and Damascus. The stream Nahr el Auja, which enters the sea a few miles north of Jaffa, forms 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 of Palestine are Acre, Haifa, and Jaffa, and their exports amount annually to over £600,000, consisting principally of sesame, oranges, 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 by overland route about 2,500 miles; transit, 8 days.

Telegrams, 6½d. per word.

KHIVA. (See p. 488.)

LIBERIA.

President, William David Coleman, 13 Nov. 1896.

Vice-President, Hon. J. J. Ross.

Secretary of State, Hon. G. W. Gibson.

Secretary of Treasury, Hon. A. Barclay.

Attorney-General, Hon. J. C. Stevens.

Postmaster-General, Hon. H. R. Johnson.

Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires 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., ■ 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, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, prassava, rubber, and camwood. The chief imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass, and earthenware, rum, gin, timber and beads. 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. The executive power is vested in ■ President elected for two years, assisted by ■ ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for four years, and the House of Representatives with 13 members elected for two years. There is no army, but there are two small revenue gunboats. Foreigners are only allowed to trade at the ports of entry, of which there are nine along the 350 miles of coast, viz.: Cape Mount, Monrovia, Junk, Grand Bassa and Edina, River Cess, Sinoe, Manue Kroo, Cape almas, and Half Cavalry.

Revenue, 1894... £33,096. Expenditure... £31,661
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, 21 days.
Telegrams forwarded by post from Sier ra 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. There is no debt.

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, 1852; 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 1898 was £577,656, expenditure £417,484; debt (Jan. 1, 1900) £462,424. There are 473 kilometers of railway. The army numbers about 325 men. The capital, Luxemburg (pop. 19,909), is a dismantled fortress.

British Envoy, Sir H. Howard, K.C.M.G. (The Hague).

Telegrams, per word, 2½d.

MADAGASCAR

(French Possession, see p. 572.)

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 ■ 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. 493). The independent portion of the Malay Peninsula is occupied by a number of Mohammedan Malay States.

Telegrams, per word, 4s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

MEXICO, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF.

President of the Republic, Porfirio Diaz, acceded

1 Dec., 1884 (re-elected 6th time 1900 until 1904)

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Ignacio Mariscal

Minister in England, Sebastian B. de Mier, 87 Cromwell Road, S.W.

Chargé d'Affaires, Don Cayetano Romer

Financial Agent, Don Luis Camacho, Bloomfield House, London Wall, E.C.

Consul, Don Adolfo Bulle, Broad St. House, F.C.

Liverpool—Consul-General, Don J. 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 767,005 square miles, with an estimated population of (1895) 12,619,959, 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, Acapulco, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz and Guaymas on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso and Coatzacoalcos on the Atlantic. There were 7,700 miles of railway open in 1898, and 42,150 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 five days from New York without change of carriage. The National Railway *vid* Laredo takes 4½ days to New York, and there is a third route *vid* Eagle Pass (International Railway). 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 1898 was composed of about 32,000 men. The navy is limited to 7 small vessels, of about 200 to 300 tons, used for the prevention of smuggling. The following figures have been officially supplied, the value of the Mexican \$ being 23d. to 24d. (Aug. 1900)

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Estimated revenue	\$54,913,000	\$53,234,000
Estimated expenditure	54,886,756	58,009,033
Exports (1897-8 & '99-1900)	128,972,749	154,184,498
Imports (1897-8 & '99-1900)	43,603,492	61,304,914
Public debt, Internal	£11,454,265	
External		22,700,000
Imports from U. K. (1898-9)	1,917,672	2,196,568
Exports to U. K. (1898-9)	261,092	511,160

CAPITAL, Mexico. Pop. 344,377 (census 1895).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, George Greville, O.B.	£3,000
Sec. of Legation, F. L. Cartwright	500
Translator, A. J. J. Baker	300
Consul, Lucien J. Jerome	700

Acapulco—Vice-Cons., R. Fernandez	
Chihuahua—Vice-Cons., E. C. Creel	
Ensenada—Vice-Consul, J. H. Packard	
Guaymas—Vice-Cons., H. A. Culloden	
Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, Robt. Henderson	
Monterey—Vice-Cons., J. O. Middleton	
San Blas & Tepic—Vice-Consul, F. J. Parkinson	
Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson	
Tampico—Vice-Cons., G. W. E. Griffith	£300
Vera Cruz—Consul, Arthur Chapman	800
" Vice-Consul, G. F. Rohrweger	
Coatzacoalcos—Vice-Cons., T. Gemmill	
Frontera—Vice-Consul, Gonzalo Abaunza	
Laguna de Terminos—V.-C., German Hahn	
Progreso—Vice-Consul,	
Tuxpam—Vice-Consul, G. Johannsen	
Transit, 14 days. Telegrams to Mexico per word, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 7d.; from Mexico to London 95 cents. silver.	

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, 1858. Heir, Prince Louis, born 12 July, 1870. Governor-General, Olivier de Ritt.

Consul-General in London, Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.

Vice-Consul, Paul Crémien-Javal, J.P., 43 Hill St., Berkeley Sq., 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 ½ 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 125 men. British Consul, Sir James Charles Harris (Nice).

" Vice-Consul, J. W. Keogh (Monaco). English Chaplain (1895), Rev. F. Stewart.

MONTENEGRO.

Prince, Nicholas, born 7 October, 1841; succeeded his uncle, Prince Danilo, 14 Aug. 1860; m. 1860, Milena, daughter of Vovoyed Peter Vukotich, b. 4 May, 1847; issue 3 sons, 1 daughter.

Heir Apparent, Danilo Alexander, b. 29 June, 1871; m. 1899 Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Pres. of State Council, Voivode Bozo Petrovitch.

Foreign Affairs, Vovoyed Gavro Vukotich.

A small Principality, which has always claimed to be independent, and recognised to be so by the Treaty of Berlin. It has an area of 3,486 square miles, and a population of about 227,000, of whom 13,000 are Mussulmans, 14,000 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.

For military purposes the principality is divided into 8 brigade districts, furnishing 48 battalions, or 36,000 men; one battalion is always in barracks at Cetinje, and supplies the

palace guard &c. The two ports, Antivari and Dulcigno, have about 130 coasting vessels.
 Revenue, 1899 about £100,000
 Public Debt, 1900 nil
 Total Imports, 1893 about 60,000
 Total Exports, 1893 " 30,000

CAPITAL, Cetinje. Population (1897) 2,300 (exclusive of permanent garrison of 800 men).
 British Minister, R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G. ... £1,300
 Distant about 1,100 miles; transit, average 5 days. Telegrams, per word, 4d.

MOROCCO, EMPIRE OF.

Sultan, Muley Abdul Aziz, b. 1879, s. June, 1894.
 Grand Vizier, Hadj Moktar ben Abdallah.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sid Abdelkrim Ben Sliman.
 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 Tafilet, 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. Some modifications of these statistics have recently been rendered necessary by the occupation by Algeria of Tuat and other oases on the eastern boundary of Morocco. 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, Saffi, 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 (£52,655 in 1897), maize, beans (£27,897 in 1897), peas (£71,063 in 1897), oil, wool (£156,109 in 1897), 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 £1,395,970 1897. 1898. £1,172,318
 Exports 1,114,136 1,159,928
 Imports from U.K. (1898-9) 549,855 775,448
 Exports to U.K. (1898-9) 386,085 350,714
 British Envoy, Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart.

K.C.I.E., C.M.G. £2,000
 Consul, with local rank of 2nd Secretary,
 Herbert E. White 600
 Hon. Attaché, Hon. Oliver Howard
 Vice-Consul, E. Wyldebore Smith.
 Interpreter and Dragoman, A. Irwin 400
 Clerk, E. Bristow 150
 Alcazar—Cons. Agent, E. P. Carleton.
 Fez—Vice-Consul, James McIver Macleod 400
 Laraiche—Vice-Consul, Lewis Forde
 Tetuan—Vice-Consul, W. S. Bewicke 150
 Dar-al-Baida—Cons., Allan Maclean 600
 Vice-Consul, Charles L. M. Pearson 350
 Mazagan—Vice-Consul, Robt. A. Spinney
 Mogador—V.-Cons., A. M. Madden 300
 Rabat—Vice-Consul, G. E. Neroutsos
 Saffi—Vice-Consul, George P. Hunot
 Tangier is distant by sea about 1,200 miles;
 transit, 5 days, or by the Sud Express, 3 days.
 Telegrams, per word, Tangier 5d.; some other
 places, 3½d.

MUSCAT. (See p. 490 and 589.)

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS, OR SAMOA.

See Germany, and U.S.A.

NEPAL. (See p. 484.)

NETHERLANDS (OR HOLLAND, KINGDOM OF).

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, born 31st August, 1830, succeeded her late father, King William III., 23 Nov., 1890.
 Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born 11 August, 1858; married the late King 7 Jan., 1879, who died 23 November, 1890; acted as Regent 1890-1898.
 Premier and Minister of Finance, N. G. Pierson.
 Foreign Affairs, W. H. de Beaufort.
 Interior, H. Goeman Borgesius.
 Colonies, J. T. Cremer.
 Justice, P. W. A. Cort van der Linden.
 War, K. Eland.
 Marine, Jonkheer J. A. Röell.
 Waterways, Commerce, & Industry, C. Lely.

Minister in London, Baron Gericke van Herwÿnen, 8 Grosvenor Gardens, S. W.
 Secretary, Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oÿe.
 Att. hÿ, Jonkheer A. van der Goes.
 Chancellor, H. N. Brouwer.

Consul-Gen., H. S. J. Maas, 4 Coleman Street, E. C.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'—53° 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 Jan. 1, 1900, of 5,103,431. 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 Schelde. There are 2,770 kilometers of railway open (1899), and 20,945 kilometers of telegraph. The chief native products are cattle, horses, swine, sheep, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and

dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, butterine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, and "geneva." Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam. The chief exports consist of refined sugar, margarine, straw-board, cotton goods, butter, cheese, flax, meat (mutton and pork), cattle, and geneva. The royal navy consisted, on July 1, 1899, of 129 men-of-war (32 of them iron-clads); and the army, on peace footing, of 1,943 officers and 25,753 men, with a militia (Schutterij) numbering 43,690 more. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1899, consisted of 176 steamers, tonnage 605,000 cubic meters, and 429 sailing vessels (250 000 cubic meters), employing 19,637 men.

Holland's 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 1899:—

Chemical products	£171,575	Leather	£143,246
Coal, &c.	703,988	Linen	356,798
Cotton yarn	786,334	Machinery	631,530
Cotton manuffs.	992,314	Oil & Floor cloth	120,832
Grease, &c.	278,589	Ships & Ship Mach.	285,171
Hardware	116,191	Woolen manuffs.	617,998
Metals	2,275,959	Woolen yarn	552,737

The chief exports to the U. K. for 1899 were:—

Butter	£1,417,641	Margarine	£2,379,011
Cheese	810,915	Meat	536,939
Chemical manuffs.	249,496	" Mutton	622,040
China, &c.	24,998	" Pork	728,252
Cocoa, &c.	362,986	Painters' colours, &c.	476,718
Cotton manuffs., &c.	1,225,967	Paper	915,191
Dye stuffs, &c.	669,182	Sugar, refined	1,524,552
Farinaceous sub., &c.	177,314	Silk manuffs., &c.	1,900,761
Fish	220,403	Tobacco	372,305
Glass manuffs., &c.	372,724	Toys	240,708
Gloves	552,217	Wool manuffs.	2,711,273
Hides and leather	554,977	Wine	357,853
Iron and steel, &c.	1,124,703	Yeast, dried	196,921
Lace	233,137	Zinc manuffs., &c.	822,775

Revenue (Budget)	£11,202,636	1900—1901.	£12,456,015
Expenditure (Budget)	12,717,820		12,895,291
Army	1,882,158		1,893,035
Navy	1,324,202		1,388,141
Colonies	108,391		109,601
Public debt	95,277,958		95,631,705
Imports (1898 and 1899)	149,645,535		159,707,042
Exports (1898 and 1899)	126,320,924		131,887,794
Imports from U. K. (1898-9)	13,046,026		14,044,468
Exports to U. K. (1898-9)	28,532,904		30,473,489

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1900), 523,558; and Rotterdam, population (1900), 318,408.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1900) 206,023

British Minister, Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., O.B.	£3,600
Secretary of Legation, Arthur Leveson-Gower	500
and Secretary, Earl Granville	330
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. Schiltuis	.....
" Harlingen—Vice-Consul, Dirk Fontein	.....
" Helder—Vice-Consul, W. J. Van Neck	.....
" Ymuiden—V.-Cons., S. C. L. Reygersberg	.....
Batavia (Java)—Consul, H. V. S. Davids	.....
" Samarang—Vice-Cons., Adam Dowie	.....
" Sourabaya—Vice-Consul, A. J. Warren	.....
" Balikpapan (Dutch Borneo)—Vice-Cons., M. Abrahams	.....

Curaçao—Consul, Jacob Jesurun	.....
Paramaribo—See Surinam.	.....
Rotterdam—Consul, Henry Turing	.....
" Vice-Consul, J. W. van Dyk	.....
Brouwershaven—Cons. Agent, G. A. de Kater	.....
Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, E. Boonen	.....
Flushing—V.-Con., P. L. de Bruyne, M.V.C.	£150
Hellevoetsluis and Brielle—Cons. Agent, Johannes Magdalenus Mea	.....
Maassluis—Cons. Agent, G. Dirkzwager	.....
Terneuzen—Cons. A., J. A. van Rompu	.....
Surinam—Consul, J. R. W. Pigott	800
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, J. C. Weidner	.....
Transit, 12 hours. Telegrams, per word, ad.	.....

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 733,000 square miles, and a population (1896) of 35,206,000, of whom as many as 26,125 000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. Included in this estimate are many districts in the interior of SUMATRA, BORNEO, CELEBES, and other islands, in which Dutch sovereignty is merely nominal. JAVA and MADURA (custom receipts, 1899, £838,666) produces 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 1,345 officers and 39,333 men. The colonial revenue for 1900 is estimated at £11,827,584, and is largely derived from the sale of coffee, salt, sugar, bark, and tin; whilst the estimated expenditure is £12,104,270. The exports, in addition to the above, include also tobacco, indigo, gums, and spices, and amounted in 1898, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to £18,146,174, while the imports for the same year amounted to £14,993,452.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Dutch Guiana, embraces 46,072 square miles and contains 68,972 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (Imports 1898, £162,505) and five other small islands belong to Holland, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 51,534.

Exports to U.K.	1898.	1899.
Imports from U.K.	£476,213	£341,766
	2,256,615	3,503,891

NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, José Santos Zelaya, June, 1893.

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 to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic was commenced in Oct., 1890, but the company collapsed in 1899; in 1899 a new company obtained the concession, but failed to comply with the terms obtained and

the concession was revoked in August 1900. The canal, which had been begun in 1890, is now almost entirely filled up, the machinery lying scattered about in all directions.

The interest on the foreign loan has been reduced to 4 per cent.

	1896.	1898.
Public revenue	about £400,000	£267,300
Public expenditure	350,000	341,600
Public debt, internal	300,000	520,000
Do. external 4 p. c.	300,000	276,500
Imports (1897 and 1899) ..	528,384	530,800
Exports (1897 and 1899) ..	611,533	278,000
Imports from U.K. (1898 & 1899)	113,565	149,404
Exports to U.K. (1898 & 1899)	71,088	47,895

CHIEF TOWN, Managua. Population, 20,000; Leon, about 60,000; Granada, 30,000; Rivas, 10,000; Multagalpa, 8,000.

British Minister, G. F. B. Jenner (Guatemala)

Managua—Consul, Chas. Ed. Nicol.

Greytown—Consul, Herbert F. Bingham.

Bluefields—Vice-Consul, (J. A. 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. (See pp. 598-599.)

OMAN.

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 225,000 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 except copper pice, coined in England, and introduced in 1898; 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, has with the suburban port of Matra, about 60,000 inhabitants. The trade is chiefly with Bombay, a certain amount being with the Persian Gulf, Batavia, Zanzibar, and Yemen, direct exports of dates being made to the U.K. and U.S.A. There is a regular monthly service from London direct to Muscat.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Total exports	\$1,697,400	\$1,533,300
„ imports	2,592,200	2,600,720

British Consul, Capt. Percy Z. Cox, I.S.C.

Transit, 18 to 20 days. Mails weekly to and from Bombay. Telegrams sent by post from Jask and Gwādur.

PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Emilio Aceval (25 Nov., 1898)...£1,900.

Foreign Secretary, Fabio Queirolo.

Minister Plenipotentiary to London and Paris, Señor Eusebio Machain.

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.

Consul in London, A. F. Baillie.

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 sea-board, 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, the caoutchouc or india-rubber; there is also the valuable tree Quebracho, used 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, yerbamaté, and timber. The army, 60,000 men strong in the war of 1865-72, has been reduced to 30,000 men; there is no navy. A railway, 155 miles in length, belongs to an English Company; the total cost was £1,455,832, and the earnings in 1896-7 amounted to \$87,556.

	1895.	1897.
Revenue	\$5,832,857	\$5,953,900
Expenditure	7,103,591	8,250,000
Imports	2,786,335	2,203,459
Exports	9,341,182	14,467,770
Imports from U.K., 1898-99,	£8,987.	£19,499

CAPITAL, Asunción. Population, 35,000.

British Minister, Hon. W. A. C. Barrington (Buenos Aires).

Consul, Cecil W. Gosling £450

Telegrams, per word, 4s. and 4s. 6d.

PERSIA (See p. 485).

PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Señor Romana, installed Sept., 1899, for four years.

Premier, Finance and Commerce, Dr. Domingo M. Almenara.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don. Felipe de Osma.

Public Works, Don Augustin Tovar.

Interior, Col. Don Ernesto Zapata

War and Marine, Col. Don Pedro Portillo.

Justice, Dr. Don Rafael Vilanueva.

Minister to England and France, Señor Don José F.

Canevaro (Legation: 3 Park Place, S.W.).

Secretary, Don Wenceslao Melendez.

Consul-Gen. in London, Don Eduardo Lembeke, 237 Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.
Consul-General at Southampton, H. Guillaume.
Do., Liverpool, Robert B. Crowe.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31' 29" and 19° 13' 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 1,500 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 boundaries between Peru and Bolivia are not definitely fixed, and there are also boundary questions with Columbia and Ecuador, while the provinces of Talna and Arica are still occupied by Chile. The total area of Peru is about 455,000 sq. m., being as large as England, France, Spain, and Portugal together; and its population, of which no census has been taken since 1876, is about 3,000,000, 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 and coal are conspicuous; while in some of the departments along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. 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. The medicinal productions 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, and the Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide the Peruvian guano.

The total length of the railways open (1893) was 849 miles. There is also water communication on Lake Titicaca with Bolivia; the navigation of the lake and of the river Desaguadero has been improved.

The army on a peace footing consists of about 2,800 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.

An arrangement was concluded in January, 1890, 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.

	1897	1893
Public revenue	\$10,721,521	\$10,785,851
Public expenditure	11,308,240	11,488,240
Internal debt	47,591,760	48,294,149
Total imports	16,123,649	19,297,272
Total exports	28,168,452	30,274,775
Imports from U. K.		
(1898 and 1899)	£920,024	£908,539
Exports to the U. K.		
(1898 and 1899)	1,537,428	1,303,130

CAPITAL, Lima. Population, 113,000.
British Minister, Wm. Neilthorpe Beauclerk £2,000
Vice-Consul, Robert A. Clay

Arequipa—Vice-Consul, Alex. Hartley...
Cerro de Pasco—Consul, Geo. E. Steel
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Geo. F. Robilliard
Pacasmayo—V. Cons., Arthur J. Jones
Payta—Vice-Consul, ...
Perené—Vice-Consul, Dr. W. E. S. Jones
Pisco—Vice-Consul, J. J. Venn
Salaverry—Vice-Consul, Robert Reid ...
Callao—Cons. Gen., Alfred St. John, c.m.c. £750
" Vice-Consul, George G. Wilson 400
Quitos—Consul, David Adamson.
 Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, 29 days, or *via* New York and Colon 23 days. Telegrams, per word, 6s. 2d.

PORTUGAL.

King, Dom Carlos, born 23 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 Filipe, Duque de Braganza, born 21 March, 1887.
Premier, and Interior Ernesto Rodolpho Hintze Ribeiro.
Foreign Affairs, João Marcellino Arroyo.
Finance, Anselmo de Assis = Andrade.
Justice, Arthur de Campos Henriques.
War, Luiz Augusto Pimentel Pinto.
Marine and Colonies, Antonio Teixeira de Sousa.
Public Works, José Gonçalves Pereira dos Santos.
Envoy Extr. & Minister Plen. in London, Luiz de Soveral, c.m.c.g., 12 Gloucester Place, W.
 1st Sec., A. de Castro.
 2nd Sec., Antonio da C. Cabral
 1st Sec. attached to Legation, Ge. L. de Quillinan.
Attaché, Baron da Costa Racc
Financial Agent, Albilio Lotc.

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 4,660,095, exclusive of the colonies. The Azores and Madeira (1,237 square miles, pop. 389,634) form part of the kingdom, which thus has a population of 5,049,729. 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, 1,338 miles in extent, were open for traffic in 1896, 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.

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.

	1897-98	1898-9
Revenue	Reis 52,865,478	£7,251,900
Expenditure	55,583,304	7,736,400
Debt, Consold. (1896) ..	£148,490,103	
„ Floating (31 Dec. '99)		6,607,950
Imports (1896-98)	8,894,000	9,862,350
Exports (1896-98)	5,881,000	7,222,500
Impts. from U. K. ('98-9)	2,085,564	2,631,882
Exports to U. K. ('98-9)	3,448,056	3,172,238

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1890),	307,661.
<i>Brit. Min.</i> , Sir H. MacDonell, G.C.M.G., C.B.	£3,750
<i>Secretary of Legation</i> , Edward Thornton ..	500
<i>2nd Sec.</i> , A. R. Peel	495
<i>Translator</i> , H. Oakley	200
<i>Consul</i> , Francis Henry Cowper	800
<i>Belem</i> — <i>V.-Cons.</i> , Charles J. French Duff	
<i>Faro & Tavira</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Francisco	
<i>J. Tavares</i>	
<i>Setubal</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Francisco J. Pereira	
<i>Villa Nova de Portimão</i> — <i>V.-Consul</i> , J. D.	
<i>Serpa</i>	
<i>Villa Real de San Antonio</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> ,	
<i>Francisco José L. Tavares</i>	
<i>Funchal (Madeira)</i> — <i>Consul</i> , J. B. Spence ..	500
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Henry Mercer Bell	
<i>Loanda</i> — <i>Consul</i> , (vacant)	600
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , A. Nightingale	
<i>Macao (China)</i> — <i>V.-C.</i> , F. O. Seaton.	
<i>Marmoaço (Portuguese India)</i> — <i>Cons.</i> , E. S.	
<i>Pemberton</i>	
<i>Mozambique</i> — <i>Consul</i> , E. MacDonell	600
<i>Quilimane</i> — <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , R. C. F. Greville	500
<i>Beira</i> — <i>Consul</i> , Ralph Belcher	700
„ <i>V.-Cons.</i> , James Muir	
<i>Chinde</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> ,	
<i>Lorenzo Marques</i> — <i>Consul-General</i> , Capt.	
<i>F. H. E. Crowe, E.N.</i>	1,200
„ <i>V.-Cons.</i> ,	
<i>Oporto</i> — <i>Consul</i> , M. H. Drummond	600
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Honorius Grant	150
<i>Caminha</i> — <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , J. B. Harrison.	
<i>Figueira</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , George Laidley ..	
<i>Leixões</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , T. Coverley.	
<i>Vianno</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , João Castro	
<i>St. Michael's (Azores)</i> — <i>Consul</i> , Wm. Read.	
<i>Foyal</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , A. W. R. Dart	100
<i>Flores</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , James McKay	
<i>Graciosa</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Carlos Leão	
<i>St. George</i> — <i>Cons. Agent</i> , J. J. Cardozo ..	
<i>Terceira</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , J. N. de Freitas	
<i>St. Vincent</i> — <i>Consul</i> , W. Rice	
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , H. G. B. Langdon	
<i>St. Jago</i> — <i>Cons. Agent</i> , J. R. da Silva ..	
Lisbon, dist. 1,110 m.; transit, 50 hours. Tele-	
grams, 3½ d. word.	

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Cape Verde Is.	1,490	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	1,034,456
	834,541	7,917,456

THE AZORES and MADEIRA (imports 1897 £239,531; exports, £272,222) 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 BISSAÇOS 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 2,000. 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 ANGOLA, 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 LORENZO 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 Transvaal Colony 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 (pop. 31 Dec. 1897, 4,055) in 1897 was £578,500 for imports and £35,400 for exports, that of Lorenzo Marques being £754,416 for imports and £37,856 for exports, and for Mozambique exports £160,571; imports £151,823. Part of Mozambique is leased to the Mozambique 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 Umali on the borders of Rhodesia, about 180 miles. In Asia, Portugal possesses GOA, DAMAUN, and DIU (see p. 471), 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.

	1893.	1899.
Imports from U.K.	£1,894,573	£2,075,657
Exports to U.K.	358,228	299,915

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-Sylvia), daughter of the late Prince 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.
Premier and Finance, P. P. Carp.
Interior, C. Ollanesco.
Foreign Affairs, Al. Marghiloman.
War, General Jacob Lahovary.
Instruction, C. Arion.
State Lands, N. Filipesco.
Public Works, T. Gradisteano.
Justice, T. Mairesco.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, M. de Balaceano, 28 Victoria St., S.W.
Councillor of Legation, D. Nedeyano.
Attaché, M. Boferesco.
Consul-General in London, Capt. James Inman, 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 about 46,000 men, but in time of war this can be raised to 153,000, and there is a militia in addition. There is also a small navy of 12 steamers.
 1897-98. 1898-99.
Revenue (Budget) £8,883,800 £9,475,636
Expenditure (Budget) 8,830,028 9,475,636
Public debt 48,000,000 50,000,000
Total imports (1896) 13,515,916 ...
Total exports (1896) 12,562,266 ...
Imports from U.K. 1,383,002 1,217,411
Exports to U.K. 2,579,601 2,084,369

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Pop. (about) 250,000.

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
Ibraila—Vice-Consul, Wm. J. Norcop ... 400
Kustendjie—Vice-Cons., Peter F. C. Zohrab 400
Sulina—Vice-Cons., 400
 Transit, 3¼ days. Telegrams, per word, 4d.

ROUMELIA, EASTERN. See Bulgaria, p. 558.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Emperor, Nicholas II., Tsar of all the Russians, 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 3 daughters, Olga, b. 15 Nov. 1895, Tatiana, b. 10 June, 1897, and Marie, b. 26 June, 1899.

Heir Presumptive, Grand Duke Michel.
Minister of Imperial Household, General Baron de Frederickz.

President of the Council of Ministers, M. Dournovo.
Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorff.

Finance, M. de Witte.
Interior, M. Sipiaguine.

Public Instruction, M. Bogolepoff.
Public Works, Prince Khilkoff.

War, General Kouropatkin.
Navy, Vice-Admiral Tyrtoff.

Justice, M. Muravieff.
Agriculture and Crown Domains, M. Vermoloff.

Ambassador to France, Prince Urusoff; *Germany*, Count Osten-Sacken; *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, Baron Graevenitz.

2nd Secretaries, N. Gourko; E. Demidoff, Prince de San Donato.

Attaché, H. S. H. Prince Radziwill.
Military Attaché, Colonel Yermoloff.

Naval Attaché, Captain Jean Ouspensky.
Consul-General, Baron Ungern Sternberg, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

Agent of Ministry of Finances, M. de Tatischeff.
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 1867 included also a large section of North America. The empire comprises:

European Russia:—	English Square Miles.	Population in 1897.
Russia Proper (50 Provs.)	1,187,043	94,188,750
Poland (10 Provs.)	49,143	9,442,590
Finland (Grand Duchy)	144,211	2,527,801
<i>Asiatic Russia:—</i>		
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), Vilna (160,000), Saratov (133,000), Kazan (131,000), Ekaterinoslav (121,000), Rostoff (119,000), Astrakhan (113,000), Tula (111,000), and Kishineff (103,000); whilst Nijni Novgorod, Nikolaieff, Samara and Minsk have populations between 90,000 and 95,000. In Asiatic Russia the Caucasus contains two towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, Tiflis (160,000), and Baku (112,000); Turkestan contains five large towns, Tashkend (156,000), Namangan, Samarcand and Andijan; in Siberia, Tomsk, Iskutsk, and Ekaterinburg have each about 50,000 inhabitants. Nijni Novgorod, though small, is a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and has annually the largest fair in the world. 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 mainly of an immense plain; the Valdai hills in the west rise only to about 1,000 ft., and the Lublin hills in the south-west to about 1,500 ft., on the right bank of lake Imandra, in the Kola peninsula, is an elevation of 3,300 ft., the Timanski range in the province of Archangel to about 3,000 ft., and Mount Lujaur-Ort in Finland rises to about 3,400 ft. In the Crimea and Caucasus various heights are over 4,500 ft., and the Obdorsk and Ural mountains, which form the border-land between Europe and Asia, rise in many places to between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. In Siberia the principal ranges are the Altai, Sayansk, Baikal, Yablonoi and Verkhoian mountains, with a volcanic chain in Kamchatka. In Russian Turkestan are portions of the Thian Shan range, and in Bokhara are the Pamirs, the "Roof of the World," and in all these ranges are heights of over 5,000 ft. 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. The river Amur, dividing Manchuria from Eastern Siberia, is navigable from its mouth to Chita, in the Trans-baikal province by shallow draught steamers, and is of importance, together with the Trans-Siberian Railway, in spreading Russian influence in the outlying portions of the Chinese Empire.

A great portion of Russian territory is unfit for cultivation; in the north the tundras are almost constantly frozen, but in a short summer provide good pasture, and certain berries fit for human food; in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe; whilst some of the interior provinces (to the extent of about 460,000,000 acres), and nearly

the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests, in which the fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple and ash predominate. The country between the Baltic and Black Sea, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. The chief cereal raised is wheat, of which Russia is the second largest grower in Europe, the triennial average harvest in the period 1896-8 being about 200,250,000 bushels; other cereals are 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 Obdorsk and Ural Mountains (forming the boundary land between Europe and Asia), contain very great mineral riches, and, with the Altai range, 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, and apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper).

The principal ports are Petersburg, the naval depot and fortress Kronstadt, Narva, Riga, Libau, Pernau and Windau (Baltic), Uleaborg (gulf of Bothnia), Revel, Helsingfors and Wiborg (gulf of Finland), Archangel and Onega (White Sea), Odessa, Nicolaieff, Sevastopol and Batoum (Black Sea), Taganrog, Mariupol, Rostoff and Kerch (Sea of Azov), Astrakhan, Derbent and Baku (Caspian Sea), and Okhotsk, Nicolaieffsk, Vladivostok, and Petrapaulovsk in Kamtchetka (Pacific); whilst the Chinese possessions of Port Arthur and Talienwan (gulf of Pechili) have been occupied by the Russian government in accordance with the Russo-Chinese treaty of 17 March, 1893.

With metallurgical and engineering factories, Russia possesses many extensive manufacturing establishments for weaving, tanning, fur-dressing, &c. Linen is largely manufactured by hand-looms, the chief operations consisting in spinning and weaving flax and hemp. Woollen and worsted stuffs, fine cloths, and mixed fabrics are also produced. The industrial production increased in the 21 years 1877-1897 from 541,000,000 roubles to 1,816,000,000 roubles; the output of coal from 1,774,193 tons in 1877 to 12,032,238 tons in 1898; pig-iron from 370,957 tons (1877) to 2,161,291 tons (1898); steel from 43,387 tons (1877) to 1,451,612 tons (1893). 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 exports in 1899 to the United Kingdom amounted to £18,711,168, the chief articles being:—

Butter.....	£685,493	Flax and tow....	£1,912,551
Corn, wheat.....	840,789	Hemp.....	228,754
" oats.....	1,261,856	Oil-seed cake....	625,576
" barley....	3,161,347	Petroleum.....	1,038,986
" maize.....	575,480	Seeds linseed, &c.)	716,573
Bristles.....	213,995	Wool, hewn orsawn	4,358,803
Eggs.....	1,183,031	Wool, &c.....	673,844

The chief articles of import into Russia from the United Kingdom in 1899 were:—

Coals, &c.	£1,951,269	Implements & tools	£199,517
Chemical products	129,370	Machinery	3,564,667
Cotton yarn and manufactures ..	391,525	Metals, all kinds ..	3,223,200
Herrings	347,959	Wool, yarn and manufactures ..	744,620

The ARMY contains on a peace footing over 860,000 men, with 3,400 guns; on a war footing it is capable of being raised to about 3,400,000 men with 3,500 guns, not including the last reserves.

The NAVY (for which an estimated expenditure of £9,303,749 was allowed for 1900 consisted in December 1900 of 6 first-class battleships (with 7 *building*), 10 second-class and 1 third-class battleships, 16 coast defence ships, 5 first-class cruisers (with 10 *building*), 7 second-class and 2 third-class cruisers (with 1 *building*), 9 torpedo gunboats, 21 T. B. D. (with 22 *building*), and 81 first-class torpedo boats (with 4 *building*).

RAILWAYS, &c.—The total length of lines open for traffic in May, 1900, was about 41,400 miles, with about 8,000 miles under construction. In Asiatic Russia *The Siberian Railway* was commenced in 1891 to connect Vladivostok with the Russo-Siberian frontier (Ekaterinberg), a distance of about 4,000 miles; Irkutsk, on the west of Lake Baikal (and about 3,830 miles from St. Petersburg), was reached in March 1899, and the line was opened as far as Chita in December, 1899, whence it will proceed through the Transbaikalian province (Zabaikalskaya) and the maritime province of Amur to its final destination, Peking, *v.d. Vladivostok*. A section from Vladivostok to Khabarovka is complete, thus shortening the distance to be traversed by over 500 miles. A line is projected, but not yet officially sanctioned, from Omsk to join at Taskend with *The Trans-Caspian Railway* from Peti to Baku, on the western side of the lake, and on the eastern side from Krasnovodsk, *via* Merv and Bokhara to Taskend, whence branches run to Khokand and Andijan, another branch running from Merv to Kushk, or about 80 miles east of Herat. With the idea of further opening up communications in Southern Russia, a scheme has been projected for a canal between the Baltic and Black Sea. In the budget for 1899, the whole of the extraordinary expenditure of 109,973,433 roubles (£12,825,820) was devoted to railway development.

There were (1895) 7,887 post-offices, carrying 30,667,422 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there were (1897) 5,063 offices, with 90,383 miles of line.

The sea-going commercial marine consisted in 1898 of 2,143 sailing vessels and 657 steamers, with a total tonnage of 554,141: the ocean shipping of the Russian Empire is comparatively insignificant, but the internal (lake and river) shipping is considerable.

	1898.	1899.
*Revenue (*roubles)	1,571,732,645	1,596,745,680
Ordinary ..	1,452,659,233	1,593,745,680
Extraordinary ..	109,073,413	3,000,000
*Expenditure ..	1,571,732,645	1,757,387,103
Ordinary ..	1,456,190,263	1,564,441,679
Extraordinary ..	115,542,383	192,945,424
Cash Reserve ..	115,000,000	160,641,423
Imports (1897 & 8),	598,520,000	562,020,000
Exports (1897 & 8),	704,222,000	709,934,000
Imports from U.K. ...	£14,137,208	£16,138,580
Exports to U.K.	19,489,514	18,711,168

* M. de Witte's budget proposals, 1 (12) Jan. 1900: a gold rouble is exchanged at 3s. 2d., and in the above figures the paper rouble is taken at 95s. 0d. to the £.

Debt, 1895	(roubles)	2,128,826,100
Gold (3 to 5 per cent.)	"	59,995,685
Paper (3 to 6 per cent.)	"	621,281,634
Paper no interest).....		
Total		£711,497,000

THE GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.

Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.

Governor General, Lt.-Gen., N. Bobrikov.

Secretary of State, Actual Privy Councillor, V. de Plehve (acting).

A Grand Duchy on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of about 2,595,000 in 1898, of whom about 2,230,000 are Finns, 350,000 Swedes, 12,000 Russians, 2,000 Germans and 1,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,400 students. Swedish is the language of the upper classes. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes; but there are not sufficient cereals for home consumption, and large quantities are imported from Russia and Germany. 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, ship-building, saw mills, and other branches of industry are carried on with success. The forests are a great source of wealth, and immense quantities of timber are prepared for export. The exports include timber, wood-pulp, butter, textile fabrics, paper, and iron. There are 1,652 miles of railway; and (1898) a marine of 2,298 vessels, of 324,344 tons.

Finland is a constitutional monarchy of a somewhat antiquated type. The Diet consists of four estates:—nobles, clergy, burghesses, and peasants, and is convoked triennially, and the country is chiefly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, of 22 members. There are 9 battalions of Finnish Rifles, mustering 5,600 men, and one regiment of dragoons 900 strong, with a reserve of 30,000. The revenue in 1898 was £4,209,097, and the expenditure £3,665,916: the debt amounts to £4,508,000 (1899). The imports in 1898 were £9,481,740, and the exports £7,200,626. The capital is Helsingfors, population 86,000 (including Russian garrison).

CAPITAL OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, St. Petersburg. Population, 1,267,023.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt.

Hon. Sir Charles S. Scott, C.C.B., C.O.M.G. £7,800

Secretary of Embassy, Hon. Charles

Hardinge, C.B. 900

Milit. Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. E. de la Poer

Beresford .. 800

2nd Secretaries, Charles L. des Graz 535

" R. W. Graham 345

Attaché, Hon. R. C. Lindsay

Hon. Attaché, P. W. de Bathe

Consul-General, John Michell..... 1,000

Vice-Consul, J. Whishaw

Abo—Vice-Consul,

Archangel—Vice-Consul, Sir C. Wolseley

Bart.

Rjörneborg—Vice-Consul,

Borja—Consular Agent,

Cronstadt—Vice-Consul, A. Fishwick

<i>Fredrickshamn</i> —Vice-Cons., A. Alquist.	
<i>Gamla Karl-by</i> —Vice-Consul,	
<i>Hango</i> —Vice-Consul,	
<i>Helsingfors</i> —Consul, C. J. Cooke	£400
<i>Kemi</i> —Vice-Consul,	
<i>Kotka</i> —Vice-Consul,	
<i>Lovisa</i> —Vice-Consul,	
<i>Moscow</i> —Consul,	
<i>Comm. real Agent</i> , H. A. Cooke	500
<i>Narva</i> —Vice-Consul, Edward Siricius	..
<i>Nicolaistadt</i> —Vice-Consul, George Bucht	
<i>Revel</i> —Vice-C., Baron E. G. de Soucanton	
<i>Uleaborg</i> —Vice-Consul, B. Blunt	.....
<i>Wiborg</i> —Vice-Consul,	
<i>Batoum</i> —Cons., Patrick Wm. Joseph Stevens	700
<i>Baku</i> , Vice-Consul, D. Forbes	.....
<i>Novorossisk</i> —Vice-Consul, T. Sterne	.....
<i>Poti</i> —Vice-Consul, John Pavoni (acting)	
<i>Odessa</i> —Cons.-Gen., Lieut. Chas. S. Smith, R.N.	900
Vice-Consul,	300
<i>Eupatoria</i> —Consular Agent, Chas. Martin.	
<i>Kieff</i> —Consul, Harry Paton Smith	..
<i>Nicolatjeff</i> —V.-C., A. W. W. Woodhouse	400
<i>Sebastopol</i> —Vice-C., H. G. Mackle	400
<i>The dosia</i> —Vice-Consul, William Rees	..
<i>Riga</i> —Consul, Arthur Woodhouse	650
Vice-Consul, William Breslau	.....
<i>Libau</i> —Vice-Consul C. J. Hill	.....
<i>Pernau</i> —Vice-Consul, J. E. Cattley	.....
<i>Windau</i> —Vice-Consul, Carl Schenck	.....
<i>Taganrog</i> —Consul, H. W. Hunt	600
Vice-Consul, W. H. Hunt.	
<i>Berdiansk</i> —Vice-Consul, H. R. Lowe	.....
<i>Genichesk</i> —Cons. Agent, P. G. Costalá.	
<i>Kertch</i> —Vice-Consul, J. O. Wardrop	400
<i>Mariupol</i> —Vice-Consul, W. S. Walton	450
<i>Rostov</i> —Vice-Consul, W. R. Martin.	
<i>Warsaw</i> —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.

SALVADOR (REPUBLIC OF).

President, Gen. Tomas Regalado, 14 Nov., 1898
 Foreign Affairs, Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.
 Public Instruction, Dr. José Presentacion Trigueros.
 War and Marine, Gen. Fernando Figuero.
 Finance, Dr. Fidel A. Norroa.
 Interior, Dr. Tomas G. Palomo.

Consul-General, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.
 Consul, Manuel de Montis.

Salvador 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 800,000. It has four ports, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and El Triunfo. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. *A railway 34½ miles in length connects Acajutla with Ateos, 21 miles from the capital, and has been extended to Sta. Ana, the coffee centre. Another line is approaching completion 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; only to be destroyed by a hurricane at the end of the year. Earthquakes are frequent and the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873; but the building-construction is being modified to resist destruction.

Revenue, 1897	£584,613
Expenditure, 1897	690,875
Imports, 1897	349,654
Exports, 1897	753,850
Internal Public Debt, 1899	\$8,650,000
*External Public Debt, 1900	nil.
Imports from U.K., 1899, £188,579; exports,	97,650
CHIEF TOWN, San Salvador. Pop. circ. 37,000.	
<i>British Minister</i> , G. F. B. Jenner (Guatemala).	
Consul, Walter E. Coldwell	.....
Vice-Consul, W. Gibson	.....
<i>Acajutla</i> —V.-Cons. (vacant).	
<i>San Miguel and La Union</i> —V.-Cons. (Vacant).	
Salvador is 5,700 miles London; transit 33 days.	
Telegrams, Libertad 3s. 6d.; other places 3s. 9d.	

SAMOA (NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS).

[See U.S.A. (p. 606) and Germany (p. 579).]

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 honorary ranks and titles are bestowed on foreigners 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.

British Consul, Maj. W. P. Chapman (Florence).

SERVIA.

King, Alexander (Obrenovitch), b. (2) 14 August, 1876; succeeded his father, King Milan (who abdicated), 6 March, 1889. Took royal authority into his own hands (1st) 13th April, 1893; *triumph* 23 July, 1900, Madame Draga, *nee* Lougnevica.

Premier & Foreign Affairs, Alexa S. Tovanovitch (July, 1900).

Interior, Lasa Popovitch.

Public Works, Andra Tovanovitch.

Finance, Dr. Mika Popovitch.

Justice, Nastas A. tonovitch.

Public Instruction, Paole Marinkovitch.

War, Miloch Vassitch.

Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen. in London, M. S. M. Losnitch, 7 Phillimore Gardens, W
Consul-General in London, H. W. Christmas, 9 Southampton Street, 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

* The external debt was extinguished in 1899 by a Financial Syndicate who also purchased the railway and obtained a concession to complete it as far as the capital.

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 (1899) included 169,928 horses, 915,428 cattle, 3,620,197 sheep and goats, and 904,446 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, 1897, £259,259; 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 19,000 men, with 186 field guns. On a war footing it includes a *field force* of 73,000 rifles and 4,000 sabres with 276 field guns; a first *ban* of 55,000 rifles and 1,000 sabres, a second *ban* of 35,000 rifles and 500 sabres and *deposits* with 2,000 rifles, 500 sabres, and 32 field guns: the total of the war footing is therefore 165,000 rifles, 6,000 sabres and 308 field guns. 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, 1899 (estimated)	£2,752,980
Expenditure, 1899	2,752,902
Public debt, 1899	16,676,512
Total imports, 1898	£1,644,076
Total exports, 1898	2,279,659
Imports from United Kingdom, 1898...	153,463

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1899, 60,000.
Brit. Minister, Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart. £1,800
Consul, Ranald D. G. Macdonald..... 400

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days. Telegrams, per word, 4d.

SIAM. (See p. 486.)

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

(*French Possession*; see p. 573.)

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.

Premier and Foreign Affairs, General Azcarraga.

Interior, Señor Ugar e.

Justice, Conde de Torreanaz.

War, General Linars.

Marine, Señor Ramos Izquierdo.

Public Works, Marques de Sanchez Toca.

Finance, Señor Allendesalazar.

Ambassador in London, Duque de Mandas,

1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Sec. of Embassy, Don Pedro Joves.

2nd Secretary, Don Alejandro Padilla.

Attachés, Felix Vazquez de Zafra, O. Heeren,

J. Perez del Pulgar, T. Parlade.

Military Attaché, Major José de Manzano.

Naval Attaché, Captain Jon M. Diaz.

Consul-Gen., Don Ernest Merlé, 20 Mark Lane.

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 1899 were:—

Copper	£1,240,542	Olive Oil	£143,644
Cork	110,820	Quicksilver	369,296
Oranges	1,919,035	Esparto, &c.	290,192
Iron ore	4,598,635	Others	288,563
Lead	1,452,174	Silver ore	125,652
Raisins	459,241	Wine	773,138

And the chief imports from the United Kingdom:—

Coal and coke	£1,090,945	Manure	£540,894
Cotton manufactures	234,539	Metals, all sorts	373,493
Machinery, all sorts	496,454	Wool, &c.	359,014

The army is raised by conscription, but exemption may be purchased; and the terms of service are three years with the colours, 3 years with the first and 6 years with the second reserve. On peace footing it consists of 3 annual contingents of 40,000 or 120,000 men in all. On a war footing it consists of 12 annual contingents or 480,000 men. The colonial forces, which, including militia, numbered about 250,000, have been almost entirely disbanded. The Navy was almost entirely destroyed during the war of 1897 with the U.S.A., and there now remain one battleship, the *Pelayo* (built in 1887), and a few small craft.

During 1899, 18,926 vessels (tonnage 14,630,115) entered, and 17,418 (tonnage 15,265,103) 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 17,628 miles of telegraph.

Finance.—Owing to the Estimates for the financial year 1899-1900 failing to be voted within the legal time, the Estimates for 1898-99, with certain modifications, were decreed to remain in force for a further year or until a new law should be passed. By law of 28 Nov., 1899, the financial year was fixed to begin on 1 Jan., ending on 31 Dec. The budget for the financial year 1900 was passed on 31 March, 1900, and came into force on the following day.

	1899-1900.	1900.
Revenue (Budget)	£33,912,675	£35,439,928
Expenditure (Budget)	35,335,964	36,216,073
National debt, Jan. 1, 1898:		
Spanish	£304,106,700	
Cuban	57,655,000	
Philippine	7,884,000	
	£369,645,700	

Interest on debts, 1898	19,627,946
	1898
	1899

Total imports	£24,125,123	£37,461,455
Total exports	32,571,507	23,995,150
Imports from U. K.	3,503,728	5,619,232
Exports to U. K.	13,183,258	14,572,954

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population, including suburbs (1887), 508,405.

British Ambassador, Sir H. Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.	£5,500
Sec. of Embassy, C. F. Frederick Adam	700
Military Attaché, Maj. Wm. Lewis White	800
2nd Secretary, Percy Wyndham	375
Commercial Attaché, H. W. B. Harrison	725
3rd Secretary (acting), W. E. O'Reilly	
Attaché, W. M. Clive	
Vice-Consul, Arthur Jackson	
Chaplain, Rev. F. Bullock-Webster	200
Barcelona—Consul, J. F. Roberts	600
" Vice-Consul, Frederick Witty.	
Alicante—V.-Cons., Jasper W. Cumming	
Burriana—Vice-Cons., E. Harker	
Denia—Vice-Consul, Joseph R. Morand	
Gandia, &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 Cerdà	
Port Mahon—V.-Cons., B. Escudero	
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, T. Robinson	
Valencia—Vice-Consul, A. F. Ivens	
Villanueva—V.-Consul, John Webb Witty	

Bilbao—Consul, C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.	£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. Vequeray	600
" Vice-Consul, E. H. Andrewes.	
Algeciras—Vice-Consul, Capt. C. F. Cromie	450
" <i>raoba</i> —Vice-Consul, Richard E. Carr	
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Edgar L. Ricketts	
Jerez—Vice-Consul, W. J. Buck	
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 Villagarcia—Vice-Consul,	
Reginald Walker	
" Corcubion—Vice-Cons., Manuel Pomiano	
" Ferrol—Vice-Consul, Emilio Anton	
" Gijon—Vice-Consul, William Penlington	
" Marín (Ponte Vedra)—Vice-Consul, José	
Acuna y Santos	
" Vigo—Vice-Consul, M. Barcena y Franco	
" Vivero—Vice-Consul, Joaquin Muñoz	
Fernando Po—Cons., Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.	
" Cons. Agent, J. E. Gibney.	
Malaga—Consul, Alexander Finn	600
" Vice-Consul, Charles Cowan	
" 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 Pecket	
" Granada—Vice-Cons., C. E. S. Davenport	
" Linares—Vice-Consul, John M. Power	
" Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado	
" Mazarrón—Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearse	
" Motril—Cons. Agent, A. de Villar	
Teneriffe—Consul, John E. Croker	500
" Vice-Consul, R. C. Griffiths	
" La Palma—Vice-Consul, Manuel Yanes	
" Las Palmas—Vice-Consul, Peter Swanston	
" Orotava—Vice-Consul, Peter S. Reid	
" Puerto de la Luz—Consular Agent, A. H.	
Baylis	
" Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, about 36 hours.	
" Telegrams, per word, 3½d. and <i>via</i> Marseilles 5½d.	

SPANISH OVER-SEA POSSESSIONS.
(See also p. 616)

The over-sea possessions now consist of the following, which are administered as if part of Continental Spain, the head quarters of the local administration being Teneriffe, in the Canary islands:

In the Gulf of Guinea, the island of FERNANDO PO, and ANNOBOW, CORISO and ELOYB islands off the coast of French Congo. In 1891 Spain relinquished her claim to Coriso Bay, retaining, however, CAPE SAN JUAN and the right of navigation over the rivers Benito and Muni. In 1900, by a treaty concluded with France and Spain, the district bounded on the north by the German colony of the Cameroons, on the east by the Muni river, was recognised as Spanish. In the same year the Spanish Protectorate was recognised over the district between Capes Bojador and Blanco. To the north-west are the CANARY ISLES (area about 3,000 square miles, population 300,000), the capital being Teneriffe. In Morocco are several "Presidios"; IFRA near

Cape Non, TEJUAN and CEUTA (30 square miles, population 16,000) opposite Gibraltar, and the coast towns of Gomera, Alhucemas, Melilla, and the Zaffarin Islands. The total area of these possessions is about 244,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 135,000.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II., born 21 January, 1819; *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).

His Apparent, Oscar Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Wermland, Crown Prince, b. 16 June, 1858; *m.* 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, d. u. of Grand Duke of Baden, born 7 August, 1862.

Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count Carl Lewenhaupt, 52 Pont Street, S. W.

Secretary of Legation, Baron Ch. E. Ramel.

Consul-General, D. Danielsson, 24 Great Winchester-Street, E. C.

The Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, now united under one sovereign, embrace between them the entire north-western peninsula of Europe, 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. The total area is 299,377 square miles, and the population numbered 7,290,402 in December, 1899. (Sweden, 5,097,402; Norway, 2,193,000.)

British Minister, Hon. Sir Francis J. Pakenham, K. O. M. G. (Stockholm)..... £3,000

Sec. of Legation, H. G. O. Bax-Inneside... 500

2nd Secretary (acting) Lord Clandeboye.

Chaplain, Rev. Edward Shepherd, M. A....

I. SWEDEN.

Prime Minister, Baron F. W. von Otter.

Foreign Affairs, C. H. T. A. Lagerheim.

Justice, P. S. L. Annerstedt.

Navy, G. Dyrssen.

Interior, J. E. von Krusenstjerna.

Instruction, N. C. A. Claëson.

Finance, Count H. H. Wachtmeister.

War, J. J. Crusebjörn.

Ministers sans portefeuille, S. H. Wikblad | K. S. Husberg.

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, 31 Dec. 1899, of 5,097,402, nearly all of whom are Protestants, and for the most part well educated. About 57 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 277,000 being owners, and 49,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. 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 Gellivare, to Lulea, *i.e.*, about 130 English miles. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, 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 domestic exports to Great Britain in 1897 were butter, iron, paper and paper-making materials, and timber; and the chief domestic imports from Great Britain in 1897 were coal, metals, wool and woollen manufactures.

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 6,709 miles in length (of which 2,288 are the property of the State) were open at the end of 1899; and 5,470 miles of telegraph (exclusive of 3,579 railway telegraph), 178 stations, and 1,204 railway telegraph stations. There were at the same date 89,109 miles of telephone wires.

The field army of Sweden numbers 40,412 officers and men, with 240 guns and 6,891 horses; the militia and Landsturm, 450,000 more. The navy consists of 65 steamers (314 guns), 19 being ironclads, with 6 sailing vessels. The officers and men of the navy number about 5,000, with a reserve of 173 officers, and about 20,000 men.

	1900.	1901.
Revenue (Budget)	£7,590,958	£8,022,081
Expenditure (Budget) ...	7,560,958	8,022,081
*Debt (1 Jan.)	15,624,525	17,482,881
Imports (1898-99)	25,068,797	27,795,737
Exports (1898-99) ...	13,992,795	19,723,831
Imports from U. K.		
(1898-99)	7,662,138	8,511,185
Exports to U. K. (1898-99)	8,185,515	8,656,295

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Population (1898), 295,789

Consul, A. S. MacGregor

Vice-Consul, C. A. E. Bolinder..... £600

Borgholm—Cons. Agent, G. E. Ericksson

Calmar—V.-Con., John Jeanson

Geffe—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick

Gotland—Vice-Consul, Edward Cramér

Hermösand—V.-Con., Paul Burchardt ...

Huddiksväl—V.-Con., O. W. Wallberg ...

Lulea—Vice-Consul, A. J. Westerberg ...

Norrköping—Vice-Consul, Gustaf Fredrik August Enhörning

N. Köp ng, V.-Con., A. Helander.....

Oland—Vice-Consul, Capt. Svarthe Olivier

Theodor Matthiesen

Ornsköldsvisk Vice-Consul, Henric Ohngren

Oscarshamn—Vice-Consul, O. Wingren...

Skelleftea—V.-Con. Carl Aberg

Söderhamn—Vice Cons., J. P. Myhre.....

Sundsväl—V.-Cons., Carl Emil Bredenberg

Umea—Vice-Consul, Wilhelm Glas.....

Westervik—Vice-Con. Johan C. Tenger..

Gottenburg—Consul, John Duff

" *Vice-Consul*, Richard Duff

Carlscrona—V.-Con., Adolf Palander ...

Halmstad—V.-Con., T. Schöle

Helsingborg—V.-Cons., Carl Westrup ...

* Expended in the construction of railways.

Landskrona—V.-Cons., Fred. E. Neess ...
 Malmö—V.-Cons., P. M. Klensburg
 Marstrand—V.-Cons., C. A. Christenson.
 Strömstad—Vice-Consul, Wilhelm Theo-
 dor Lundgren
 Uddevalla and Lys kil—Vice-Consul,
 William Franklin Thorburn
 Warberg—V.-C. C. R. T. Jobson
 Ystad—V.-Cons., Emil A. Borg
 Stockholm, 1,132 miles. transit, 2 days.
 Telegrams, per word, 3½d.

II. NORWAY.

Council of State at Christiania.

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of
 State and Chief of the Department of the In-
 terior, Johannes Wilhelm Christian Steen.
 Public Works, Jørgen Gundersen Løvland.
 Public accounts and Agriculture, Woldem Konow.
 Defence, Lt.-Col. Hans Georg. Jacob Stang.
 Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction,
 Wilhelm Andreas Wexelsen.
 Justice and Police, Ole Anton Qvam.
 Finance and Customs, Søren Tobias Aarstad.
 State Secretary, H. Lehmann.
 Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.
 Minister of State, Otto Albert Blehr; Ministers,
 Elias Sunder, Captain-Commodore Christian
 Sparre.
 General Secretary, H. Schlytter.

Norway, an independent kingdom, since 1814
 united with Sweden under the same King of the
 House of Bernadotte (the fundamental law of the
 17th of May (4th of November), 1814, the Act of
 Union with Sweden of the 6th of August, 1815).
 The Parliament of 114 members is called the "Stor-
 thing," 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, oramts, and comprises an
 area of 124,500 sq. miles, with a population (1899)
 of 2,193,000. The coast-line is extensive, deeply in-
 dented 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 pork. The fisheries give em-
 ployment 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 £2,588,711
 in 1899. 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 produce of the forests
 were valued at £3,264,703 in 1899, the value of wood-
 pulp alone being £1,007,550. 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, minerals, ice, condensed milk, mar-
 garine, butter, cattle, &c. The principal domestic
 exports from Norway to the United Kingdom in

1899 were paper and paper-making materials and
 timber; and the principal domestic imports from
 the United Kingdom in 1899 were coal, steam-
 ships, Manchester goods, metals, and woollens.

The navy consists of 4 ironclads, 4 coast defence
 ships, 3 cruisers, 33 torpedo vessels, and 11 gun-
 boats, with 5,150 officers and men. The mercantile
 marine, 31 Dec., 1899, consisted of 6,825 vessels, of
 1,534,934 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 3,000, with a Landvaern and Landsturm
 of 50,800. Military service is obligatory and per-
 sonal after the completion of the twenty-third
 year. The period of service is six years in the line,
 six years in the "landvaern," and four years in
 the "landsturm." The debt was incurred chiefly
 in the construction of railways (1,119 miles open).
 The length of telegraphs belonging to the State in
 January, 1900, was 7,033 miles.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Revenue (Estimated) ...	£3,931,926	* £3,330,380
Expenditure (") ...	4,768,473	* 4,320,307
Public debt ...	10,938,032	12,725,046
Total imports (1898-99) ..	15,428,360	17,097,162
Total exports (1898-99) ..	8,774,725	8,776,817
Imports from U. K. (1898-9)	4,463,073	4,875,457
Exports to U. K. (1898-9)	3,650,016	3,661,564

CAPITAL, Christiania. Population (1900), 226,423.

Consul-Gen., Hon. Chas. Saunders Dundas £900
 Vice-Consul, Edward F. Gray 200
 Arendal—Vice-Consul, Morten Kallevig ..
 Bergen—V.-Consul, Albert N. Gran
 Bodö—Vice-Consul, Nils Falck
 Christiansand—Vice-Consul, Ferdinand
 Reinhardt
 Christiansund—V.-Con., Gram Pærelius
 Drammen—Vice-Consul, Anders Sveaas ..
 Egersund—Vice-Consul, O. M. Puatervold
 Farsund—Vice-Consul, Peter I. Sundt ...
 Flekkefjord—Vice-Consul, J. P. M. Eyde
 Fredericksstad—V.-C., W. Klein
 Frederickstad—V.-C., Carsten Thies
 Hammerfest—V.-C., George Robertson...
 Havgensund—Vice-Cons., Johan Jacobsen
 Kragerø—Vice-Consul, Tom Parker
 Laurvik—Vice-Cons., Frederick Dahm ...
 Lofoten—Vice-Cons., Henry J. Church ...
 Mandal—Vice-Cons., Tønnes F. Andersen
 Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahl
 Mosjøen—Vice-Consul, Erik Bathen
 Moss—Vice-Consul, Jørgen H. Vogt
 Namsos—V.-Con., Johan Sommerschild
 Porsgrund.—V.-C., James Franklin
 Risør—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne
 Stavanger—Vice-Consul, Eric Berentsen
 Tromsø—Vice-Consul, J. H. Gjøver
 Trondhjem—V.-Con. Francis Kjeldsberg
 Vadsø—V.-C., Bernhard Akermann
 Vardø—V.-C., Karl J. Schelderup
 Holmbæe

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.
 Telegrams, per word, 3d.

SWITZERLAND, REPUBLIC OF.

+President (1900), W. Hauser £540
 Vice-President (1900), E. Benner.
 Minister for Foreign Affairs, The President.

■ For the nine months ending 31 March, 1900; the
 estimates for the year ending 31 March, 1901, are
 £4,489,028 for Revenue and £5,486,843 for Expenditure.

† The President is elected on Dec. 21 of each year, and
 remains in office until the same day of the ensuing year;
 he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

Commerce, Industry, &c., A. Deucher.
 Pres. of National Council, B. Geilinger.
 Pres. of Council of States, A. Robert.
 Federal Chancellor, G. Ringier.
 Federal Tribunal (Lausanne), 14 members and 9
 representatives, President, Dr. E. Rott.
 Director, International Posts, E. Ruffy.
 Direc., International Telegraphs, Emil Frey.
 International Industry & Fine Arts, Henri Morel.
 Director Internat. Railway Offices, L. Forrer.
 Director-General of Posts, Henri Lutz.
 " of Telegraphs, Conrad Fehr.
 Department of War, Colonel Müller.
 Interior, W. Ruchet.
 Justice, E. Brenner.

Minister in London, Charles Daniel Bourcart, 52,
 Lexham Gardens, W.

The Helvetia of the Romans, ■ 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 ■ war footing,
 including landwehr, consists of 209,603 men—
 staff 1,035, infantry 160,966, cavalry 6,048, artil-
 lery 29,597, engineers 7,357, others 4,600. To
 this number must be added the landsturm, or
 final reserve, of 276,161 more.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament,
 consisting of two Chambers, ■ 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, pre-
 sided over by the President of the Confederation.
 The President has ■ 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 ■■ canton
 may be elected member of the Federal Council.

	1897.	1898.
Public revenue	£3,662,261	£3,811,098
Public expenditure	3,492,594	3,764,358
National debt, 1895	2,987,600	
Imports (1897-8 and 1898-9)	42,231,405	42,612,208
Exports (1897-8 and 1898-9)	28,938,333	28,954,049
Imports from U.K. (1898-9)	2,161,720	2,033,351
Exports to U.K. (1898-9)	5,842,840	5,928,162
Federal Reserve, 1896	2,436,433	...

CAPITAL, Berne. Population, 1896, 48,782.
 British Minister, Frederick R. St. John £1,450
 2nd Sec., H. C. Lowther 450
 Chaplain, Rev. J. R. Dutton Thompson
 Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt
 Geneva—Consul, Sir George Philippo
 " Vice-Consul, Lewis Stein
 Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland
 Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and
 Italian speaking Cantons), Henry Angst ..
 " Vice-Consul & Commercial Agent,
 John C. Milligan 300
 Lucerne—Vice-Consul, L. Falck
 Berne, transit, 22 hours. Telegrams, per
 word, 3d.

TIBET (see p. 483).

TONQUIN (see p. 489).

TRIPOLI.

Governor-Gen., Hafiz Mehmet Pasha, appoint d
 July, 1900.

A Vilayet, or province of the Ottoman Empire,
 on the northern coast of Africa, and the most
 easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the
 frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance
 of about 900 miles, and inland to the south a distance
 of about 800 miles. Formerly (1713-1835) it was
 under a native (Karamanly) dynasty, and passed
 under direct Turkish control in 1835. It com-
 prises the four sub-provinces or Mutessarificks
 of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Sharb, Fezzan, and
 Benghazi or Cyrenaica, the latter being under the
 direct government of Constantinople since 1875.
 It has an area of 410,000 square miles, and a
 population of 800,000. 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 ■ poll-tax, regulated according to the
 wealth of each individual, and by tithes. Barley,
 dates, olives, oranges, lemons and vegetables are
 produced, and the principal imports are metals,
 British and other European manufactures, tea,
 beads, wines and spirits, besides a number of
 articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the
 Western Soudan, whither caravans proceed
 regularly from Tripoli. The principal articles
 of export are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins,
 sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle and horses.
 The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, i.e., at Cyrene,
 Ptolemais, and Apollonia are interesting to ex-
 plorers as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is
 close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli;
 agricultural colonies of Cretan Moslem refugees
 are being formed in the neighbourhood. The
 town of Benghazi has a population of about
 15,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and
 ■ 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, 1898	£385,400
Total exports, 1898	401,500
Imports from U. K., 1898	224,704
Exports to U. K., 1898	234,231

CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 40,000.

Consul-General, Thomas S. Jago	£800
Vice-Consul, Alfred Dickson	350
Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi	
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate	
Benghazi—Consul, Justin C. W. Alvarez	500
Derna—Cons. Agent, G. Farrugia	
Telegrams, per word, 8½d.	

TUNIS.

(French Protectorate.)

Bey, H.H. Sidi Ali Pasha; born, 1817; suc. 23 October, 1882.

Heir Presumptive,

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 princess 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 250,000 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, mantles, fez caps, burnouses, 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	5,656,750
Total Imports, 1894	1,676,909
Total Exports, 1894	1,477,310
Domestic imports from U. K., 1899	224,704
Total exports to the U. K., 1899	205,182

Consul General, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B. 900
V.-Cons., G. C. Lascelles..... 150

R. Schembri

Hon. Physician Dr. Ettore Camilleri.

Bizerta—Vice-Consul, Hon. Terence Bourke

Gabes—Cons. Agent, F. Calleja.....

Genéba—Cons. Agent, Joseph Pariente

Mehdiah—Cons. Agent, G. Violante

Monastir—Cons. Agent,

Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi.....

Susa—Vice-Consul, William Galea

Tunis, 1,350 miles. Telegrams, per word, 3d.

TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

Sultan, Abdul Hamid II., b. ■ 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. (Khardjic-Naziri), Tewfik Pacha.

Interior, Memdough Pacha.

Finance, Reshad Pacha.

Justice, Abdurrahman Pacha.

Public Instruction, Zuhdi Pacha.

Marine, Hassan Pacha.

War, Riza Pacha.

Public Works, Zihni Pacha.

Pious Foundations (Etekafs), Ghalib Pacha.

President of Council of State, Said Pacha.

Mines and Forests, Selim Pacha Melhamé.

Police, Shefik Bey,

Turkish Ambassador to France, Salih Munir Bey;

Russia, Husni Pacha; Germany, Tewfik Pacha;

Austria-H., Mahmoud Nedim Bey; Italy,

Mehemed Reshid Bey; U.S.A., Chikib Bey.

Ambassador in London, Costaki Anthopoulos Pacha, 1 Bryanston Square, W.

Councillor of Embassy, Abdul Hath Hamid Bey.

1st Secs., Edhem Bey; Taid Ibrahim Bey.

2nd do., Abdul Hak Hussein Bey.

3rd do., Raghib Raif Bey.

Imam, Mehmed Redjaj Effendi.

Consul-General, Emin Effendi Ferédjullah, 29

Mincing Lane, E.C.

This Empire, 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 mountains 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 1,135 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 Hasa on the eastern side of the Persian Gulf; having a total area of 680,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 16,333,000 inhabitants. To this number must be added the autonomous island of Samos (180 sq. miles, pop. 40,513), and Cyprus (see p. 548), 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 agrandized 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 Bulgaria.

The TURKISH ARMY on 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, 39 companies of engineers, and 1,356 guns, besides 132 companies of garrison artillery. They are formed into seven army corps, with headquarters at Constantinople, Adrianople, Monastir, Erzingan, Damascus, Baghdad, and Sana (Turkish Arabia), an independent division at Tripoli, and another in the Hedjaz. In time of war these can be supplemented by twelve army corps of redifs, and an indefinite quantity of *mushakfiz*. 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, all of more or less obsolete type (including 18 ironclads), and 25 torpedo boats, with a total peace strength of about 15,000 men.

The commercial marine of Turkey consists of 106 steamers, 49,500 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 of raisins for the manufacture of wine have been exported. Among the imports, cotton and woollen manufactures take the foremost rank. Since the establishment of the Anatolian railway, by German

enterprise, the export of cereals, chiefly malting barley, has largely increased. The British Chamber of Commerce was established at Stamboul, Constantinople, in 1887, with branches at Smyrna and Salonica, and in the north of Ergand (Manchester); *Pres.*, Sir Wm. Whitthall; *S.c.* H. E. Mountain.

There are British Post-offices at Constantinople, Salouca, Smyrna, Beyrut, Baghdad, and Damascus.

The principal domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1897 were corn, fruit, wool and woollens, and the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom in 1897 were coal, Manchester goods, metals and woollens.

Navigation.—The total shipping in 1896-7 was 38,288,639 tons, of which 12,820,050, or one third, was British. Number of vessels 188,961.

Finance.—Sir Edgar Vincent's report of December, 1895, 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 of £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)	£16,050,270
Expenditure, 1897-98	16,578,360
Turkish Debt (Loans), 1895	131,500,000
Indemnities owed, 1895	31,550,000
Total Imports, 1893-4	20,157,355
Total Exports, 1893-4	11,727,787
Total imports from U. K., 1899	8,169,135
Total exports to U. K., 1899	4,916,899

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Pop. (1885), 871,561.

<i>British Ambassador, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Conor, G.C.B.</i>	£8,000
<i>Sec. of Embassy, M. W. E. de Bunsen, C.B.</i>	1,000
<i>Military Attaché, Colonel J. G. Ponsonby</i>	800
<i>Judge of Sup. Court, Sir E. L. O'Malley</i>	1,000
<i>Assistant Judge, H. W. de Sausmarez</i>	800
<i>2nd Secretary, G. H. Barclay, C.M.G.</i>	520
<i>Chief Dragoman, Adam S. J. Block, C.M.G.</i>	950
<i>2nd Secretary, C. M. Marling</i>	390
<i>Commercial Attaché, E. Weakley</i>	800
<i>Consul, Harry Charles Augustus Eyres</i>	800
<i>Chaplain, Rev. H. K. Anketell</i>	300
<i>Physician, Frank G. Clemow</i>	700
<i>3rd Secretary, Hon. E. S. Scott</i>	350
" Claud Russell	350
<i>Hon. Attaché, Jas. H. Monk</i>	
<i>Dragoman at Consulate, C. G. Stavrides, C.M.G.</i>	750
<i>Dragoman (Embassy), H. Marinitch, C.M.G.</i>	750
<i>Dragoman & Archivist, Edward C. Blech</i>	650
<i>3rd Dragoman, G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.</i>	530
<i>Vice-Consul. Interpreter, Alex. T. Waugh</i>	500
<i>Vice-Consul, Philip C. Sarell</i>	400
<i>Brussa—Vice-Consul, E. Gilbertson</i>	
<i>Dardanelles—Vice-Consul, F. E. Crow</i>	400
<i>Dede-Agatch—Vice-Consul, Jacques A. Misir</i>	
<i>Enos—Vice-Consul, John Rossy</i>	400
<i>Gallipoli—Vice-Consul, W. Grech</i>	
<i>Ineboli—Cons. Agent, Victor Velasti</i>	
<i>Ismid—Cons. Agent, Percy Wills</i>	
<i>Panderma—Cons. Agent, S. Christides</i>	
<i>Rodosto—Vice-Consul, Edmond Dussi</i>	
<i>Scutari (Albania)—Vice-Cons., C. M. Hallward</i>	400

Aleppo—Consul, H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. ...	£500
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , John Falanga	
Adana— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , P. H. H. Massy	500
Alexandretta— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Augustine Catoni	
Antioch & Swedia— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , David Douek	
Angora—Consul, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G.	600
<i>Konieh—Vice-Cons.</i> , Arthur D. Keun.	
Bagdad (Turkish Arabia)— <i>Consul-General</i> , Major P. J. Melvill. *Rs. 2,500 per month. Paid by India.	
Kerbala, &c.— <i>Cons. Agent</i> , Nawab Mohamed Ibrahim Khan	
Mosul— <i>Cons. Agent</i> , Nimrod Rassam ..	
Basrah— <i>Cons.</i> , A. C. Wratislaw	850
Beyrut— <i>Cons.-Gen.</i> , R. Drummond Hay ...	1,000
<i>V.-Con.</i> , Walter J. Heathcote	400
Haiffa— <i>Vice-Con.</i> , James H. Monahan...	400
Latakia— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Nicholas Vitali ...	
Sajid— <i>V.-Cons.</i> , J. Micklasiewitz	
Sidon— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , S. Abela	
Tripoli— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Dr. J. Abela.	
Bosna-Serai— <i>Con.-Gen.</i> , Edwd. B. Freeman	700
Damascus— <i>Consul</i> , W. S. Richards	500
Erzeroum— <i>Consul</i> , Harry H. Lamb	700
Diarbekir— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Jno. Fras. Jones	400
Bitlis— <i>Vice-Consul</i> (vacant)	400
Kharput— <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , (vacant)	400
Van— <i>V.-Cons.</i> , F. R. Maunsell	500
Jeddah— <i>Consul</i> , G. P. Devey	700
<i>Vice-Cons.</i> , Shaikh Mohammad Hussain	
Hodeida— <i>Vice-Con.</i> , Ahmed Tamiz-ud-din	
Jerusalem— <i>Consul</i> , John Dickson	800
Jaffa— <i>Cons. Agent</i> , Haim Amzalak	
Salonica— <i>Consul-Gen.</i> , Sir A. Biliotti, K.C.M.G.	900
Cavalla— <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , Stanislas Pecchioli..	
Drama— <i>Vice-Consul</i> ,	
Janina— <i>Cons. Agent</i> ,	
Prevesa— <i>Cons. Agent</i> , M. Conemenos (<i>actg</i>)	
Serres— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Constantine Capety	
Usclub— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , R. A. Fontana ...	400
Smyrna— <i>Con.-Gen.</i> , H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G.	900
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Chas. S. Hampson...	400
<i>Clerk</i> , E. F. A. Eldridge	220
Adalia— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Gustave A. Keun...	
Aidin— <i>Vice-Cons.</i> ,	
Aivali, &c.— <i>Vice-Con.</i> , Assimaki Eliopulo	
Mitylene— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Fredk. Hadkinson	
Rhodes— <i>Vice-Consul</i> ,	400
Samos— <i>Consul</i> , Denys Louis Mare	
Scala Nuova— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , John Alexachi	
Scio & Tchesni— <i>Vice-Con.</i> , J. Quintana...	
Vourlai— <i>Cons. Agent</i> , N. Crindropulo...	
Trebizond— <i>Cons.</i> , Henry Zohrab Longworth	500
Samsoun— <i>Cons. Agent</i> , H. de Cortanze...	
Sivas— <i>V.-Cons.</i> , Capt. W. J. Anderson	500

Constantinople, 1,814 miles; transit, by ordinary daily train, 5 days; by express, twice weekly, 72 hours. A favourite route is *via* Marseilles per Messageries steamer, 5 to 8 days; from Liverpool by sea is 14 days. Telegrams, per word, 6½d. and 11d.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President, William McKinley, born 29 Jan. 1843; came into office 4 March, 1897 (re-elected 1900 until 4 March, 1905)	£10,000
Sec. of State, Hon. John Hay	1,600

Sec. of Treasury, Hon. Lyman J. Gage ...	£1,600
<i>War</i> , Hon. Elihu Root	1,600
<i>Navy</i> , Hon. John D. Long	1,600
<i>Interior</i> , Hon. Ethan A. Hitchcock.	1,600
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. James Wilson ...	1,600
Postmaster-General, Hon. C. Emory Smith	1,600
Attorney-General, Hon. John W. Griggs...	1,600
Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Hon. Melville Weston Fuller	2,000
American Ambassador to France, Horace Porter; Germany, Andrew D. White; Italy, (vacant); Russia, Charlemagne Tower	
Envoy Extra. to Austria-H., Addison C. Harris; Turkey, Oscar Strauss.	

Office of Embassy, 123 Victoria Street, S.W. Ambassador Extraord. & Plenipotentiary in London, Hon. Jos. H. Choate, Address, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.	£3,500
Secretary of Embassy, Henry White	525
2nd Secretary, John Ridgely Carter, 15, Chesham St., S.W.	400
3rd Secretary, Joseph H. Choate, junior ...	240
Sec. to Ambassador, W. Bayard Cutting	
Naval Attaché, Comm. R. Clover	
Military Attaché, Maj. Edward B. Cassatt	
Consul-Gen. in London, William McKinley Osborne, 12 St. Helen's Place, E.C.	1,000
Vice & Deputy do., Richard Westcott	
Deputy Consul-General, Francis W. Frigout	
Consular Office, 12 St. Helen's Pl., Bishopsgate St. E.C.	
Despatch Agent, B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., W.C.	

A Federal Republic, consisting of 45 partially independent States, 5 organized and 11 unorganized 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. The increase in the ten years, 1880-1890, was 12,466,467.

Its coast-line on both oceans is reckoned to have 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 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward, the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, 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 large quantities.

The financial condition of the United States of America exerts a great influence on that of other nations. The following is a statement of the debt on the 1st October, 1902:—

Two per cent. bonds	\$335,250,600
Three per cent. bonds	121,848,840
Four per cent. bonds and certificates	503,699,470
Five per cent. bonds	49,700,350
Debt on which interest has ceased ...	5,516,220
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads and not yet presented	14,000
Debt bearing no interest	397,346,069
Certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash	734,513,679
Total debt	2,128,889,228
Less cash and reserve in Treasury	1,022,718,557

Actual indebtedness

On Oct. 1, 1899, the actual indebtedness was \$1,156,682,581.

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, 1900, has been \$1,650,260,900.

Balance Sheet for Year ending June 30.

	RECEIPTS.	
	1899.	1900.
Customs	\$206,128,482	\$233,164,871
Internal Revenue	273,437,162	295,327,927
Miscellaneous sources	36,394,976	38,743,054
	\$515,960,620	\$567,240,852

EXPENDITURE.

	1899.	1900.
Civil service and misc.	\$119,191,256	\$103,773,190
War department	229,841,254	134,774,765
Navy department	63,942,104	55,953,078
Indians	12,805,711	10,175,107
Pensions	139,394,929	140,877,310
Interest on public debt	39,896,925	40,163,333
For the sinking fund...	34,567	53,514,556

\$605,106,746 \$5 4,238,348

The Navy of the United States on the 1st November, 1900, consisted of the *Regular Navy*:—First-class battleships, 14; first-class battleships (sheathed), 3; second-class battleship, 1; armoured cruisers, 5; armoured cruisers (sheathed), 3; armoured ram, 1; steel single-turret monitors, 4; double-turreted monitors, 6; iron single-turreted monitors, 8; protected cruisers, 15; protected cruisers (sheathed), 8; unprotected cruisers, 4; gun-boats, 12; light-draft gun-boats, 3; composite gun-boats, 6; training-ship (Naval Academy), 1; special class, 2; gun-boats under 500 tons, 22; torpedo-boat destroyers, 16; steel torpedo-boats, 36; submarine torpedo-boat, 7; wooden torpedo-boat, 1; iron cruising vessels, 5; wooden cruising vessels, 7; sailing vessels (wooden), 6; tugs, 41; wooden steam vessels unfit for sea service, 11; wooden sailing vessels unfit for sea service, 6; total, 254; and of the *Auxiliary Navy*:—Merchant vessels converted into auxiliary cruisers, 5; converted gun-boats, 23; colliers, 15; special supply vessels, 12; total, 55. Enlisted men (active list), 16,913; commissioned officers (active list), 1,302; warrant officers (active list), 384.

Marine Corps: Commiss. officers (active list), 211; privates & non-comm. officers (do.), 6,662.

The REGULAR ARMY at present consists of 2,511 officers and 68,221 enlisted men, and the *Volunteer Army* of 1,548 officers and 31,079 enlisted men, making a total of 4,079 officers and 99,300 enlisted men and an aggregate of 113,379.

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.

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, 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.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The chief exports to the United Kingdom in 1899 were:—

Animals, living	£6,519,298	Iron & steel mfs.	£3,907,311
Bacon	6,552,180	Lard	2,009,122
(Hams)	3,781,007	Leather	3,362,599
Beef (fresh)	5,711,525	Meat (fresh and salt)	1,055,380
Cheese	1,380,609	Oil, &c.	1,254,927
Copper, &c.	2,086,691	Oil seed cake	1,930,245
Corn, wheat	11,811,700	Barley	495,995
" Barley	572,321	Paraffin	909,644
" Oats	1,841,347	Petroleum	3,437,937
" Maize	8,105,167	Pork	753,206
" Wheatmeal & flour	8,563,884	Skins and Furs	510,429
Cotton, raw	19,164,130	Sugar	1,022,348
Fish	666,334	Tallow & Stearine	600,128
Fruit	854,847	Tobacco	4,552,275
Hops	587,356	Wood, all kinds	3,879,161

And the chief imports of domestic produce from the United Kingdom in 1899 were:—

Books	£313,104	Linen, &c.	£2,530,994
Chemical products	567,728	Machinery	462,938
Cotton manufactures	2,750,648	Metals, all kinds	2,137,672
Earth & chinaware	656,017	Silk and manufs.	417,593
Fish	282,074	Skins and furs	910,844
Jute manufactures	890,945	Woolen manufactures	322,754

POSTAL.—The number of Post Offices in the United States, June 30, 1900, was 76,688. The postal revenue was \$102,354,579. The number of inland money orders issued was 32,050,983, and the amount \$228,921,009. Of international money orders the number issued was 1,102,057, and the value \$16,749,018. The postal expenditure was \$107,740,268.

RAILWAYS.—The total mileage of railways in the U. S. on June 30, 1899, was 189,294, being an increase during the year of 2,893 miles; there are also 22 miles in Alaska.

MERCANTILE MARINE.—On July 1, 1900, it consisted of 23,333 vessels, of which 7,053 were steamers, and 16,280 other than steamers, the total tonnage being 5,164,839.

MINES.—Amount of Gold and Silver in fine ounces produced 1899:—

	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.
Alabama	208	100	North	1,669	300
Alaska	264,104	140,100	Car'lna	69,152	134,300
Arizona	124,133	1,578,300	Oregon	7,745	400
California	735,194	824,300	South	312,362	145,600
Colorado	1,256,920	22,662,900	Car'lna	334	520,000
Georgia	5,466	400	South	266,933	7,093,300
Idaho	91,380	3,851,800	Dakota	5	—
Maine	174	500	Texas	343	100
Maryland	39	100	Utah	33,156	256,000
Michigan	5	112,800	Vermont	1,423	400
Missouri	5	100	Virginia	—	—
Montana	230,270	16,096,000	Wash'g'tn	—	—
Nevada	107,314	843,400	Wyoming	—	—
New Mexico	23,256	593,300	Total	3,437,210	54,764,500

AREA AND POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY IN THE UNITED STATES

States and Territories.	Date of Act of admission.	Area.	Population 1890, White and Coloured.
ORIGINAL STATES.			
New Hampshire (N.H.)		sq. m.	
Massachusetts (Mass.)		9,305	376,530
Rhode Island (R.I.)		8,315	2,238,943
Connecticut (Conn.)		1,250	345,506
New York (N.Y.)		4,990	746,258
New Jersey (N.J.)		49,220	5,997,853
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		8,175	1,444,933
Delaware (Del.)		45,215	5,238,014
Maryland (Md.)		2,360	168,493
Virginia (Va.)		12,210	1,042,390
North Carolina (N.C.)		43,450	1,655,980
S. Carolina (S.C.)		52,250	1,617,947
Georgia (Ga.)		39,570	1,151,142
		59,475	1,837,353
STATES ADMITTED.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1791	40,400	1,858,635
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,565	332,422
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	43,050	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	702,794
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	2,670,184
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,850	1,128,176
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	58,915	2,033,889
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,680	391,422
Iowa	1846	56,025	1,911,896
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,040	1,586,880
California (Cal.)	1850	158,360	1,208,130
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	83,365	1,301,825
Oregon	1859	91,030	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.)	1875	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	143,080	132,159
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,180	349,390
Idaho	1890	84,860	84,385
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,890	60,705
Utah	1896	84,970	207,905
TERRITORIES.			
New Mexico	1850	122,520	153,593
Arizona	1863	113,020	59,620
Alaska	1868	...	...
Indian Territory	1854	31,400	125,711
District of Columbia	1791	70	230,392
Oklahoma	1890	39,030	61,834
Total	.....	3,025,600	62,632,250
Hawaiian Islands	1898	6,587	107,000
Puerto Rico	1898	5,300	800,000
Philippine Islands	1898	114,400	5,500,000
Guam	1898	...	10,000
Cuba	1898	42,000	1,600,000
Samoan Islands	1899	...	...

The total imports and domestic exports for fiscal years ending June 30 have been as follows:—
 Total imports (merchandise): 1898 \$516,043,654; 1899, \$697,148,489; 1900, \$349,941,184.
 Total domestic exports: 1898, \$1,210,291,913; 1899, \$1,203,931,442; 1900, \$1,370,763,571.
 Imports from U. K.: 1898, \$108,945,185; 1899, \$118,488,867; 1900, 159,581,916.
 Domestic Exports to U. K., 1898, \$534,398,302; 1899, \$305,668,925; 1900, \$527,784,310.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. Merchandise only, 1792 and 1875 to 1900.

YEAR.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1792			20,753,098
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	634,865,766	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	642,661,628	1,545,038,974
1882	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831
1883	823,839,102	723,180,914	1,547,020,316
1884	749,513,609	667,697,693	1,408,211,302
1885	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084
1886	679,524,830	635,436,136	1,314,960,966
1887	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,979
1888	695,954,507	773,957,114	1,419,911,621
1889	744,401,375	745,131,652	1,487,533,027
1890	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093
1891	884,480,810	844,916,196	1,729,397,006
1892	1,030,273,148	827,402,462	1,857,680,510
1893	847,665,194	865,400,922	1,714,066,116
1894	892,140,572	654,994,622	1,547,135,194
1895	807,538,165	731,069,965	1,539,608,130
1896	882,606,938	779,724,674	1,662,331,612
1897	1,050,993,556	764,730,412	1,815,723,968
1898	1,231,484,330	616,449,654	1,847,531,984
1899	1,227,023,302	697,148,489	1,924,171,791
1900	1,394,483,082	849,941,184	2,244,424,266

The following is a list of dutiable articles and the *ad valorem* duty imposed on their importation in 1900:—

Article.	Duty.	Article.	Duty.
	%		%
Breadstuffs	33.46	Jewellery, &c. . . .	13.80
Chemicals	29.35	Leather & manfs.	35.31
Cotton manufactures .	55.34	Liquors, Malt	50.93
Earthenware	58.82	„ Distilled	135.33
Flax, hemp, & jute		„ Wine	51.70
raw	13.57	Sugar	76.42
manufactured	39.53	Tobacco leaf and	
Fruit and nuts	44.34	manufactures	75.96
Glass	57.60	Wood and manfs.	18.49
Iron and steel	37.47		

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

In the year 1898 the U.S.A. became involved in war with Spain on account of the unsettled state of affairs in the neighbouring island of Cuba. The result of the war was the freedom of that island from Spanish control and the cession of the Philippine Islands and the Island of Guam, the island of Puerto Rico, which was captured during the war, being retained; these conditions were confirmed by a Treaty of Peace signed at Paris (10 Dec., 1898). During the year the independent islands of the Hawaiian group were annexed by a resolution of Congress, and in 1899

under the provisions of the Samoan Convention, those islands of the Samoan Archipelago not annexed by Germany fell to the share of the U.S.A.

In a few months, therefore, the U.S.A. assumed the responsibility of a considerable overseas dominion, with between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 inhabitants.

The *Hawaiian, or Sandwich, Islands* consist of thirteen islands in the North Pacific Ocean in lat. 19° to 22° 15' N. and long. 154° 48' to 166° 20' W. Of these eight are inhabited (Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, and Kaloolawe), the area of the entire group being 6,587 square miles, with a population in 1896 of 147,000, of whom 75,000 were Hawaiians, 24,000 Japanese, 15,000 Chinese, 9,000 Portuguese, and about 14,000 of mixed and European descent.

The Capital and seat of administration is Honolulu, in the island of Oahu, the population in 1896 of this town being 28,061. The trade of the islands was valued at \$13,813,923 in 1896.

The *Samoan Islands*.—By the Anglo-German agreement of 14 Nov. 1899 the island of Tutuila and all other islands in the Archipelago east of 171° E. long. were reserved to the U.S.A.

In the *West Indies*: The Island of CUBA, the "Queen of the Antilles," 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 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 or 70 miles, the area being nearly 42,000 square miles. The population is composed of Spaniards, Creoles, and Mulattoes and Negroes.

The imports in 1892 amounted to £11,400,000, the exports being valued at £18,000,000. The principal products are sugar, coffee, tobacco (1,250,000 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) which was captured during the war; 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, captured during the war, which has an area of about 5,300 square miles, 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.

In the *East Indies*: The PHILIPPINE ISLANDS 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 total trade in 1896 was £2,150,000 for imports, and £7,550,000 for exports. The native population of these islands has not yet been brought under control. To the south-east of the Philippines is the Sulu Archipelago (area about 1,000 square miles, population about 60,000) which form part of the concession.

Guam, the largest island of the Ladrones (or Marianne) group, is situated in 145° E. and 14° N., and has an area of about 850 square miles, with about 10,000 inhabitants. The capital is Agaña.

FEDERAL CAPITAL, Washington (3,850 miles from London). Pop (1890, including the District of Columbia) 230,392.

<i>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.</i>	£6,500
<i>Sec. of Embassy, Gerard A. Lowther</i>	700
<i>Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. C. Kitson</i> ..	
<i>2nd Secretary, Sir C. N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G.</i> ..	405
<i>W. G. Max Müller</i>	345
<i>3rd Secretary, H. C. Norman</i>	150
<i>D. E. M. Crakanthorpe</i>	250
<i>Hon. Attachés, R. Bromley; A. E. Humphreys Owen</i>	
<i>Baltimore, Md.—Consul, Gilbert Fraser</i>	900
<i>Vice-Consul, Abraham G. Coates</i>	400
<i>Newport News—V.-Cons., J. Haughton</i>	
<i>Norfolk, Va.—Vice-Consul, Barton Myers</i> ..	
<i>Richmond, Va.—V.-Con., Phil. A. S. Brine</i> ..	
<i>Boston, Mass.—Consul, J. E. Blunt, C.B.</i>	1,200
<i>V.-Cons., Willoughby Herbert Stuart</i> ..	400
<i>Portland, Me.—V.-Consul, J. B. Keating</i> ..	
<i>Charleston, S.C.—C., H. W. R. de Cöftlogon</i> ..	900
<i>Brunswick, Ga.—V.-C., Rosendo Torras</i> ..	
<i>Darien—V.-Cons., R. Manson</i>	
<i>Port Royal, &c., S.C.—V.-C., Jn. E. Kessler</i> ..	
<i>Savannah, Ga.—V.-C., Alex. Harkness</i> ..	
<i>Wilmington, N.C.—V.-C., James Sprunt</i> ..	
<i>Chicago, Ill.—Consul, W. Wyndham</i>	900
<i>Vice-Cons., T. Erskine</i>	400
<i>Denver, Colorado—Vice-Cons., R. Pearce</i> ..	
<i>Kansas City, Mo.—V.-C., F. S. Young</i> ..	
<i>Omaha, Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall</i>	
<i>St. Louis, Mo.—V.-Cons., W. Bascombe</i> ..	
<i>St. Paul, Minnes.—V.-C., E. H. Morphy</i> ..	
<i>Galveston, Tex.—Consul, H. D. Nugent</i>	800
<i>Vice-Consul, Frederick W. Blake</i>	
<i>Sabine Pass—Vice-Cons.,</i>	
<i>Havana—Con.-Gen., L. E. G. Carden</i>	£1,200
<i>Vice-Consul, H. A. Ramsden</i>	400
<i>Cardenas—Vice-Consul, Thos. Fitzgibbon</i> ..	
<i>Chienfuegos—Vice-Consul, Geo. R. Fowler</i> ..	
<i>Matanzas—Vice-Consul, John J. D'Acosta</i> ..	
<i>Sagua la Grande—Vice-Cons.,</i>	
<i>Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons., W. R. Hoare</i> ..	1,000
<i>Vice-Consul, T. R. Walker</i>	
<i>Manila—Consul, Capt. S. H. Harford</i>	1,100
<i>Vice-Consul, W. H. M. Sinclair</i>	400
<i>Cebu—Vice-Consul, J. N. Sidebottom</i> ..	
<i>Iloilo—Vice-Consul, W. S. Fyfe</i>	
<i>New Orleans, La.—Cons., A. G. Vansittart</i> ..	1,100
<i>Vice-Cons., J. A. Donnelly</i>	400
<i>Apalachicola—V.-Cons., Thos. F. Porter</i> ..	
<i>Biloxi—V.-Cons., J. J. Lemon</i>	
<i>Fernandina, Fla.—V.-Con., E. V. Nicholl</i> ..	
<i>Jacksonville, Fla.—V.-Con., E. Sudlow</i> ..	
<i>Key West, Fla.—V.-C., Wm. J. H. Taylor</i> ..	
<i>Mobile, Ala.—Vice-Con., A. S. Benn</i>	
<i>Pascagoula, Miss.—Vice-Con., W. O. Clark</i> ..	
<i>Pensacola, Fla.—V.-C., F. Bonar</i>	400
<i>Port Tampa, Fla.—Vice-Con., J. Bradley</i> ..	
<i>Punta Gorda—V.-Con., Albert F. Dewey</i> ..	
<i>New York, N.Y.—C.-G., Sir P. Sanderson,</i> ..	2,000
<i>K.C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Con., C. Clive Bayley</i>	600
<i>Vice-Con., C. A. S. Perceval</i>	400
<i>J. P. Smithers</i>	250
<i>Providence, R.I.—V.-C., Geo. A. Stockwell</i> ..	
<i>Philadelphia, Penn.—Con., Wilfred Powell</i> ..	900
<i>Vice-Consul, C. B. C. Clipperton</i>	400

<i>Portland, Oregon—Cons., J. Laidlaw</i>	£800
<i>Vice-Consul, J. E. Laidlaw</i>	
<i>Astoria, Oregon—Vice-Consul, P. L. Cherry</i> ..	
<i>Port Townsend, Washington—Vice-Consul,</i> ..	
<i>Oscar Klöcker</i>	
<i>Seattle, Vice-Consul, Bernard Pelly</i>	
<i>Tacoma, Washington—Vice-Con., Rev. J. B. Alexander</i> ..	
<i>Porto Rico—Consul, Wm. B. Churchward</i> ..	800
<i>Vice-Consul, G. I. Finlay</i>	
<i>Aguadilla—Vice-Con., D. W. Kearney</i> ..	
<i>Arecibo—Vice-Consul, D. Wilson</i>	
<i>Arroyo de Guayama—Vice-Consul, John Charles McCormick</i>	
<i>Mayaguez—Vice-Consul, Gerhardt Monefeldt</i>	
<i>Naguabo & Fajardo—Vice-Cons., Antonio Roig</i>	
<i>Ponce—Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro</i> ..	
<i>Vieques (Crab Island) Vice-Cons., (vacant)</i> ..	
<i>San Francisco, Cal.—Cons.-Gen., W. C. Pickersgill, C.B.</i>	1,200
<i>Vice-Consul, Wellesley Moore</i>	400
<i>Los Angeles, Cal.—V.-Con., C. W. Mortimer</i> ..	
<i>San Diego, Cal.—V.-C., Maj. W. T. Allen</i> ..	
<i>Santiago de Cuba—Consul, R. Mason</i>	
<i>Guantanamo—Cons. Agent, T. Brooks (actg.)</i> ..	
<i>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.</i>	

URUGUAY.

<i>President, Juan Lindolfo Cuestas, elected 1 March, 1899.</i>	
<i>Foreign Affairs, Manuel Herrero y Espinosa.</i>	
<i>Interior, Edward MacEachen.</i>	
<i>War and Marine, General Callorda.</i>	
<i>Finance, Anacleto Dufort y Alvarez.</i>	
<i>Education & Public Works, Gregorio L. Rodriguez.</i>	
<i>Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, (vacant), 83 Victoria St., S. W.</i>	
<i>Secretary of Legation, Dr. Alfonso S. de Zumaran.</i>	
<i>Consul-Gen., Carlos Nery.</i>	

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 and declared its independence 25th of August, 1825. A war in consequence ensuing between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, both the Powers agreed, through the mediation of Great Britain, to recognize Uruguay as a sovereign and independent State. The 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 Cufiapirú. 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.

	1898.	1899.
Total revenue	\$15,200,000	\$15,718,552
Total debt	\$124,500,000	\$27,054,506
Debt charge (1897)	\$9,120,000	...
Total imports	\$24,780,000	\$25,800,000
Total exports	\$30,276,000	\$33,542,339
Imports from U.K. (1898-9) ..	£1,393,932	£1,348,357
Exports to U.K. (1898-9) ..	£392,014	£258,647

CAPITAL, Monte Video. Pop. (1894), 216,000.
Brit. Min. Res. & Con.-Gen., Walter Baring £1,600
Consul, Herbert A. R. Hervey 400
Chaplain, Rev. S. F. Hancock
Colonia—Vice-Consul (vacant)
Maldonado—V.—Consul, Hy. W. Burnett ...
Paysandu—Vice-Consul, John Chaplin ...
Salto—Vice-Consul, J. J. Armstrong
 Monte Video, 7,030 miles. Transit, 21 days.
 Telegrams, per word, 4s. and 4s. 6d.

VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF.

Sworn *Chief of the State*, General Castro, assumed office 24 Oct., 1899, for four years.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduardo Blanco.
Interior, Dr. B. Cabrero Malo.
Finance, Tello Mendoza.
War and Marine, Ignacio Pulido.
Instruction, Dr. Felix F. Quintero.
Public Works, Juan Otañez Maucó.
Commerce, General Ramón Ayala.
Minister to Great Britain (vacant).
Consul Gen., Dr. José Gil Fortoul (Liverpool).
Consul in London, N. G. Burch, 31/32 King Wm. St.
Vice-Consul, Walter White.
Consul at Southampton, Lorenzo de Montemayor.

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 15 States, and Territory 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	£2,612,555	Hides	£175,140
Cocoa	356,146	Other	325,605
Gold	213,345	Total	£3,692,792

The railways opened and under construction have a length of 370 miles.

	1897-98.	1899-1900.
Revenue	£1,323,953	£1,539,538
Expenditure	1,803,664	1,539,538
Debt, 31 Dec., Interior ..	3,155,124	3,168,317
Exterior ..	4,566,358	4,654,472
Imports from U.K. (1898 and 1899)	568,567	491,644
Exports to U.K. (1898 and 1899)	63,382	45,267

CAPITAL, Caracas. Population (1893), 80,000.
British Minister, W. H. Doveton Haggard... £2,000
2nd Secretary, A. C. Grant Duff 420
Consul, William A. Andral (acting)
La Guayra—Vice-Cons., Robert Schunck ..
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, M. Bodecker
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, Ricardo Kolster
Bolivar—Consul, C. H. de Lemos
Puerto Tablas—Cons. Agt., E. Mathison ...
 Caracas, 4,760 miles; transit from London, via Barbados, 17 days; telegrams, per word, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 7d.

Health Resorts.

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR, AT ENGLISH HEALTH RESORTS AND CHIEF TOWNS, DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899, COMPARED WITH THAT OBSERVED AT NICE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

PLACES.	1898.						1899.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Barnstaple	59.2	61.7	59.9	54.0	48.0	49.4	43.9	44.0	41.9	46.6	50.4	59.2
Cambridge	59.4	62.5	61.2	53.4	45.5	44.9	41.6	41.6	40.6	47.2	51.3	60.0
Carlisle	57.9	59.5	58.7	52.3	43.3	44.8	39.5	40.5	41.3	46.2	47.7	59.5
Dublin	60.2	60.2	58.7	51.7	45.6	47.0	41.8	42.9	43.4	47.3	51.0	60.5
Guernsey	61.5	62.3	61.0	57.3	50.4	49.6	47.5	46.8	45.0	48.7	52.3	59.6
Hull	57.3	58.8	58.5	52.1	45.4	44.6	40.8	41.2	42.2	45.4	48.1	57.3
Leeds	51.6	61.8	59.5	52.6	45.6	45.8	40.7	41.2	42.0	45.4	49.4	61.0
Liverpool	57.3	59.8	58.0	51.5	45.1	46.7	40.8	40.8	40.7	45.2	48.4	58.0
Llandudno	58.5	60.8	59.6	53.2	48.0	48.4	43.1	43.6	44.0	46.0	49.6	58.6
Londonderry	58.3	58.7	57.4	51.0	44.6	45.0	39.3	40.8	...	45.7	50.7	60.2
Lowestoft	57.7	61.0	60.0	54.0	46.7	44.3	42.7	41.2	40.6	45.8	48.4	54.8
Osborne	61.8	63.2	61.2	54.7	47.0	46.7	43.0	43.1	41.7	46.5	51.2	60.5
Oxford	61.2	63.4	60.8	52.5	41.6	45.8	42.1	42.1	41.5	47.2	51.4	61.2
Reading	59.1	...	57.2	52.2	44.2	43.9	39.5	38.9	...	...	...	...
Stonyhurst	57.1	59.1	57.3	51.4	44.1	43.9	39.5	39.7	40.6	44.2	48.2	58.8
Truro	61.5	62.0	60.4	54.6	48.1	49.0	44.9	45.3	44.0	48.0	51.0	60.3
Valentia	60.8	60.6	60.1	53.3	48.4	48.7	43.7	45.4	45.3	48.7	52.7	59.9
Nice	73.0	73.9	69.2	61.6	53.8	47.0	44.5	47.5	50.6	51.8	62.3	68.6

APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations issued by the Foreign Office, and enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London."

The charge for a Passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 2s. 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 does not reside in London the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal order for 2s. should in that case accompany the application. *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.*

Foreign Office Passports are granted only (1) to natural born British subjects, *viz.*, persons born within Her Majesty's Dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within Her Majesty's Dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II., cap. 21, and 13 George III., cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

Passports are granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or upon the production of a certificate of identity and recommendation signed by any *Banking firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any Mayor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor or Notary resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth may also be required, especially when his name is of foreign origin, in addition to the certificate of identity and recommendation.

If the applicant for a Passport be a NATURALISED BRITISH SUBJECT, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office *with* the certificate of identity and recommendation. Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London, or in the suburbs, must apply *personally* for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent and the certificate of Naturalisation returned to the person who may have granted the certificate of identity and recommendation, in order that he may cause the applicant to sign the Passport in his presence.

Naturalised British subjects will be described

as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

Foreign Office Passports are not limited in point of time, and are available for any number of journeys abroad. They may be renewed at the Foreign Office on personal application, or, if the applicant does not reside in London, on the receipt of a letter signed by him, returning the Passport previously issued to him, and enclosing a Postal Order for 2s.

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 Naturalised British Subject, except for a direct journey to the United Kingdom or to the Colony in which he has been naturalised.

The bearer of every Passport granted by the Foreign Office *must* 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 intend to visit the Russian Empire, the Turkish Dominions, the Kingdom of Roumania, Persia, or Hayti, in the course of their travels, must not leave the United Kingdom without having had their Passports *visés* either at the Russian Consulate-General, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C., the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 29 Mincing Lane, E.C., the Roumanian Consulate-General, 68 Basinghall Street, E.C., the Persian Consulate-General, 165 Fenchurch Street, E.C., or the Haytian Consulate, 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C., respectively, or at one of the other Consulates of Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Persia, or Hayti in the United Kingdom. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country, except as an additional precaution, which is recommended in the case of Passports of old date.

Although British subjects are now permitted to enter most Foreign Countries without Passports, and the rules respecting Passports have been generally relaxed, nevertheless, British subjects travelling abroad are recommended to furnish themselves with Passports, for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are found to be useful as affording a ready means of identification, *e.g.*, in claiming letters at *poste restante*. British subjects intending to *reside* in Germany or in Switzerland should provide themselves with Passports.

A statement of the requirements of Foreign Countries with regard to Passports may be obtained upon application to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S. W."

EXCLUSIVE OF BULLION, INTO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1898 AND 1899.

The total amount of the year's Trade for 1899 was £814,570,241, against £764,558,560 for the year preceding, and £748,944,115 in 1890, which was the largest amount ever previously known. The exports of British produce amounted to £284,492,211, our chief customers being the United States £18,119,380, France £16,696,093, Holland, &c., £11,898,507, Germany £26,134,291, Belgium £9,838,65, India £31,314,412, Australasia £22,526,194, British North America £7,347,142, Cape Colony and Natal £8,380,547.

The Imports amounted to £11 19s. 2d. per head of the population, and the Domestic Exports to £6 10s. 5d. per head.

Imports by Parcel Post in 1899 were £1,139,500, and the Exports £2,467,343, a total increase of £153,577.

The totals for the years 1898-99 were:—

Total Imports (1898).....	£470,544,702
" " (1899).....	485,035,583
Increase in 1899	£14,490,881
Total Exports (1898).....	£294,013,988
" " (1899).....	329,534,658
Increase in 1899	£35,520,670
(Including Ships, Ship Machinery, &c.)	
Total Imports and Exports (1898)	£764,558,690
" " (1899)	814,570,241

An increase in 1899 of £50,011,551

Total Exports.

FOREIGN.	1898.	1899.
Africa, Western	£7,445	£15,943
America, United States of	126,062,155	120,081,188
Argentine Republic	7,788,332	10,942,349
Austria-Hungary	1,135,482	1,308,945
Belgium	21,534,313	22,861,967
Brazil	4,601,773	3,959,851
Bulgaria	94,752	16,490
Chile	3,633,532	4,221,590
China, excl. of Hong Kong	2,668,064	3,069,452
Colombia, Republic of	635,488	574,021
Congo Free State	10,632	5,679
Costa Rica	575,610	245,390
Crete	—	39,052
Denmark and Colonies... ..	11,726,716	12,433,235
Ecuador	267,164	175,501
France	51,396,793	53,000,788
Do. Colonial Possessions	1,169,898	1,404,302
Germany	28,534,159	30,123,058
Do. Colonial Possessions	35,203	48,736
Greece	1,448,353	1,460,855
Guatemala	299,999	180,304
Hayti & San Domingo... ..	91,483	64,544
Holland	28,532,904	30,473,489
Do. Colonial Possessions	476,213	341,760
Honduras	13,198	1,250
Italy	3,332,213	3,637,066
Japan	1,158,134	1,692,408
Liberia	—	49,284
Mexico	264,092	511,160
Morocco	386,088	350,714
Nicaragua	71,088	47,896
Norway	4,986,500	5,395,393
Pacific, Islands in the	147,283	313,018
Persia	193,291	148,027
Peru	1,537,428	1,393,130
Philippine & Ladron Islands	1,496,594	1,243,315
Portugal	3,488,056	3,172,258
Do. Colonial Possessions	358,228	299,915
Roumania	2,579,601	2,084,369
Russia	19,489,514	18,711,168
San Salvador	£210,906	£97,050
Siam	63,749	18,055

	1898.	1899.
Spain	£13,188,258	£14,572,954
Do. Colonial Possessions	2,249,254	841,217
Sweden	9,736,931	10,048,739
Tripoli	167,745	234,231
Tunis	231,064	205,182
Turkey: European	1,352,385	1,417,408
" Asiatic	3,528,407	3,499,941
" Egypt	8,855,689	10,914,334
Uruguay	392,014	258,647
Venezuela	45,599	45,267
Whale Fisheries	14,610	35,641
Total, Foreign Countries	£370,944,628	£378,206,288

GREATER BRITAIN.

Aden and Dependencies	1898.	1899.
Australasia:—		
New South Wales	9,281,740	10,687,547
Victoria	5,021,477	6,477,668
South Australia	1,796,606	2,281,416
Queensland	3,002,802	3,014,718
Western Australia	471,706	879,382
New Zealand	9,015,548	9,699,391
Tasmania	260,270	281,640
Fiji Islands	135	6,084
Bermudas	1,815	1,634
British East Africa	2,068	6,696
British Guiana	575,714	411,650
British Honduras	244,953	251,252
Canada, Dominion of	20,403,610	20,205,740
Cape Colony	5,094,372	5,219,446
Ceylon	4,847,721	5,077,758
Channel Islands	1,553,065	1,689,548
Cyprus	137,934	72,446
Falkland Islands	184,710	174,311
Gambia	54,229	30,597
Gibraltar	64,325	54,897
Gold Coast	666,455	706,047
Hong Kong	726,637	883,126
India, The Empire of:—		
Bombay	5,530,971	5,657,065
Madras	3,212,963	3,055,510
Bengal	16,593,957	16,934,442
Burma	2,222,190	2,093,486
Lagos	1,129,533	1,133,646
Malta and Gozo	92,829	66,744
Mauritius	100,863	215,149
Natal	922,949	857,285
Newfoundland	351,032	524,367
Niger Protectorate	377,545	405,699
Sierra Leone	124,523	150,000
St. Helena and Ascension	652	1,853
Straits Settlements	3,941,909	5,857,847
West Indies, British	1,283,433	1,51,338
Zanzibar & Pemba	154,437	127,483
Total, British Possess.	£99,433,955	£106,829,295

Total Foreign Countries and Brit. Possessions... £470,378,583 £485,035,583

Total Exports.

FOREIGN.	1898.	1899.
Abyssinia	£9,852	£14,048
Africa, Western	18,109	13,507
America, United States of	28,534,477	34,975,472
Argentine Republic	5,812,770	6,517,567
Austria-Hungary	2,287,395	2,682,037
Belgium	13,850,902	14,586,349
Brazil	6,449,903	5,612,938
Bulgaria	317,946	246,139
Chile	1,855,771	2,443,468
China (excl. Hong Kong)	5,099,497	7,136,766

	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Colombia, Republic of ...	£315,925	£696,277	India: Bombay	£11,493,190
Congo Free State	126,338	112,934	Madras	2,342,310
Costa Rica.....	140,105	140,790	Bengal.....	13,951,577
Crete	—	29,058	Burma.....	2,575,857
Cuba & Porto Rico	—	2,133,207	Lagos	578,196
Denmark and Colonies...	3,972,590	4,447,440	Malta and Gozo	930,464
Ecuador.....	341,757	4 6,493	Mauritius	261,497
France	20,513,958	22,877,012	Natal	3,282,531
Do. Colonial Possessions	1,200,040	1,511,283	Newfoundland, &c.	366,283
Germany	33,331,701	37,978,257	Niger Protectorate	746,206
Do. Colonial Possessions	136,538	150,174	Sierra Leone	322,177
Greece	1,259,107	1,234,193	St. Helena	22,370
Guatemala	169,589	138,057	Straits Settlements	2,816,850
Haiti and San Domingo	203,294	204,279	West Indies, British	2,098,557
Holland	13,045,026	14 04,468	Zanzibar and Pemba	122,072
Do. Colonial Possessions	2,256,615	2,503 891		
Honduras	31,179	48,662	Total British Possessions	90,110,736
Italy	6,284,965	7,725,984	Total Foreign Countries	203,903,252
Japan	5,062,150	8,251,991		
Liberia	45,505	51,797	Total to Foreign Countries	
Mexico	1,917,672	2,190,668	and Greater Britain ...	£294,013,988
Morocco.....	549,865	775,548		£329,534,658
Nicaragua	113,565	149,404	BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES. —Chief Exports during 1899:— 1899.	
Norway	3,193,430	3,882,551	Alkali (soda chiefly)	£1,037,871
Pacific, Islands in the ...	208,129	292,001	Apparel, ready-made	4,636 444
Paraguay	8,987	19,499	Arms, ammunition, &c.	1 979,841
Persia.....	338,017	563,165	Beer and Ale	1,693,555
Peru	920,024	968,549	Books, printed	1,444,435
Philippine & Ladron Islands	229,521	438,635	India-rubber manufactures	1,388,805
Portugal	2,083,564	2,639 882	Railway carriages, trucks, &c.	1,907,300
Do. Colonial Possessions	1,894,573	2,075 657	Chemicals and dye-stuffs	2,699,822
Roumania.....	1,383,002	1,217,411	Coals, &c.	23,093,250
Russia	14,187,203	16,138,580	Naptha, and similar products....	1,543 943
San Salvador	114,862	188,579	Corn, grain, and meal	758,427
Servia.....	13,004	18,462	Cotton yarn	8,058,866
Siam	215,440	166,411	Cotton manufactures—	
Spain	3,505,728	5,619,232	„ White or plain	£28,830 484
Do. Colonial Possessions	1,339,934	767,646	„ Printed, &c.	22,028,581
Sweden	5,311,291	5,022,145	„ Lace, &c.	2,376 200
Tripoli	83,273	68,548	Sewing Cotton	3,697,389
Tunis	299,409	224 704	Hosiery and small wares	2,553,870
Turkey: European	3,015,854	2,568,294		
„ Asiatic.....	3,514,216	2,944,742	Total of all cotton manufactures, &c.	59,489,042
„ Egypt	4,626,881	5,224 394	Cycles.....	662,168
Uruguay	1,303,932	1 348,352	Earthen and china ware	2,041,876
Venezuela	472,280	494,044	Herrings and other fish	2,938,760
Total to For. Countries.	£203,903,252	£233,285 062	Haberdashery, &c.	1,5 36,802
GREATER BRITAIN.	1898.	1899.	Hardware and Cutlery.....	2,139 392
Aden and Dependencies	£265,888	£228,027	Hats	1,106,647
Ascension	7,960	7,887	Implements and tools of industry ..	1,429,866
Australasia:—			Iron and steel (raw material)	9,530,128
New South Wales	7,318,139	7,535,570	Leather, tanned, unwrought	1,483,114
Victoria	5,273,342	5,441,120	„ Boots, &c.	1,856,245
South Australia	1,814,295	1,928,825	Linen manufactures and yarn	5,981,858
Queensland	2,125,684	2,657,348	Jute manufactures, including yarn ..	2,421,835
Western Australia.....	1,920,076	1,667,982	Manures, including chemical manures	2,427,046
New Zealand	4,465,626	4,936,511	Medicines, drugs, &c.	1,155,637
Tasmania	494,709	572,575	Oil, seed	1,166,163
Fiji Islands	18,135	26,641	Painters' colours and materials	1,833,937
Bermudas	126,862	130,931	Paper and stationery	1,423 924
British East Africa.....	149,646	132,209	Pickles, vinegar, confectionery, &c....	1,428 636
British Guiana	723,456	645,714	Ships, &c., and ship machinery	9,196,639
British Honduras	90,581	70,354	Spirits	2,095,185
Canada, Dominion of ...	7,174,820	8,323,326	Sugar, refined	396,060
Cape Colony	9,865,134	9,008, 31	Steam-engines	3,875 543
Ceylon	1,240,463	1,464,760	Machinery (not steam-engines)	15,777 993
Channel Islands	1,299,111	1,297,366	Other iron and steel manufactures ..	18,570,921
Cyprus	77,883	71,621	Copper, brass, lead, tin, zinc, &c. ...	6,541,483
Falkland Islands	36,978	33,560	Silk manufactures, yarn, &c.	1,980,456
Gambia	91,376	82,451	Wool, sheep and lambs', flock, &c. ...	3,601,296
Gibraltar	775,967	754,789	Woollen and worsted yarn	6,741,792
Gold Coast	550,463	690,107	„ manufactures	14,789,170
Hong Kong	2,347,689	2,862,345.		

	1898.	1899.		1898.	1899.
Animals, living—Oxen...	£9,399,793	£8,470,767	Metals, other kinds	£8,738,154	£9,625,332
" " Sheep and lambs			" " lead	2,521,356	2,883,837
" " Horses	984,863	942,891	" " silver ore	1,145,905	1,032,590
Bacon and hams	14,216,514	14,494,102	" " tin	1,389,601	3,298,182
Beef, fresh	5,915,795	7,345,264	" " zinc	1,922,291	1,257,311
Butter	15,961,783	17,213,566	Milk, condensed	1,435,951	1,455,933
" " margarine	2,384,384	2,543,476	Musical instruments.....	1,220,512	1,280,758
Caoutchouc	6,874,378	6,615,508	Mutton, fresh	4,502,179	5,439,317
Cheese	4,970,242	5,503,004	Oil, palm	975,427	1,037,265
Chemicals	1,387,650	1,464,817	Oil-seed cake	2,244,244	2,643,184
Cocoa	1,968,599	1,822,351	Paper	3,530,184	3,723,094
Coffee	3,589,988	3,294,871	" " materials for	2,984,705	4,089,796
Corn—Wheat	26,147,256	22,281,219	Petroleum.....	3,733,632	4,574,889
" " Other	23,816,507	23,935,088	Pork, fresh and salted... ..	1,485,158	1,708,870
" " Meal and flour	11,545,443	10,700,930	Potatoes	1,913,912	1,577,726
Cotton, raw	34,125,554	27,672,399	Rice	2,005,620	2,504,604
" " manufactured... ..	4,383,493	4,638,259	Seeds, cotton	2,069,111	2,036,550
Drugs	868,728	1,078,537	" " flax or linseed ..	2,920,634	3,383,962
Dye stuffs.....	3,261,511	3,495,820	Silk, raw	1,338,614	1,449,025
Eggs	4,457,117	5,044,402	" " manufactures	16,623,230	16,108,596
Farinaceous substances .	1,442,926	1,711,018	Skins, goat	1,195,959	1,615,630
Feathers	1,440,001	1,609,872	" " furs	1,406,945	1,570,697
Fish	3,562,601	3,378,042	Spirits—brandy	1,149,334	1,148,277
Flax	2,932,646	2,927,864	Sugar, refined and candy	10,168,882	11,189,870
Fruits—Oranges.....	1,985,960	2,182,233	" " unrefined	7,053,119	6,866,763
" " Apples	1,108,056	1,186,143	Tea	10,335,643	10,620,007
Glass	3,275,566	3,203,810	Tobacco, unmanufact'd.	2,437,025	3,562,398
Hemp and tow	2,308,430	2,664,647	" " manufactured..	1,448,489	1,947,777
Hides, raw	2,905,954	2,788,057	Toys	1,100,475	1,185,201
Jute	5,394,116	5,167,811	Wine	6,575,691	5,630,405
Lace	1,430,014	1,392,016	Wood and timber, hewn	4,890,639	5,319,375
Lard	2,887,801	3,058,975	" " " sawn, &c.	18,592,507	20,357,613
Leather	7,788,261	8,582,379	Wool, sheep and lambs'	23,437,188	23,714,771
" " gloves	2,014,398	2,002,030	" " " goats' or mohair, &c.	1,350,973	1,795,499
Meat, preserved	1,802,440	1,895,716	Wooden manufactures... ..	9,914,129	9,965,111
Metals, copper	6,713,964	6,902,501	" " " yarn	1,987,620	2,205,477
" " iron ore.....	4,034,648	5,374,018	Parcel Post	1,313,606	1,139,500

Foreign and Colonial Food, &c., Imported, 1899.

	From Foreign Countries.		From Greater Britain.		This table shows the quantities and values of some of the principle articles of food, &c., imported into the United Kingdom during the year 1899 from (A) Foreign Countries, and (B) Greater Britain—i.e., British Possessions abroad.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Oxen, bulls, sheep & lambs	Numbers. 949,756	£ 7,766,316	Numbers. 155,431	£ 1,647,342	
Bacon and hams	Cwts. 7,178,355	13,430,320	Cwts. 604,854	1,603,782	
Meat, fresh	5,078,020	9,000,697	2,839,867	4,886,925	
Meat, salted and preserved	1,251,327	2,516,174	328,756	799,663	
Butter and margarine	3,715,574	16,789,837	627,452	2,973,155	
Cheese	1,013,015	2,413,314	1,371,054	3,030,660	
Lard	2,102,500	2,952,447	85,543	116,523	
Eggs	Numbers. 1,860,024	4,802,038	Numbers. 82,946	242,314	
Wheat	Cwts. 49,484,348	16,530,355	Cwts. 17,151,730	5,700,864	
Barley, oats and maize ..	83,159,448	20,473,986	7,397,990	1,653,895	
Rice and sago	15,202,000	767,851	4,514,327	1,910,286	
Wheat n flour	20,418,703	9,533,377	2,527,000	1,167,603	
Currants and raisins * ..	1,873,483	2,090,003	23	38	
Cocoa, raw *	212,801	733,665	175,353	585,750	
Coffee, raw *	717,117	2,246,264	257,676	1,048,607	
Tea *	354,613	1,246,632	2,225,049	9,373,375	
Sugar, refined & unrefined	29,310,710	17,041,766	1,620,120	1,017,857	
Apples, raw	2,109,152	611,640	Bushels. 1,752,020	574,503	
Oranges.....	8,536,074	2,174,438	1,673,920	7,795	
Onions, raw	7,004,874	843,822	Cwts. 13,423	1,930	
Potatoes	3,797,674	965,422	Cwts. 1,361,337	612,304	
Hops	179,322	804,293	911	5,549	

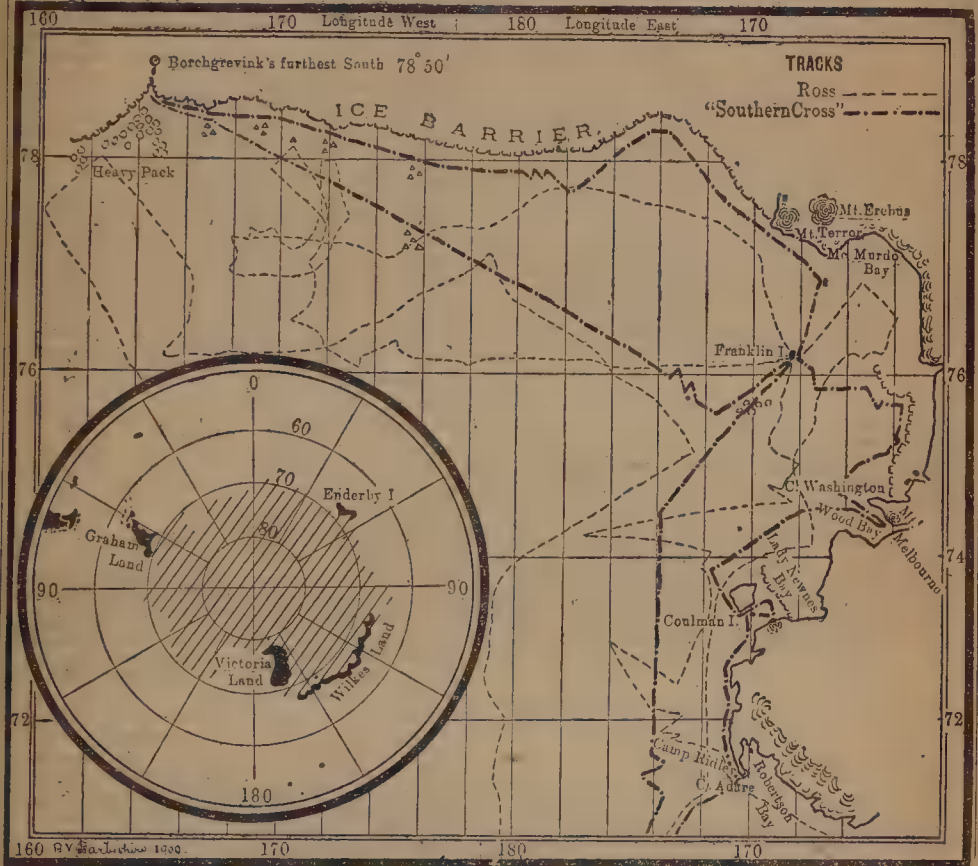
	From the U.S.	From Russia.
Bacon	Cwts. 4,088,446	Cwts.
Fresh beef	2,756,458	
Lard	2,771,557	
Eggs	Nos. 518,232,120	Nos.
Wheat	Cwts. 34,650,648	Cwts. 2,518,200
Barley	1,946,070	7,801,937
Oats	7,072,000	4,722,500
Maize	39,406,490	2,640,700
Wheat n Flour.....	28,465,796	

11,368,000 cwts. of wheat came from the Argentine Republic, 588,000 cwts. from Bombay, and 5,256,000 cwts. from Canada.

* Subject to duty.

The last year of the nineteenth century has brought explorers a step nearer both the North and the South Poles. The previous "records" were surpassed by only a few miles in each case, and no new principles were involved in either, so that the interest excited by the achievements is rather sentimental than scientific. Exploration in other parts of the world has been retarded by the war in South Africa and the troubles in China; the fact that most of the younger British

officers have been on active service has materially reduced the number of travellers in little known regions. The following record closes on November 1.



officers have been on active service has materially reduced the number of travellers in little known regions. The following record closes on November 1.

ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

Sir George Newnes' Antarctic Expedition has met with very considerable success. Mr. Borchgrevink and his companions passed a year in their camp near Cape Adare. Efforts to scale the mountains and reach the plateau, which was supposed to lie beyond them, were unavailing, and the interior of the Antarctic land remains an absolute blank. Surveys were made of Robertson Bay and for a short distance along the shore to

rocks, and made a valuable series of meteorological observations. These showed a much colder climate than that found by the *Belgica* in the ice-floes in the same latitude on the other side of the area. January, 1900, was the only month the mean temperature of which was above the freezing point, and that only by one degree. The maximum temperatures recorded never exceeded 32° except in the three summer months—November, December, and January. From May to October inclusive the average temperature was below zero, Fahrenheit, and the absolute minimum was -43.1 deg. The climate was thus not so extreme as in similar latitudes in the north, but much colder on the average, especially in the summer

months. Mr. Hanson, the zoologist, unfortunately succumbed to the hardships of camp-life, and was buried at Cape Adare his work being carried on by his assistant, Mr. Hugh Evans. The *Southern Cross* returned from the North on January 23, and Mr. Borchgrevink and his companions made an easy voyage along the coast of Victoria Land to the neighbourhood of Mount Erebus, landing at several points. They coasted the great ice-barrier eastwards, and found it on the whole further south than when Ross fixed its position in 1842. The furthest point reached by the *Southern Cross* was $78^{\circ} 34' S.$ in $164^{\circ} 10' W.$, and here Mr. Borchgrevink landed at a break in the barrier and travelled with dogs for sixteen miles over smooth ice, reaching the farthest South of $78^{\circ} 50'$ on February 17. No obstacles to a further advance were recorded.

The British National Antarctic Expedition, which is planned to start in August, 1901, has made good progress in its preparations. The ship, to be named *Discovery*, is nearing completion at Dundee. The command has been given to Commander R. F. Scott, R.N.; Lieutenant C. Roys, R.N., and Lieutenant Armitage, R.N.E., will be the other executive officers; Professor J. W. Gregory will be the head of the scientific staff, and his assistants have also been selected. The ship will be provisioned for three years. The German Expedition is in an equally forward condition, and a third expedition has been talked of to sail at the same time from Scotland, under the charge of Mr. W. S. Bruce.

ARCTIC REGIONS.

H.E.H. the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition has succeeded in approaching to within 241 miles of the North Pole ($86^{\circ} 33' N.$), about 22 miles north of Dr. Nansen's farthest, and about 100 miles farther west. The *Sie la Polare*, on reaching the Franz Josef Land Archipelago in June, 1899, forced her way through the British Channel to Teplitz Bay on Crown Prince Rudolf Land, where she wintered in $81^{\circ} 53' N.$ The ship was driven ashore by the pressure of the ice and badly damaged in September, so that the party had to spend most of the winter in a tent on shore. The Prince having been severely frost-bitten was unable to take part in the sledge expedition to the north which set out under Captain Cagni on March 11, 1900. Thirteen men started with dog sledges; they first travelled in the direction where Petermann Land is marked on the maps, but found no sign of it. It was impossible to establish food depôts on the ice for the return journey, so in order to economise loads three parties of three men each were sent back to the ship at intervals of ten days, and Captain Cagni went on with three men to $86^{\circ} 33'$ in longitude $65^{\circ} E.$, which was reached on April 25. The return took place only when the provisions were nearly exhausted, and for fifteen days the explorers had to live on dog-flesh. They were absent 104 days altogether, and the icy wilderness over which they had passed was entirely devoid of life. Of the forty-five dogs that went out only seven returned. The *Sie la Polare* got out of the ice on August 8, and reached Tromsø on September 8. One of the parties of three men sent back on the advance failed to reach the ship, and search for them was fruitless. The expedition proved that no land exists to the north of Franz Josef Land, and that with suffi-

cient food a still higher latitude may be attained by sledging over the sea-ice early in the season.

The *Windward*, sailing under the American flag, left Sydney, Nova Scotia, on July 20, 1900, with Mrs. Peary on board, and proceeded towards Smith Sound to communicate with Mr. Peary. She was reported from Godhavn on her way north on August 10. The absence of further news makes it probable that she has been beset in the ice. The Dundee whaler *Eclipse* brought home Dr. Robert Stein's expedition from Ellesmere Land, concerning which much anxiety was felt. They had made important explorations in the interior, and reported that Peary had passed northward in August, 1899, determined to make a dash for the Pole.

The Danish Expedition to East Greenland under Lieut. Amstrup returned to Copenhagen early in October after a most successful season. The *Antarctic* reached the Greenland coast at Cape Dalton in $65^{\circ} 28' N.$, and a stretch of entirely unknown land was mapped for about 150 miles to the south, the work terminating in $67^{\circ} 22'$, where the surveys met those completed last year. Valuable natural history collections were brought home. A Norwegian whaler, Captain Næø, succeeded in reaching the east coast of Greenland in $75^{\circ} 30' N.$, an unusually high latitude; he brought several living musk oxen to Norway. Professor Kolthoff, of Upsala, also paid a visit to East Greenland and brought back live musk oxen from Franz Josef Fjord with the view of acclimatizing them in the north of Sweden. He visited the depôt of provisions established last year by Professor Nathorst on Pendulum Island as a reserve for Captain Sverdrup, but the store was untouched; hence it may be assumed that the *Fram* has not succeeded this year in working round the north of Greenland.

In Spitzbergen the work of the Russo-Swedish geodetic commission has been carried on to some extent during the summer, but both parties have returned without completing the task on account of the unfavourable ice-conditions. In connection with it, parties of the Russian and Swedish observers were left in Spitzbergen during the winter of 1899-1900. The former at Hornsund in $77^{\circ} N.$, the latter at Treurenberg Bay in $80^{\circ} N.$, kept records of climate and auroral displays which cannot fail to be of value. The length of the arc of the meridian to be measured is $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. A peak was observed from Treurenberg Bay about 30 miles to the south with a height of 5,570 feet, which exceeds by over 1000 feet the height of Hornsundtind, hitherto believed to be the culminating point of Spitzbergen. It is reported that the coal-seams in Ieffjord have been found to be of economic value, and that a Norwegian company has been formed to work them. In case of the success of this enterprise the question of the political ownership of Spitzbergen may become urgent. At present the island appears to belong to no nationality, although claims have now and again been put forward by most of the northern countries of Europe, that of Russia having perhaps been the most persistent.

Baron Toll started in August on his voyage through the Kara Sea in the hope of reaching the New Siberian Islands, where a sledging party, which set out by land in October, hoped to meet him.

EUROPE.

As a measure of recent progress in exact surveying, a paper published by Colonel Sir John Farquharson in the *Geographical Journal* for June may be specially referred to. It deals with the twelve years' work of the Ordnance Survey of the British Islands from 1837 to 1839. Little in the way of survey work is left for private individuals to do, but Mr. J. Norman Heathcote made a survey of the remote island of St. Kilda in 1899, and published his map in the *Geographical Journal* for February, 1900. The lakes and tarns of the Snowdon district in Wales have been studied in considerable detail by Mr. J. R. Dakyns. The surveys of the lakes of Scotland initiated by Sir John Murray have been further extended by Mr. F. P. Pullar, who is steadily filling up, at his own expense the most serious gap in the official surveys of the British Islands. An attempt has been made by Dr. H. R. Mill to show, in the case of a portion of south-west Sussex, how the Ordnance, Geological and Hydrographic Surveys, the Agricultural Returns, Board of Trade Reports, Registrar-General's Reports, Meteorological Records and Census Returns (all of which are compiled at the public expense) may be put together in such a way as to present a complete account of the geography of a district. A plan for extending such a description to the whole country has been prepared, but, although supported by the Royal Geographical Society, it has failed to excite public interest or the support of the Government Departments, the work of which it was proposed to co-ordinate and render of direct utility.

On the Continent almost every country is proceeding with the extension of exact survey operations, and the island of Malta has been brought into the geodetic network of Europe by triangulation from Sicily, the sides of the triangles observed from Etna and other mountains measuring about 125 miles. The researches of Dr. Johan Cvijic during 1898 and 1899 in the rarely visited regions of Macedonia and Albania have resulted in much valuable information respecting those parts of Turkey, and he succeeded in surveying and sounding several of the picturesque mountain lakes, some of which were found to be of great depth.

Colonel J. de Shokalsky has been investigating the depth and temperature of Lake Ladoga, the largest sheet of fresh water in Europe.

ASIA.

Several expeditions which had been planned for the exploration of scarcely known districts in Mongolia and Northern China have had to be abandoned on account of the "Boxer" rebellion and the subsequent military operations by the foreign Powers. It is scarcely probable that the Chinese Government can obtain terms of peace from the Allies without territorial concessions, although an Anglo-German agreement has been arrived at expressing the resolve of both countries to abstain from annexation unless the actions of other Powers make it advisable to reconsider the matter.

Dr. Sven Hedin is continuing his work in the regions he formerly explored. At the end of June he was at Lob-nor where he had extended and confirmed his previous discoveries as to the variable position of the lake, and he has also discovered numerous ruins in the vicinity of the changeable river-beds, which throw fresh light on

the fertile and populous character of the desert within historic times. His programme for the rest of the year included a trip into Northern Tibet to connect his recent routes with that of his previous expedition, then from his head-quarters at Chamen Tagh he hoped to cross Northern Tsaidam to Sachu and thence turn westward to the old bed of Lob-nor, and finally he expected to fix the altitudes along the route to Karakoshun and Chaslik, where, if all went well, he should arrive at the end of the year.

Another Scandinavian traveller in Asia, Lieut. Olufsen, returned to Denmark at the end of 1899, after two years spent in the neighbourhood of the Pamirs where he had collected much information as to ancient inscriptions and primitive mountain tribes.

The eminent Russian explorer Kozloff, with a number of assistants, has been studying the southern slopes of the Altai mountains in Northern Mongolia, and exploring the Gobi desert, trying routes not hitherto attempted by Europeans. M. Bonin has crossed from China into the Lob-nor district, where he met Dr. Hedin, and on the way along the Altyn Tagh discovered ruins of walls and cities previously unknown. The imperturbable seclusion of Tibet and its hitherto unflinching subservience to China in foreign affairs have been broken by the formal reception in October of an envoy from the Dalai Lama by the Russian Emperor. So unprecedented an occurrence can hardly fail to be a precursor of change, or, at least, of stress in the affairs of the heart of Asia.

Two members of the Jesup North Pacific expedition, Messrs Jochelson and Bogoras, have entered on a two years' ethnographic exploration of the coast district of Asia north-east of the River Amur with the object of determining the relationships of the aboriginal people in Asia and America.

In Asia-Minor Dr. Franz Schaffer carried out some geological explorations in Cilicia in the spring of 1900 and returned in autumn to continue his researches and extend them to Northern Syria.

The boundaries between Siam and the British Malay States were fixed by an agreement dated November 23rd, 1899.

Mr. W. W. Skeat's biological expedition to the Malay Peninsula has returned to Cambridge after visiting some very little known country in the south of Siam, including the Lebir River and Gunung Tahan, which is probably the highest mountain in the peninsula.

The Indian Survey department has made the important announcement that a new map of the Indian Empire and its borderlands is to be produced on the scale of 1 : 1,000,000 (nearly 16 miles to the inch) very much on the lines suggested by Professor Penck in his scheme for a uniform map of the world on that scale. It will take in the whole area from the west of Persia (where surveys are being rapidly carried out) to the east of Burma (44° to 104° E.), and from the Oxus to Ceylon (40° to 4° N.). It will occupy 106 sheets, each taking in an area of 4° of latitude and 4° of longitude, the boundaries of the sheets being meridians and parallels.

Russian railways in Asia are being steadily pushed on. The trans-Siberian line now goes from Irkutsk to Lake Baikal where trains are carried over by ferry-boats, capable of acting as ice-breakers, to Mysovskaya on the eastern side, whence the railway is running to Svyetensk on

the navigable Shilka, from which steamers can descend the Amur.

AFRICA.

The map of Africa has suffered a transformation, which has no precedent in the civilised world since the Napoleonic wars—the deletion of two self-governing countries. Under their new names of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony there can be no doubt that the former republics will enter on a period of unexampled prosperity as integral parts of British South Africa and of the British Empire.

Various undefined boundaries have been decided during the year. France and Spain have come to an agreement as to the limits of their West African territories, and the last of the Spanish colonial possessions are now defined as follows; The Rio d'Oro territory between Morocco and Senegal extends north of the parallel 21° 15' N. from Cape Blanco to the borders of Adrar, which is left on the French side, while north of the tropic the boundary is the meridian of 12° W. The smaller territory on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea between Kamerun and French Congo is limited to a strip of land between the parallels of 1° and 2° 15' N., terminated inland by the meridian of 11° 20' E. The internal divisions of French West Africa which were reconstituted in October, 1899, are shown in the accompanying map, together with the international boundaries as they now stand. Boundary negotiations are also being carried on regarding the frontiers between Kamerun and French Congo, and between Kamerun and Nigeria on the Cross River, also between German East Africa and the Congo State in the Lake Kivu district.

An International Conference of all the European Powers with African possessions met in London in June, and agreed to adopt stringent measures to prevent the extinction of the native animals in tropical Africa, the protected area extending from 20° N. to the Zambezi River and the northern boundary of German South West Africa.

Among the travels of the year which appeal to popular interest is the first "Cape to Cairo" journey. It covered a very long distance, and it is a striking proof of the way in which Africa has been opened up recently that its record reveals little that is geographically new. Mr Ewart S. Grogan and Mr A. H. Sharp left the Zambezi in October, 1898, and, travelling north by the great lakes, spent some time in the neighbourhood of Lake Kivu, where several active volcanoes were visited, and the Nile was reached *via* the Albert Nyanza. Mr Sharp returned by Uganda and Mombasa, while Mr Grogan continued along the Nile, and reached Cairo in February, 1900. A second expedition, subsidised by the *Daily Telegraph*, and placed under the charge of Mr Lionel Dece, left the Cape towards the end of 1899, and was in North-eastern Rhodesia on the Nyasa-Tanganyika plateau in the middle of 1900. The object of the expedition is to study the actual conditions of the parts of Africa still awaiting development throughout the whole length of the continent.

Mr Moore's expedition for the study of the great African lakes spent about a month (September to October, 1899) in the examination of Lake Tanganyika. The surveyor of the party, Mr Malcolm Fergusson, was able to fix the longitude of a number of points, and found that the northern part of the lake has hitherto been shown

too far to the west, sometimes as much as half a degree. From the lake the expedition went north past Lake Kivu to the Ruwenzori mountains, which Mr. Moore looks on rather as a range than an isolated mountain block. An ascent of one of the peaks, believed to be the highest, was made, and the height found to be about 16,500 feet, the snow-line being found at 13,000 feet. The expedition reached Mombasa in May, 1900, and returned to England.

The German explorer, Dr Kandt, who has been at work since 1897, on the borders of German East Africa and the Congo State, has completed detailed surveys of Lake Kivu, the position of which he has rectified, and of the volcanic country lying to the north. Dr. Kohl-schütter has also completed a year's work in German East Africa, where he has been determining the force of gravity as well as surveying some of the outlying districts.

Major Gibbons succeeded in making his way along the Zambezi to the source of that river towards the close of 1899. He explored the watershed between the headwaters of the Congo and the Zambezi, and met the Belgian expedition under Lieutenant Lemaire, which had ascended the Kasai and one of its tributaries to Lake Dilolo. Together they found that the watershed was much better defined than had been previously believed, and no indication was found of a connection by water between the two river-systems. Major Gibbons was at Lake Mweru in January, 1900, meeting Mr. Poulett Weatherley, who was still engaged in exploration in that neighbourhood, and finally, travelling by Lake Tanganyika and the Nile, he reached Omdurman in August, the distance he had travelled amounting by that time to 13,000 miles. The region between the Zambezi and Congo sources was until this year one of the least known in Africa, and the importance of Major Gibbons's achievement is not to be estimated by mileage alone.

A protectorate has been declared over Barotseland under the title of North Western Rhodesia, the area being bounded by the Zambezi on the south, German South-West Africa, and Portuguese West Africa on the west, and the Congo State on the north. The territory is to be administered by officials appointed by the British South Africa Company.

The various travellers who have emerged from Central Africa by way of the Nile and Omdurman owe much to the exertions of Major Peake, who, acting for the Government of the Sudan, cleared the river of sudd between Khartum and Fort Berkeley, and made it possible to navigate the upper reaches, which have been completely blocked for many years.

Dr. Donaldson Smith, who has made his reputation as a traveller and geographer by previous journeys in that region, landed at Barbera on August 1st, 1899, and proceeded by Hargeisa and Milmil to the Shebali river, from which he struck south-westward to the south end of Lake Stefanie, where some fine mountainous country was explored for the first time. The great bend of the Omo was next visited, and then the route ran westwards, with deviations to north or south, according to the mountain ranges. Mr. C. Fraser accompanied Dr. Smith as surveyor, and carried an unbroken chain of triangulations from Lake Rudolf to the town of Taransole, where the work was connected with Colonel Macdonald's survey. Thence the journey was continued to Fort

Berkeley, on the Nile, which was reached on March 15th, 1900, and Dr. Donaldson Smith returned by Major Peake's steamer, while Mr. Fraser took the men of the caravan back to Mombasa. *via* Uganda. Apart from the important surveys, the expedition made natural history collections of great value, including, it is believed, good many species which are new to science.

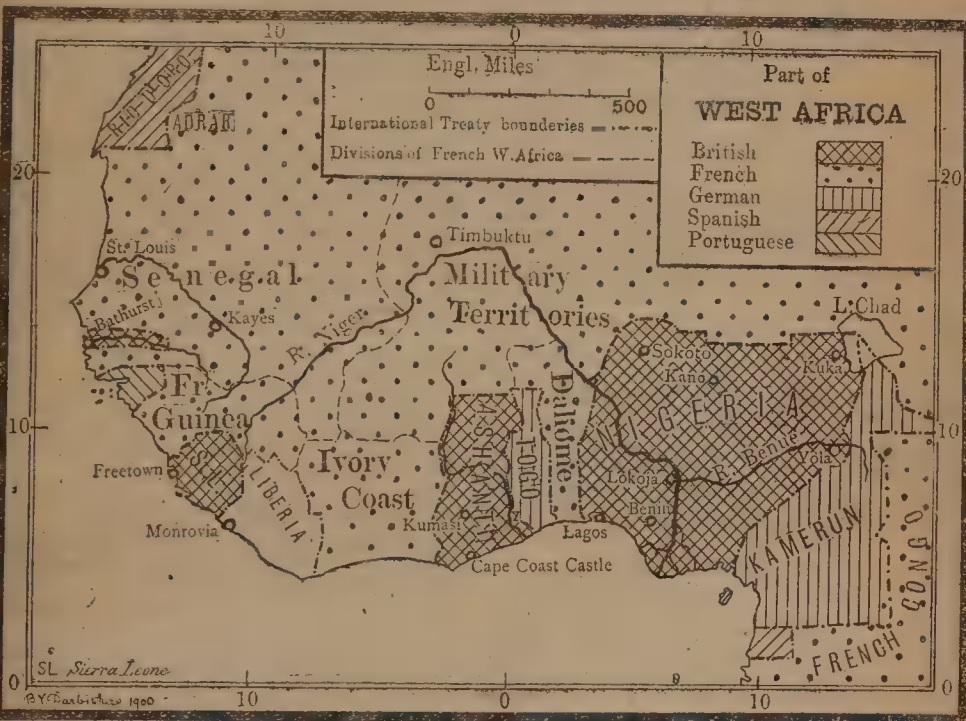
A sporting expedition, led by Mes-srs. Harrison and Whitehouse, proceeded south to Lake Rudolf early in 1900 intending, to proceed thence to the Sobat river; but the aridity of the country and its uninhabited character compelled the expedition to make its way to Mombasa *via* Baringo.

The well-known Russian adventurer in the Abyssinian service, Count Leontieff, made a

ward through swamps that proved very trying to the baggage animals, and ultimately he was compelled to return to the Sobat, by which he reached Egypt in October.

In British West Africa, except for trouble in Ashanti necessitating military operations against Kumasi, there is little to report. Bishop Tugwell made an interesting journey through the Hausa States, and succeeded in entering Kano, from which, however, the unfriendliness of the Sultan compelled him to retire. The Sultan appears to fear the advent of white men greatly, and while offering no violence, his orders for the missionaries to withdraw were very peremptory.

French West Africa has been the scene of great activity, and, in contrast with the previous year,



journey southwards in 1899 with the object of establishing Abyssinian influence over the whole country as far as Lake Rudolf, and several important towns are said to have accepted Abyssinian rule. The western shore of Lake Rudolf was explored, and reported to be thickly peopled.

Colonel Sir F. R. Wingate, having slain the Khalifa and scattered his army beyond the possibility of further resistance, the whole Sudan became practicable for travellers in December, 1899, although civilians were not allowed to proceed far above Kharum. Major H. H. Austin went up from Omdurman in December, 1899 on a Government mission. After three weeks on the Nile and Sobat in a gumbot, he landed with a large caravan and proceeded to the Abyssinian highlands, where he spent some months engaged in surveying, and afterwards proceeded south-

of notable successes. The expedition of M. Foureau and Captain Lamy across the Sahara from Algeria reached Zinder on November 2nd, 1899. It was found to be a large walled town, a great emporium of the caravan trade with the north and likely to become of much economic importance. On December 29th the journey was continued eastward to Lake Chad, and the middle of the west coast of the lake was reached on January 20, 1900. The site of Kuka was visited, and the town found deserted and in ruins. The journey was resumed round the north and east coasts of the lake, the outline of which was found not to correspond with that shown on existing maps. On February 22nd M. Foureau reached the lower Shari not far from its entrance to Lake Chad, and soon afterwards his expedition joined those of M. Gentil, who had come from the south, and of Lieutenant Joalland, who had previously

come from the west, round the north-east of Lake Chad, with the force formerly under the command of Voulet and Chanoine. The combined forces gave battle to the redoubtable Sultan Rabah, who was defeated and slain; his sons escaped, but were subsequently either taken or rendered powerless, and the great empire which a year ago dominated the central Sudan was effectually shattered. Major Lamy unfortunately fell in the hour of victory, and M. Foureau, travelling by the Shari and Ubangi, reached Brazzaville on July 11th, and returned to Europe.

The exploration of the Sahara and the visits of French travellers to oases which remain practically independent goes on without intermission. During the winter of 1899-1900 valuable scientific studies were made by M. Flamand on the various scattered oases which are known collectively as the Tuat archipelago, the resemblance to a group of islands in the desert sea almost compels the bold metaphor in nomenclature which French geographers have introduced.

The Paris journal, *Mutin*, equipped an expedition under an able young French geographer, M. Paul Blanchet, to explore the territory of Adrar, which had been excluded by treaty from the Spanish protectorate of Rio d'Oro. Setting out from Senegal with two French companions, he reached the oasis of Atar in June; but the Moorish tribe occupying the region were very unfriendly, and most reluctant to have their long seclusion from the outer world broken in upon. They took the French party prisoners, after a struggle, and kept them in captivity for several months, doubtless regarding white men as objects of intrinsic interest, as no European has succeeded in reaching Adrar for nearly half a century. M. Blanchet was finally released, and reached St. Louis on September 24th.

The above are only representative cases of the activity of the French in opening up their vast sphere of influence in West Africa, and much is also doing in the way of exploring and exploiting the resources of the British and German colonies on the Gulf of Guinea.

AMERICA.

The officers of the United States and Canadian Geological Surveys have continued their journeys in the outlying and still unmapped parts of North America. Dr. Norman Collie has made an excursion amongst the eastern mountains of British Columbia, and has been able to rectify the existing maps to a considerable extent. Thanks to the work of many hands the upper Yukon country has been effectively explored, and its general structure seen to be a comparatively low plateau deeply cut into by river valleys. The vast area of the United States Territory of Alaska has been the scene of three distinct exploring parties sent out by the U. S. Geological Survey. One of these was at work in the Cape Nome district, where, it may be noted, the high hopes of miners as to the richness of the beach diggings seem to have been considerably disappointed. A second expedition explored the Copper River valley, and a third devoted its attention to the Seward peninsula.

In South America the perennial boundary questions have made but little progress. The controversy between Argentina and Chile as to the boundary in Patagonia is at a standstill, pending the decision of the British Government. The Argentine case has been published in four

volumes of great geographical interest. The President of the French Republic gave his decision as to the boundary between Costa Rica and Colombia on September 15th. This has more than local importance, because it practically defines the boundary between Central and South America, although the new Z-shaped line drawn from ocean to ocean does not look a very natural division.

Mr. Herketh Prichard made a journey through the nearly unknown island of Haiti, and bears witness to its great natural resources and the absolute apathy and uselessness of its black inhabitants. He set out again shortly after his return in charge of an expedition on behalf of the *Daily Express* to search in Patagonia for the curious archaic animal type, *Neomylodon*, the discovery of comparatively fresh remains of which suggest the idea that it may not yet be extinct.

The well-known French explorer, M. Coudreau, has made his last journey. He died in November, 1899, while engaged in exploring the Trombetas, one of the northern tributaries of the lower Amazon.

A French Commission was sent out to Ecuador in July, 1899, to examine the ground on the high plateau with a view to the re-measurement of the arc of the meridian, originally determined by La Condamine in 1735-43. The result of several months' work was to select a series of stations for geodetic observations, and to estimate the cost of measuring an arc of 6° in length, or, as an alternative, one of 4½°, equal to that now being measured in Spitsbergen. The matter is under the consideration of the French Government. The true figure of the Earth can only be determined by the exact measurement of the actual distance between points on the same meridian, the position of which is fixed in latitude by astronomical observations, and the nearer to the pole or the equator that these measurements can be made the greater is their value.

AUSTRALASIA.

The capital fact of the year, and a fitting monument for the close of the century, is the accomplishment of the long-worked-for federation of the Australian colonies as the Commonwealth of Australia. The constitution of the new Commonwealth resembles those of the Dominion of Canada and the United States, but is not identical with either. In becoming states the five colonies of the mainland, together with Tasmania, retain their own legislatures for local affairs, but become subject, for matters concerning the Commonwealth as a whole, to a Federal Parliament, which will meet in a capital to be selected in some part of New South Wales, but not in Sydney. The Earl of Hutton has been appointed the first Governor-general, and the first session of the Federal Parliament will be opened early in 1901 by the Duke of York as the representative of the Queen.

New Zealand, while too remote and too dissimilar in its conditions to become at once part of the Commonwealth, is striving after expansion in the great island-world of which it forms the natural trade centre. The New Zealand Parliament decided in September, 1900, to incorporate with the colony the Cook or Hervey Islands, the Penrhyn group, and a few other Polynesian Islands already under British protection, and the annexation of Fiji is also eagerly desired. This proposed action is strongly objected to by Australia, and it

would seem that the Home Government might also have something to say in the matter.

Exploration has been going on in New Guinea and in the neighbouring Melanesian Islands by the officials of the British and German colonies, but no journeys of great importance seem to have taken place during the year.

THE OCEANS.

It is announced that the deep soundings obtained by H.M.S. *Penquin* in the South Pacific have been exceeded by the United States telegraph ship *Nero* in the North Pacific while surveying for a cable between Hawaii and the Philippines. Between Midway Island and Guam, where great depths were known to exist, two soundings were made in 5,160 and 5,269 fathoms respectively. The last-named depth, equivalent to 31,614 ft. or six miles below sea-level, is the greatest yet found in any ocean, the average depth of the oceans being about two miles.

Professor Agassiz's expedition in the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* left San Francisco in August, 1899, visited the Marquesas Islands, and then, with Tahiti as headquarters, made a thorough exploration of the Paumotu or Low Archipelago. Leaving Tahiti in November, the *Albatross* visited the Cook Islands and Tonga, reaching Fiji in the same month, and, sailing again in December, spent several months in investigating the seas round the Ellice, Caroline, and Marshall Islands. She reached Yokohama in March, 1900, and returned thence to San Francisco. A great number of soundings were taken in deep water in parts of the ocean not likely to be investigated by telegraph ships. The deepest sounding obtained was 4,813 fathoms, 100 miles south-east of Guam. As a general result, all the coral islands of the Western Pacific were found to occupy the summits of submarine peaks or ridges rising abruptly from water of an average depth of from 1,500 to 2,500 fathoms, and after a very careful study of the coral formations, which was one of the main objects of the expedition, Professor Agassiz concluded that the evidence all tended to show that subsidence was not the cause of the growth of atolls, thus contradicting the well-known theory of Charles Darwin; The dredgings in deep water confirmed the view previously held that there is little variety or abundance in the life found on the bottom in the greatest depths far from land.

The *Siboga* expedition in the seas of the Malay Archipelago, which started on March 7th, 1893, completed its work on February 27th, 1900, after a cruise of 12,000 miles, under the command of Captain Tydeman and the scientific direction of Professor Weber. Amongst the important geographical results were the discovery that the south coast of the Island of Timor is wrongly shown on existing charts, the island being several miles narrower and of much smaller area than was formerly supposed. The depths of the seas between the islands has been tested, and the 4,000 fathoms with which the Panda Sea was credited could nowhere be found, 3,650 fathoms being the maximum obtained from the *Siboga*. Many changes have been made in the chart of depths and the connection of the deep basins with the Pacific and not with the Indian Ocean has been demonstrated.

In pursuance of the policy laid down at the International Conference for oceanographical

research in relation to fisheries held at Stockholm in 1899, the Norwegian Government has built a steamer, the *Richard Sors*, specially equipped for conducting such researches both physical and biological. She made her first trip in the North Atlantic, between Norway and Iceland, in August, 1900, under the charge of Prof. Nansen and Dr. Hjort. A short trip was also made for biological work in the Bay of Biscay by H.M.S. *Research* under the direction of Dr. G. H. Fowler.

GENERAL.

THE Paris Exhibition afforded a unique opportunity for distant countries to exhibit their resources, and in view of the occasion, a considerable number of them prepared elaborate monographs setting forth their present conditions and future prospects in volumes which served as guides to the exhibits, but remain as standard books on the countries themselves. An international congress on Commercial and Economic Geography was held in Paris, but the papers read at it dealt prevalently with French national interests.

Great activity has been shown in some geographical societies; the National Geographical Society in Washington has succeeded in doubling its already large membership in a single year—1899-1900. The Paris Geographical Society, the oldest in the world, has, since the beginning of 1900, issued its much improved publication monthly under the title "La Géographie."

The retirement of Mr. John Coles from the post of Instructor to intending travellers at the Royal Geographical Society, after twenty years of office, makes it permissible to refer to the remarkable results of his tuition, of which almost all British travellers and many foreigners have taken advantage. Maps of real service to the cartographer have been produced of many remote and inaccessible countries in consequence of this instruction by men whose main object in travelling was sport or pleasure, and the officials of various colonial and foreign government surveys have shared in the benefit.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The most important geographical publication of the year is the first volume of the *Report* of the Norwegian North Polar Expedition, edited by Professor Fridtjof Nansen. The complete work will contain the full discussion of all the scientific observations which were made during the famous expedition of the *Fram*, all written and published (in Norway) in the English language only. Dr. Sven Hedin's complete scientific results may fairly claim the second place. They are published in German as a separate part of *Petermanns Mitteilungen*. Next in order may be placed Professor Hermann Wagner's "Lehrbuch der Geographie," which gives in brief compass a masterly treatise on the principles of geography, a work for the full appreciation of which unfortunately few students in this country are ripe.

In the forefront of the travel-books of the year we must place Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Maudslays' "A Glimpse at Guatemala" a sumptuous work, intrinsically worthy of its splendid setting; and next to it comes the second and concluding volume of the English translation of Prince Oskhtomski's courtier-like record of the Eastern journey of the present Tsar while Cesarevitch. The first volume of the "Victoria County History

of England," edited by Mr. H. Doubleday, is the beginning of a gigantic undertaking, which possesses no little interest for geographers.

Two biographies stand out from the ordinary run of the lives of travellers because each contains facts hitherto unpublished regarding very important journeys. In Prince Kropotkin's autobiography, "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," we have for the first time in a Western language an account of the travels in Eastern Siberia and Northern Manchuria in 1864, which enabled him to formulate the accepted theory of the Asiatic mountain systems. The life of William Cotton Oswell, written by his son, lets the public know at last how largely the early travels of Dr. Livingstone in the Kalahari Desert and other parts of South Africa were aided and supported by the large-hearted hunter, who always effaced himself to promote the welfare of his friend.

The question of Antarctic exploration now so much to the front, has been enriched by the publication of an English translation of Fricker's "Antarctic Regions," and the first account of the expedition of the *Béglar* in Dr. F. A. Cook's "Through the First Antarctic Night." Nothing of importance has appeared on the Arctic regions proper, but the fringe of the North Polar area is touched on in Mr. H. J. Pearson's "Beyond Pezora Eastward," a naturalist's journey, and in Dr. de Filippi's account of the Duke of Abruzzi's ascent of Mt. St. Elias, published both in Italian and English. Other mountaineering works which have something of interest to more than climbers are Dr. Hans Meyer's "Der Kilimandjaro," Mr. Wilcox's "Canadian Rockies," and Dr. and Mrs. Workman's "In the Ice-World of Himalaya."

Amongst works on Physical Geography the most remarkable is perhaps Professor de Lapparent's "Traité de Géologie," in which he treats the past history of the crust of the Earth on the lines of its geographical evolution. Of almost equal importance is the translation into French of the second volume of Suess' standard work under the title of "La Face de la Terre." Mr. J. E. Marr has produced an attractive little volume on "The Scientific Study of Scenery."

The colonial enthusiasm of Germany and the interest awakened in America in the new island possessions of the United States account for or give special value to several books, such as Krieger's "New Guinea," F. W. Christian's "The Caroline Islands," H. Dinwiddie's "Puerto Rico, its Conditions and Possibilities," and A. Ireland's "Tropical Colonization," a volume of hints to American colonists, drawn from experience in the British tropical possessions. H. R. Mill's "New Lands," on the other hand, indicates those parts of the temperate zones still available for settlement by English-speaking people.

Two great works of detailed geography have been published in Germany setting forth scientific data in their application to practical matters. "Der Elbstrom" and "Die Memel, Fregel- und Weichselstrom." These, with the volume previously issued on the Oder, form a unique applied physical geography of the North German Plain.

A new work on Arabia, summarising our existing knowledge of the whole great peninsula has been written by the Rev. S. M. Zwemer, an American missionary, and entitled "Arabia: the Cradle of Islam." Mrs. Theodore Bent in "Southern Arabia" describes the travels she undertook with her husband. Baron von Oppenheim treats in two volumes with a large-scale original map of another part of Asiatic Turkey in his "Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf." His work enriched with a series of singularly valuable photographs. Mr. Ralph P. Cobbald gives a lively account of sport and travel in "Innermost Asia," and Prince Davidoff describes an interesting journey in the Altai Mountains in his "After Wild Sheep in the Altai and Mongolia."

Books on Africa have proved more numerous than ever, but most of them deal with incidents of the war and are outside the scope of this notice. E. S. Grogan's and A. H. Sharp's "From the Cape to Cairo," and the translation of Paul Kollmann's "The Victoria Nyanza" may be mentioned; but it would be impossible to refer to the many books on the Congo Free State, the German colonies, and Madagascar, most of them written in the hope of stimulating the enterprise of the respective home countries in their African dependencies. Mr. J. Drexel Biddle has produced a comprehensive work on "The Madeira Islands."

Apart from official publications the literature of American geography has been enriched by the work of the Maudslays already referred to and by Cecillie Selser's "Auf alten Wegen in Mexiko und Guatemala"; but perhaps the most important book is a summary of the chief points which still require to be investigated and cleared up, as stated by M. De-iré Pector in "Notes sur l'Américanisme: Quelques-unes de ses Lacunes en 1900."

Amongst publications referring to Australia attention may be drawn to Mr. A. S. Murray's "Tasmanian Rivers, Lakes, and Flowers," illustrated by reproductions of original paintings.

Antiquarian geography has a prize in A. Schulten's "Die Mosaiikkarte von Madaba," an account of the oldest extant map of any kind, representing the Holy Land, and dating from the sixth century. It is worked in mosaic on the wall of a church in Palestine.

HUGH ROBERT MILL.

THE WEATHER IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1900.

THIS summary of the weather experienced in the British Islands during the year commencing November 1st, 1899, and ending October 31st, 1900, 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 for comparison with current weather, especially when considered in relation to the daily results of the Greenwich observations given for each month in the Calendar of the Almanack.

MONTHS. 1899-1900.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE.		WIND.	SUNSHINE.
	Mean	Diff. from normal	Mean days.	Mean amount.	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Resultant.	Percentage.
1899 November..	51	6 above	17	3.96	0.16 less	29.93	0.11 above	SW	22
December..	43	1 "	23	6.22	2.03 more	29.81	0.04 below	S	16
1900 January...	44	3 "	28	5.26	1.32 "	29.81	nil	W/S	20
February...	39	2 below	20	4.13	1.09 "	29.54	0.33 below	NW	27
March.....	41	2 "	17	1.50	1.16 less	30.05	0.21 above	N/E	27
April.....	47	nil	18	2.12	0.23 "	29.90	nil	W	40
May.....	50	1 below	15	2.42	0.32 more	29.92	0.04 below	SW/S	37
June.....	55	1 above	18	2.92	0.70 "	29.89	0.05 "	SW/W	34
July.....	60	1 above	17	1.69	1.30 less	29.93	0.03 above	W	42
August.....	58	1 b-below	16	3.24	0.14 "	29.96	0.06 "	WNW	38
September..	58	2 above	15	2.22	1.20 "	30.05	0.08 "	W/S	44
October.....	51	1 "	22	4.20	0.01 more	29.87	0.05 "	W	30

November, 1899.—The weather was warm, fine but murky, with frequent drizzling rains and violent winds, though the latter part was dry with a fair duration of sunshine and slight frost in the early mornings. Rainfall exceeded the average in the north of Scotland. The highest temperature was reported at Dublin on the 3rd, 65°, the lowest at Stamford on the 21st, 27°. On the 18th, while the temperature at Roche's Point was 52°, at Oxford it was only 28°; 19th, Sumburgh Head 51°, Oxford 25°; 30th Blacksood Point 52°, London and Oxford, 30°. The least barometrical pressure occurred on the 3rd, 28.8 inches; the greatest on the 17th, 30.7. On the morning of the 3rd 1.65 inch of rain was measured at Valentia; 4th, Portland 1.12 London 1.14, Southampton 1.75, Braemar, Glenlee and Newton Reigny 1.7. Haslemere 2.1; 6th Jersey 1.34, Portland 1.29, London 1.44, Cranley 1.64, Southampton 1.35, Westbourne 1.56; 8th, Holyhead 1.19, Braemar 2.1, Glenlee 2.0, Ochtertyre 1.9; 14th, Stornoway 1.03. Mist was prevalent on three days, fog on three in the east district. Bright sunshine, estimated in percentage of its possible duration, ranged between 27 in south Ireland and 10 in north Scotland.

At Greenwich, the week ending 25th was without rain, wind sunshine or fog; the weather was dull and mild. Notwithstanding, the solar thermometer on the ground read every day higher than the maximum at four feet in the shade, while the temperature at three feet below the surface was about the same as in the shade. On the 29th and 30th the solar and shade were alike.

The Autumn.—This may be said to have been a fine season, the rainfall was rather scanty, sunshine moderate, and winds quiet.

December, 1899.—The mean temperature was normal, with frost in mid-month and towards the end, snow on three or four days, mostly in Ireland. The weather from bright, mild, balmy days, changed to rains, fogs, gales, snow and cold, then dismal, gloomy, chilly, sunless, damp, no evaporation, slight wind gave no drying, latter part wet, mild, very variable, much rough, boisterous and

some keenly strong winds. Snow fell in most parts of the kingdom, in places to considerable depth. Fog or mist was prevalent, though a fair duration of sunshine; bracing and healthy conditions were experienced. Winds from the S.E. quarter prevailed on sixteen days. The rainfall was excessive in Ireland, less than normal on the east of England, where fog was reported on six days, only on two in the central district. The highest temperature was reported at Dublin on the 4th, 61°; the lowest at Hereford on the 14th, 5°. At 8 a.m., 3rd, while the temperature at Valentia was 52°, Loughborough and Oxford had only 25°; 5th, Valentia 54°, Wick 31°; 10th, Valentia 48°, Liverpool 26°; 11th, Roche's Point 48°, Dungeness 27°; 13th, Roche's Point 47°, Nairn 27°; 14th, Scilly 43°, Loughborough 9°; 15th, Scilly 44°, Loughborough 18°; 16th, Blacksood Point 52°, Yarmouth 26°; 17th, Valentia 49°, London 26°; 23rd, Roche's Point 49°, Shields 29°; 26th, Dungeness 45°, Wick 24°. On the morning of the 12th, 1.10 inch of rain was measured at Blacksood Point; 14th, Roche's Point 1.75; 17th, Blacksood Point 3.27, Valentia 1.92; 20th, Valentia 1.89, Roche's Point 1.05; 22nd, Roche's Point 1.50; 29th, Roche's Point 1.58, Pembroke 1.00. Atmospheric pressure was greatest on the 3rd and 21st, 30.5 inches; least on 29th, 28.2. During 29th and 30th a cyclonic disturbance passed from the Lizard up the Irish Sea and northward through Scotland. Bright sunshine varied between 17 per cent. in south and east England and 8 in east Scotland.

January, 1900.—The weather was exceedingly wet and very mild, extremely changeable, frequent heavy rains, occasional snow, much strong wind, several electrical storms in the west and north of Scotland, and aurora was seen on the 9th. The highest temperature was reported at Dublin on the 24th, 56°; the lowest at Rothampstead on the 21st, 23°. The consistently dull weather favoured uniformity of temperature, except at 8 a.m. 17th, when Scilly reported 52° in contrast to Aberdeen, 32°; 21st, Valentia 53°, Oxford 27°. The rainfall at Valentia was normal, at Scilly nearly double. On the morning of the 2nd 1.8 inch of rain was

measured at Kilkenny, Parsonstown 1'4; 3rd, Ochtertyre 1'5; 6th, Valentia 1'27; 7th, Loughborough 1'25, Scilly 2'75. The greatest atmospheric pressure occurred on the 11th and 25th, 30'5 inches; the least on the 15th, 29'0. Bright sunshine varied between 29 per cent. in north Ireland and 13 in north Scotland.

February, 1900.—The weather was cold, stormy and very variable, continuous fluctuations of atmospheric pressure prove the month to have been unusually unsettled. Easterly winds prevailed on eleven days. Fog was reported on five days, snow on six in the east of England, less in other districts. Clear skies were attended by low temperatures and sharp frosts, and bright sunshine, bracing and healthy air, thawing during daylight, freezing at night. London had 4 inches of snow on the 10th. By the 17th snow had fallen heavily in most districts, 13 inches at Newton Reigny, 3 feet at Keswick, and snow fell on several subsequent days in various districts, but not to much amount. The highest temperature was reported at Geldeston on the 24th, 60°; the lowest at Braemar on the 12th, minus 3°. At 8 a.m., 5th, while the temperature at Scilly was 41°, Parsonstown had only 21°; 6th, Scilly 43°, Parsonstown 23°; 7th, Scilly 39°, Parsonstown 18°; 8th, Roche's Point 40°, Loughborough 14°; 9th, Scilly 40°, Oxford 15°; 10th, Pembroke 40°, Aberdeen 20°; 11th, Scilly 40°, Sumburgh 31°, Wick 11°; 12th, Scilly 43°, Loughborough 14°; 13th, Scilly 44°, Loughborough 14°, Parsonstown 18°; 14th, Scilly 45°, Parsonstown 21°. Rainfall was large, except in north Scotland; on the 9th 1'36 inch was measured at Valentia; 11th, 1'37 at Holyhead; 15th, 1'26 at Scilly. Atmospheric pressure was greatest on the 15th, 30'1 inches; least on the 16th, 28'4. Bright sunshine varied between 32 per cent. in south Ireland and 22 in north-east England. On the 13th a fierce snow-storm swept over the country, attaining the violence of a blizzard in the southern shires. On the 15th a tremendous storm raged with much rain in the southern parts, snow in the northern parts. Afterwards temperature rose and the weather became mild and damp.

The *Winter* was very wet, numerous rainy days and much rain throughout; the middle part was mild, the latter part cold.

March, 1900.—The weather was cold with prevalent north-easterly winds, small rainfall and moderate number of rainy days. Till the 7th dry, cold, north-easterly winds prevailed, with slight frosts and little sunshine. The 12th was a brilliant, genial day. Thence to the 17th brisk, dry, north-west winds prevailed with much sunshine, several night-frosts. A falling barometer brought on snow, rain, rough winds, till the 21st, then cold north-east winds not without rain, till the end of the month. Mist or fog was reported in east England on 9 days, in the central and south districts 6, in Ireland 3. Ireland had snow on about 4 days. The highest temperature was reported at Newton Reigny on the 11th, 59°; the lowest at Braemar on the 18th, 4°. At 8 a.m., 12th, while the temperature at Scilly was 48°, at Loughborough it was only 28°; 18th, Valentia 4°. Aberdeen 17°; 31st, Valentia 45°, Loughborough 28°. The greatest atmospheric pressure occurred on the 14th, 30'9 inches; the least on the 19th, 29'0. The meandering of a storm's centre were curious; on the 18th, 8 a.m., off Valentia; 6 p.m. in lat. 50, long. 9 W.; 19th, 8 a.m., off Land's End; 6 p.m., middle of Devon; 20th,

8 a.m., in Cardigan Bay; 6 p.m., going south; 21st, 8 a.m., near Bayonne. Surely the explanation of the cause for such erratic movements ought to be forthcoming. Bright sunshine varied between 31 per cent. in east England and 22 in central England.

April, 1900.—The weather was seasonable, though rainfall was scanty in England. The lowest temperature was reported at Rothamstead on the 2nd, 22°; the highest at London on the 16th, 78°. An electrical storm over Kent on the 15th caused damage and the loss of some lives. From the 15th to 16th boisterous winds prevailed. Magnificent weather was generally experienced from the 18th to 21st. On the 22nd fog or mist was prevalent. Fog was reported on 5 days in south-west England, mist on 5 in east England. Atmospheric pressure was least on the 3rd, 28'5 inches; greatest on the 20th, 30'55. Bright sunshine varied between 46 per cent. in south and in east England, and 29 in north Scotland.

May, 1900.—Proverbially May is "the merry month," but it is prone to furnish samples of weather. The opening week was tolerably fair; then two weeks of cold, dry, harsh winds, with wintry conditions, snow in Lancashire and some other parts of the kingdom; latterly south-west winds, warm and rainy, with an ending of cold, rough wind and gloomy skies. Altogether the month was inclement, cold with much wind from eastward, gales from south-west, excessive rainfall in west Ireland, defective in east England. The highest temperature was reported at Cambridge on the 5th, 72°; the lowest at Newton Reigny on the 14th, 23°. An electrical storm occurred over Kent on the 6th, and another over east England on the 24th. Atmospheric pressure was least on the 3rd, 28'8 inches, 29'1 on 22nd; 30'3; on 16th and greatest 30'45 on 29th. Bright sunshine varied between 45 per cent. in south-west England and 25 in north-east England.

The *Spring* temperature and rainfall were less than their normal values, though the weather varied much. Strong winds were prevalent and often from eastward. "The oak has been in leaf before the ash, indicative of a dry summer and a bountiful harvest," said the *Daily Mail* on May 24th.

June, 1900.—The weather underwent surprising changes; gloomy, cold, with keen northerly winds, a short heat wave, 10th to 13th, came and left suddenly, followed by heavy rain on 14th, thence unsettled, but for the most part excessively dull, ending cold and drily. The lowest temperature was reported at Glenlee on the 7th, 35°; the highest at Greenwich on the 11th 89° 4, solar thermometer 155°. Rainfall was large in west Ireland, deficient in north Scotland, elsewhere, more than normal. On the 5th, 1'48 inch of rain was measured at Pembroke; 10th, 1'01 at Valentia, 1'05 at Roche's Point. London experienced darkness dispelled by an electrical storm 10 to 11 a.m., 12th. Electrical storms occurred on the 7th in east England and in north Ireland; 8th in Norfolk; 10th in the Irish Sea; 11th in several localities; 12th in these islands generally; 13th and 25th in south-east England; 14th in Lincolnshire; 15th in north England; 19 h in Ireland; 21st in Scotland; 22nd over Great Britain; 23rd in north-east England; 24th in north Scotland; they were numerous and scattered. The wind was from eastward on 10 days. Fog was reported at north Scotland on

7 days, mist in south-east England on 5, east England on 4. Atmospheric pressure was greatest on the 1st, 30.45 inches, least on the 30th, 29.35. Bright sunshine varied between 44 per cent. in south England and 24 in north Scotland; the last week had very little anywhere.

July, 1900.—Great heat prevailed on days of prolonged sunshine, with much fine dry weather. The lowest temperature was reported at Llandovery on the 8th 36°; the highest at Cambridge on the 20th, 95°. A shade temperature so high has not been known in these islands since July 15th, 1881, when at Greenwich, 97°; and above 80 on 12 days, were recorded in Whitaker's A manack. This month above 90° on 4 days, and above 80 on 14 days, were recorded at Greenwich, where on the 16th were observed in sunshine 156°, highest in shade 94°, lowest 62° on ground 51°; sunshine exceeded 11 hours daily on 15 days; the 10th had 15.3 hours; winds from S.E. on six days. Rain was generally deficient. The largest falls were registered on the 21st, 1.05 at Loughborough, 1.7 at East Dereham; 2.8th, 2.1; at Dublin; 2.9th, 2.23 at Killarney. Electrical storms of a severe description occurred in south and south-east England on the 3rd; on 6th over east and south-east England; 11th in Scotland; 12th in central England; 16th, 27th, 29th in England generally; 19th in south England; 20th in England and Ireland; 27th in England and south Ireland; 28th in Ireland. At London on the 2nd there was rain nearly all daylight, but very little light, a high fog or stagnant smoke made gloom and darkness. Atmospheric pressure was least on the 1st, 29.35; greatest on the 7th, 30.35. Bright sunshine varied between 60 per cent. in east and south England, and 22 in North Scotland. The week ending 14th gave 75 per cent. to the Channel Isles.

August, 1900. The weather was extremely variable, temperature 5° below normal in north Scotland, a heat-spell from 12—20th, a cold-snap 25—29th. The winds were very variable in direction and force; from the eastward on 11 days. Rain was very deficient in the north, and excessive in the east. Rainy days were 20 in west Ireland. Mist was reported on seven days in south-west England; three in other districts; fog on two in the north and east. The first decade was wet, depressing, with the most violent storm known in the season, some days cold enough for household fires. The period, 11th—16th, was fine, dry, hot, with abundant sunshine, light winds. Thence to the 25th was rainy and, though subsequently dryness prevailed, the second half of the month was decidedly cold, stormy, with little sunshine, except the two last days, which were warm and very fine. A very cold snap, 26th—29th, was overcast weather. The lowest temperature was reported at Braemar on the 8th, 34°; the highest at Llandovery on the 15th, 86°. At Greenwich the maximum temperature was above 80° on four days, the highest in sunshine 144 on 21st; the 12th—16th had each more than 12 hours' sunshine; on 3rd wind reached 27lbs. on the square foot, 6th 24lbs. In the early morning, 23rd, London experienced an electrical storm, and in the forenoon the rain was described as "delugious." On the 3rd 1.73 inch of rain was measured at Parsonstown; 4th 2.43 at Shields, 1.26 at Liverpool; 7th, 2.0 at Edinburgh, 1.32 at Leith, 1.03 at Holthead, 1.18 at Donaghadee, 1.56 at Parsonstown; 9th, 1.01 at Valentia; 22nd, 1.40 at Parsonstown. Electrical storms

occurred in England on the 5th; north England, 6th, 21st, 22nd; south Ireland, 7th; north Scotland and south-east England, 17th; east England, 18th, 25th; south-west England, 19th; south-east England 20th; in all districts, 23rd: England and Ireland, 24th. The least atmospheric pressure occurred on the 2nd and 22nd, 29.3; the greatest on the 13th and 30th, 30.4 inches. Bright sunshine varied between 51 per cent. in south-west England, and 27 in north-east England; during the week ending 18th, the United Kingdom had 63, the south-west district 85.

The *Summer* had normal values for the measurable elements of weather, but was characterised by abnormalities of heat and cold, dryness and wetness, calm and storm, numerous electrical storms; taumaturgical operations of the most imposing description.

September, 1900.—The weather was of the best description, bright, warm, dry, winds moderate. Mist in the early mornings indicated cold, starlit nights, compensated by genial heat and brilliant sunshine. The highest temperature was reported at Laing on the 14th, 84°; the lowest at Braemar on the 3rd, 30°. Atmospheric pressure was greatest on the 12th, 30.5; least on the 27th, 29 inches. Very light airs prevailed from S.E., 14th to 17th. Mist was reported on seven days in Ireland, five in England, fog also on five days in east England, four in south-west England. Rain fell on 24 days in the north, and the quantity was excessive; elsewhere it was very deficient, and occurred only on seven days in the east. On the 27th, 1.48-inch of rain was measured at Stornoway, 1.80 on the 30th. Bright sunshine varied between 58 per cent. in south England, and 26 in north Scotland; for the week ending 8th south-west England had 72, the next week Ireland had 71, for these two weeks the Channel Isles had 75 per cent.

October, 1900.—The closing days of the remarkably fine September were rainy and stormy, and these conditions continued into October. The weather became warmer on the 6th, but temperature fell on the 10th, and was decidedly cold on the 14th. On the 15th snow or hail, with rain, fell on the north-west portion of the kingdom. From 16th to 23rd, very little rain fell, subsequently much. On the 26th snow to the depth of six inches was reported on the lower hills of Scotland, hail and snow fell in Lincolnshire and in Wales. On the 1st, 1.1-inch of rain was measured at Stornoway; 4th, 1.6 at Roche's Point; 8th, 1.95 at Blacksod Point; 25th, 1.13 at Stornoway; 27th, 3.67 at Alnwick, 3.29 Seaham, 3.07 Morpeth, 1.97 Durham, 1.61 Blarney; 30th, 1.0 at Dungeness; 31st, 1.31 at Valentia. The extremely heavy rain in the north of England brought about there a gale of exceptional severity. Electrical storms occurred on the 2nd in north-west England; 4th, locally in England and Ireland; 5th, on the Irish Sea; 26th, at Liverpool. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on the 25th. Atmospheric pressure was least on 5th and 13th, 29 inches; greatest on 22nd, 30.7. The highest temperature was reported at London on 8th, 75°, the lowest at Nairn on the 14th, 24°. West and north of the Kingdom, rainfall exceeded the average. South and east it was much below. Bright sunshine varied between 39 per cent. in east England, and 23 in north Scotland.

The Year's Weather and the Crops, 1899-1900.—The fine weather of October was favourable for sowing wheat, the soil was in good workable

condition. Some mild open weather in November favoured tillage and was beneficial to the young crops. December 8th to 18th were frosty for the most part over the Kingdom. Daylight being brief, inconvenience was not felt. Autumn cultivation was generally forward, and furrows were well crumbled by frost. Check to the growth of wheat was needed. It had got so good a hold of the soil, it was not likely to become "winter-proud" later on. Excessive moisture stopped fieldwork during the rest of the month. January was wild, with frequent rain. Tillage operations were consequently backward, and much snow in February rendered them impossible. The land being soddened and the seed-beds cold, the prospect was inauspicious for farmers. By the vernal equinox tillage-work was in arrears, and, except wheat, young crops were backward. Brilliant sunshine, high temperature and genial moisture in April helped the crops, and rendered work easy on arable land. The 17th to 21st was magnificent weather. About mid-May a wintry cold-snap and searching, strong, dry N.W. wind caused havoc in fruit-gardens. Rains with warm nights in the early days of June were advantageous to vegetation. The cereal crops advanced appreciably. The strong winds, or rather gales, in July were attended by local heavy rains—even snow at Ipswich—so that conditions were injurious to strawberry crops, and damaged wheat. Subsequently intense heat and much brilliant sunshine, many days receiving over 12 hours brought on the cereal crops rapidly. August 3rd to 6th, storms did mischief among the standing crops, though green crops were benefited by the rain, and much damage was done to hops and fruits. Rain, wind and cold delayed harvest. During August root-crops and grass-lands fared well, but corn-crops lost condition, as did potatoes

and hops under the influence of abnormal weather. At the end of the fine September, the average condition of the crops of Great Britain, according to the *T. M.*s estimate, placed them all below average; hops the worst, next potatoes and wheat, the best roots, next grass, beans, oats, barley, peas; the principal depression being assigned to the effect of the extraordinary weather in August. During September many parts of the country had no rain for three weeks. The middle days of October served admirably for sowing wheat.

As regards hay, the cold spring provided a scanty crop in June, however, showers in that month improved the grass, and spells of dry, hot weather following brought on a luxuriant crop in July.

The death rate in the metropolitan district, which is almost the same as the average for the thirty-three large towns of England, was, as registered for the week ending November 16th, 17.3; maximum, 37.1, January 6th; minimum, 13.3, June 23rd; 20.5, August 11th; 14.8, October 13th. Deaths due to diseases of the respiratory organs were 324 in the week ending November 18th, and rose to 1,221, January 6th, then fell to 378, May 10th. The large mortality was due to cold, dull and depressing weather. Cold increases the death-rate, so does heat. Temperature rising above 80° with moist air causes immense discomfort and many fatal results especially if the heat-wave comes suddenly and has short duration. June 11th and 12th were very oppressive. The deaths from diarrhoea were 20, July 7th, and rose rapidly to 359, August 4th, declining slowly to 43, October 27th. The deaths due to enteric were 55, November 18th, and 23, September 15th, confirming the opinion that this disease is most frequent in Autumn.

Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions in 1899-1900.

On September 15, 1899, an earthquake lasting several seconds was experienced in Cape Colony. At mid-day two distinct shocks were felt in Capetown, but no damage was done. The motion was due south, with a tendency to east, and the vibration was throughout the western part of Cape Colony. Almost contemporary with this a sharp shock of earthquake occurred in Wellington, New Zealand. Glasses and chairs were upset, and clocks were stopped. Many of the inhabitants fled from their houses in alarm. The shock was also felt at Tauranga. On the morning of September 20 a disastrous earthquake affected the district of Adin, in the Meander Valley, Turkey. The movement was the most violent experienced in recent years in Asia Minor, and it wrought appalling effects. It extended to Smyrna and was slightly felt at Constantinople. It was estimated that nearly 1500 persons were killed and a large number wounded. Several small towns were wrecked and practically ceased to exist. Shocks continued on several following days, and terrified the surviving inhabitants, who were encamped for safety in the open. The level of the country in many places sank six feet, and numerous springs appeared in certain parts. On September 23 a number of earthquake shocks took place at Darjeeling, and resulted in a considerable loss of life and immense damage to property. About 100 persons perished, including

nine European children. At Phool 200 people were killed, and the bazaar was completely wrecked. At the hamlet of Tamsong 21 bodies were recovered, but about 40 persons were killed. Great landslips occurred between Darjeeling and Sonaga, and the railways were seriously damaged. An extraordinary rainfall accompanied the earthquake. Twenty inches of rain is stated to have fallen in one day, and twenty-eight inches in thirty-eight hours. On November 11 a severe shock of earthquake occurred at Liphern at 9 p.m. Though little damage resulted, the inhabitants were much alarmed and congregated in open situations.

On January 1, 1900, a serious earthquake visited the province of Tiflis. Great damage was done in the district of Achaltalak, in which six villages were completely destroyed, and in seven others many of the houses were ruined. 800 bodies were recovered from the ruins. On January 6 a violent shock of earthquake lasting thirty-five seconds was experienced at Adana and Jarsus, but no damage resulted. An Algiers dispatch from Behzane states that a shock occurred there on Wednesday night, May 2. A house collapsed, and a woman who was in bed at the time, was thrown into the cellar. Her husband was seriously injured. Much damage was done to property, but few persons were hurt. On May 3 Mount Vesuvius exhibited increased activity,

and the eruption soon assumed magnificent proportions. Explosions took place from the crater of the volcano, and large stones and molten lava were ejected to great heights. A heavy and continuous rumbling heralded the eruption, and on later days large fragments of igneous rocks, many of them weighing several tons, were thrown several miles. From Naples, which is situated at a safe distance, the burning mountain, with its incessant discharges of fiery material, formed a splendid spectacle. On May 8 four venturesome Englishmen approached nearer the volcano than was prudent, and they were struck by fragments of incandescent stone, from which they received

serious injuries. At Portici and places near loud detonations were heard from time to time, and earthquake shocks were experienced. Early in July the volcano Mount Azuma, near Bandai Lan, Yokohama, which caused great loss of life in 1888, broke out into great activity. The eruption was so violent and sudden that 200 of the inhabitants in the vicinity lost their lives. Reports from Tiflis, dated July 12 state that five villages in the territory of Kari, and some churches and houses in the district of Cagyswan, were destroyed by an earthquake. Six people were killed and nine injured. The shocks continued over several days.

Storms and Floods in 1899-1900.

DURING the year commencing November 1st, 1899, and ending October 31st, 1900, storms and floods which occurred in any part of the world were not so carefully reported as in former years. This was probably due to the absorbing interest taken in the war, which fixed the attention of the chroniclers to the exclusion of natural phenomena. A gale over Ireland, Wales, and South England, on November 3rd, produced a large amount of destruction, especially on railways. Floods in South Scotland drowned large numbers of sheep. From Cork to Dublin and onward to Dover, damage of all kinds occurred. A sewer burst at Colchester, wrecking two houses. On the 18th, the lower parts of Athens and the Piræus were flooded by heavy rain. Some lives were lost, several houses fell, goods and cattle were swept away, railway were blocked, some of the factories between Palerum and the Piræus were seriously damaged; all the casualties indicate inadequate drainage.

During the week of December 5th, a violent storm drizzled with rain and flooded Mafeking while the bombardment by the Boers was going on with more or less activity. The earthworks were swept away. Within an hour the river rose 8 feet.

The "Natal Advertiser," February 3rd, records floods in the Pungwe river which did considerable damage at Beira. The sea-wall was broken and a large piece of the shore washed away. At the Point many houses were swept away or damaged. The railway traffic was interrupted, mails and telegrams were delayed. On the 12th, the Douro was reported in flood, owing to the melting of snow in the up-country. The occurrence being sudden, numerous casualties resulted. In Spain, the town of Leon was flooded by the Orbgo river on the 14th. A landslide occurred at Ponterrada, just as a train was passing. The driver was killed, and some passengers were injured. Astorga and Bane a were also flooded. In Great Britain, about this date, farmers sustained heavy losses by extensive floodings as the result of rain and snow followed by rapid thaw. Telegraphs were broken; delays and accidents occurred on railways. Blizzard-like conditions produced disastrous effects upon persons and property. Large numbers of sheep were drowned. The Avon at Bath invaded the city. The flow of the Dart, checked by spring tides, gave the highest floods within memory, involving large losses of live stock. By the 23rd the floods in the valley of the Thames were about 6 feet above high water-mark, and floating craft had to be used for locomotion all about the upper

river. By the 28th North Yorkshire was visited with the most extensive flood that had happened for twenty years. At 8 p.m., the Derwent at Malden reached a height of 12 feet 9 inches, inundating a part of the town. In Ryedale the roads were 3 or 4 feet under water, and the North Eastern Railway was covered.

A report arrived, March 25th, from Cape Colony, that at Van Wyks Vlie heavy rains had caused floods in the rivers and overflowing of the dams, rendering the road quite impassable, and the troops remained in camp in very disagreeable circumstances.

On April 18th the country about Maseru had a deluge of rain, which filled the trenches and flooded the rivers.

On May 6th a wind of extraordinary suddenness and violence occurred at night in East Kent, uprooting trees, damaging buildings, and throwing down many persons. On the 29th a hurricane swept over Bosnia. At Serajevo ten houses were demolished and many cattle killed. The bridge over the Zepica, 70 feet long, built of stone, was swept away by the flood like a straw, and communication by railway was interrupted.

On June 2nd violent storms passed over parts of Austria and Hungary. At Baden-bei-Wien heavy rains caused the river to overflow, flooding houses and turning the streets into river beds. Lightning struck an electric tram-car, making a hole in the roof and in the floor, setting it on fire. At Machrisch the dams burst, causing enormous damage. At Budapest a workman was killed by lightning and several persons were drowned. All through Hungary hail and rain did much damage.

June was specialised by electrical storms, in the British Islands. On the 11th Major Hayward was killed by lightning at Harrogate. Hailstones were uncommonly large in places, and much damage was done by them in the Midland counties. These storms were "very general"; globular lightnings, immense hailstones, floods, darkness, buildings struck, glasses smashed, men killed, were events widely experienced. On the 13th North Wales was visited by electrical storms. Part of Wiltchurch, Salop, were flooded, the sewers being inadequate to carry off the vast volume of water. On the 15th an electrical storm in Lincolnshire gave a torrential rainfall for about an hour, causing floods. On the 25th an electrical storm passed over London, washing it with drenching rain. In Kent the late rains spoiled the crop of strawberries. Early in June heavy rains in the southern districts of Argentina inundated vast tracts where seven millions of

sheep were in danger. At night, 23rd, near Atlanta, in Georgia, 35 lives were lost by a train plunging into a small river, the bridge having been carried away by flood. A terrible electrical storm added to the horror of the scene. On the 26th, owing to tremendous rains, the Prah river, Ashanti, was unprecedentedly high. The bridge over the Fum was completely washed away, delaying the movement of troops. On July 3rd the road between Prahus and Fumsu was in some places 5 feet under water. By the 6th the Prah had fallen 15 feet during the previous six days.

On July 3rd, at night, South Lincolnshire was visited by a severe electrical storm. Tremendous rain flattened the corn. Hailstones as large as acorns, and some snow, fell. New York reported, on the 7th, three days of intense heat, 95° in shade, with great humidity, causing the air to be sweltering. A violent electrical storm and a furious wind caused wide-spread destruction. The heat wave was experienced over the eastern and middle states of the Union. There were many deaths and injuries. On the 11th floods were reported in New South Wales, owing to terrific gales on the coast and heavy rains throughout the colony. The Hawkesbury Valley was submerged, and great floods formed about Gouldburn. Families were rescued from trees and house-tops by boats. Two trains were snowed up and the traffic blocked in consequence of unparalleled snowstorms in the Blue Mountains. On the 12th, during an electrical storm over northern England, rain in torrents caused flooding of houses, damage to railways and telegraphs, loss of lives and personal injuries. In the evening of the 20th, during an electrical storm at Northampton, hailstones fell weighing as much as 8 ounces, measuring 6 or 7 inches in circumference. They broke street-lamps, glass-roofing, killed many animals, and did damage estimated at six to seven thousand pounds. The following night an electrical storm over the eastern counties fired stacks and buildings; lightning or hailstones killed animals. From 8 a.m. till midnight violent electrical storms raged over southern England, with rapid fall of temperature and lumping showers. Numerous cattle were killed, many buildings struck, and several persons killed by lightning.

On August 3rd, in the afternoon, a swift and sudden cloud-burst occurred over the hills of Derbyshire, which, in the course of a few minutes, produced huge torrents of water, sweeping along trees and masses of earth. Two miles of railway were covered with the debris to a depth of 10 feet. A train was caught in it, and had to remain till noon of the 4th.

On the 6th, Bank Holiday, a cyclonic storm of the severest type raged over the British Islands with extraordinary violence. For the summer-time it was exceptional. Wide-spread damage and the break-up of holiday arrangements resulted. At 8 a.m. it struck the south-west of Ireland. By 6 p.m. the centre was at Holyhead. Through the night it travelled eastward over England. Heavy rain caused much destruction, a landslip in the Snowdon range, and flooded rivers. On the 7th tremendous rain in the Alps or the Franco-Italian frontier made a mountain torrent overflow. A deluge of water and mud came down upon the villages St. Ours and Meyrounes, half filling the houses with mud. Two companies of infantry helped to clear the houses. On the 8th, in Wales, flooded mountain streams caused much damage to property and crops. Many acres of hay and corn were submerged. The

great storm damaged shipping along the coast. The crops in Lincolnshire and adjacent counties were much damaged by storms. Fruits were stripped from trees in all parts of England. News from the United States on the 13th reported an intense heat-wave, which lasted six days, had passed over the country east of the Mississippi river. At Chicago 2,000 horses died in the streets. Several thunderstorms were reported from Toronto on the 11th, and from New York on 12th. Heat and lightning were fatal to numbers of people. About the same date a heat-spell prevailed in England, and in Spain Seville reported 117° in shade, Madrid 109°. On the 13th floods in Assam drowned thousands of rats in the Ranganuddee river, hundreds of cattle, ten people, and destroyed many granaries. On the 16th serious floods in various parts of Japan killed two hundred persons. During an electrical storm on the 21st over north England a water-spout, evolved in the estuary of the Ribble, burst over Preston. Hailstones as large as marbles fell at Hartlepool: part of the town was flooded, and crops destroyed. Three tons of gun cotton were exploded by lightning at Stevenston in Ayrshire. Enormous damage was done by flooding to a wire-works at Halifax. On the 23rd a spate, which followed the heavy rainfall of the previous twelve hours, caused a reservoir eight acres in extent to burst its embankment at Forres in Elginshire. The adjoining meadows were converted into an immense lake, and the water, rushing impetuously to the town, wrecked an iron bridge, flour mills, and residences. On the 25th, owing to the overflow of the Godavery, serious floods occurred in Madras. Many persons were drowned, and much damage was done to railways, crops, and other property. On the 29th, for two hours in the evening, a hurricane raged at Mafeking, accompanied by intensely vivid lightning, and thunder which seemed to cause a tremor of the ground. Rain inundated the town. The force of the wind was terrific. Trees were uprooted, and scarcely a building escaped damage. There were general suffering and numerous injuries. The troops fared badly. The hospital was destroyed, the rescue of the patients being effected with difficulty. At the end of August a terrible hurricane swept over eastern Manchuria. Torrents of rain undiminished the railroad from Khabarovsk to Vladivostok. Bridges were washed away and telegraphs broken.

On September 8th, from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., a hurricane which raged in the Gulf of Mexico caused a most appalling disaster to Galveston, and continued its destructiveness into Texas. The sea was driven over the town and almost completely destroyed it, drowning upwards of 4,000 persons. Bridges, elevators, sheds, wharves, warehouses, waterworks, gas and electric plant, and dwellings were destroyed. Seven large steamers and 150 other vessels were wrecked or stranded. Sabine Pass was destroyed. At Bolivar Point a train was wrecked and 85 passengers drowned. High Island, a seaside resort of about 1,000 houses, full of visitors, had not a house left, but 400 corpses were found. The cotton belt of Texas was entirely ruined. The wind attained 84 miles an hour. The storm was not anticipated. The casualties due to this storm have been estimated at 12,000 deaths, besides the thousands injured and rendered homeless. The loss of property cannot be less, it is said, than two millions sterling. On the 20th, a hurricane in Orford, Iceland, wind 120 miles an hour, drove

smacks ashore, blew down houses, killed several people, caused great loss of hay. On the 29th, recent floods in Calcutta rendered the country for miles round a lake. Boats plied in the streets. A tram-car was stopped in the heart of the city by a large fish, which was swimming in the flooded street and got caught in the wheels.

October 7th, torrential rains led to flooding of the Annan, in Scotland, and a mill was crushed by the gale. On the 9th, in the afternoon, at Lough, in Clare, a bog began to move, yielding to the effects of the recent rains. Gathering

velocity, the semi-fluid mass overwhelmed a house, killing two women. On the 27th, a severe storm of wind and rain left floods in North England. Between Newcastle and Shields some parts of the railway were 9 feet under water. In South Shields boats were used in the streets. At Blyth a man swam down the main thoroughfare. Lakes were formed inland, sewers burst, telephone wires blown down. At Darlington water rose 2 feet higher than has been known for a quarter of a century.

Progress of Astronomical Science, 1900.

THE ASTEROIDS AND PLANETS.

The number of Asteroids have, in the past year, been brought up to nearly 460. Names have been given to the following: (315) Gabriella, (397) Aquitania, (449) Theodora, (444) Gypsis, and (445) Edna.

About four hours before the total Solar Eclipse on May 28, 1900, Professor Howe, of Denver, obtained an observation of the planet Eros, which, by comparison with the Ephemeris by Millosevich, showed that a correction of $+4''$ was required in R. A., and $+33'$ in declination. At the meeting of the Astro-Photographic Congress held in Paris in July of last year, a committee was formed to make arrangements to obtain the co-operation of such observatories as possessed the necessary means, and were willing to undertake observations of Eros at the opposition in November and December, 1900. The planet will be nearest to the earth on December 25. The committee recommend that the positions of the planet should be determined by heliometric, photographic, and micrometric measures, by the Observatories of Europe and North America, and those in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The observations of the planet at the European Observatories, it is suggested, should be made at as great an hour angle east and west of the Meridian as possible, with a supplementary series of observations about two hours before the second or western series. In North American observatories, the supplementary series should be made the same time after the first or eastern series. In this manner it will be possible to obtain the equivalent of simultaneous observations in Europe and America, and to find the motion of the planet. The great northern declination of Eros, at this particular opposition, will make it difficult for southern observatories to fully co-operate in the work. The discussion of all the different observations thus obtained will furnish a nearer approximation to the value of the solar parallax than has been obtained by any previous determinations, and will be definitive till the next favourable opposition, which will no doubt take us another step towards the truth.

THE SUN. The Sun has now apparently passed the minimum spot period. The chief matter of general interest to report in the past year in connection with the Sun is the total eclipse on May 28. It appears from the various accounts which have come to hand that all the observers were fortunate in having fine weather, not only in Europe but in America and Africa also. The Greenwich party, with the Astronomer Royal, stationed themselves at Ovar, in Portugal. Here,

although the sky was a little hazy, the corona was plainly visible, and resembled that of 1893—the form it usually presents at the time of the minimum Sun-spot period; the equatorial streamers being comparatively short, with polar plumes. Dr. D. P. Todd, who was in charge of the Expedition sent by the Lowell University to Tripoli, confirms this account of the appearance of the corona. The light at the time of totality was considered as great as that noted by the observers of the Eclipse in 1898, in India, when it was stated that a newspaper could be read without artificial aid. Of the Stars, Sirius only was conspicuous, and the two planets Venus and Mercury. In Algiers it was also remarked that the corona was of the minimum Sun-spot type, and that several large prominences were seen. In America and Europe it was noticed that the time of totality predicted in the Nautical Almanac was somewhat longer than the observed time of duration. In the neighbourhood of London, where the Eclipse was partially visible, observation was interfered with by clouds, but at frequent intervals the eclipsed Sun could be well observed. The results obtained from a full discussion of the observations, and comparison with the equally successful observations made in 1898, should increase our knowledge of the constitution of the corona, and go far to clear up some hitherto unexplained phenomena exhibited by that marvellous appendage to the Sun.

This corona, it will be remembered, has an irregular outer border extending, in some directions, far beyond the limit of the Sun, and interrupted by certain dark rifts, which appear to be due to the background of the sky seen through spaces free from the light-giving matter of the corona. Recent examination of the Eclipse photographs taken in 1895 show curious dark markings on the corona, which it is thought cannot be attributed to inter-spaces. It is suggested that these rifts are really black rays, not the effect of contrast, or spaces between the bright rays, but are due to absorption by some medium interposed between the observer and the bright corona. The dark markings shown on the photos taken by the English observers on May 28, 1900, can be clearly seen on the negatives taken in America. This explanation of the rifts is rather startling, and before it can be generally accepted must await further confirmation.

JUPITER. Professor E. C. Barnard obtained an important series of measures of the fifth satellite with the great Yerkes refractor at the oppositions in 1898 and 1899. In a little less than two hours the satellite had changed its position $10''$ as measured from the limb of the planet.

VENUS. The vexed question of the period of rotation of Venus still engages the attention of astronomers, and it is reported that Belopolsky has been enabled, from spectrograms, to confirm the short period of about twenty-four hours found by some other observers. Opinion, however, is still divided, and other observers of good authority maintain that the period cannot be less than 223 days.

The comet Tempel II. (c) 1899, discovered on return by Perrine on May 6, was well observed at the Lick Observatory up to the end of the year 1899. In the middle of the year it was an easy object in small telescopes, and Major Eddie, observing at Graham's town on August 15, notes that the head was sharply defined, with a central condensation. A tail could be traced for 16'. The nucleus was 6' in diameter, and surrounded by a large diffused coma. At the beginning of December it had become very faint. A very successful set of observations was obtained by Mr John Tebbutt at Windsor, N S W, commencing on July 2, and continued till the comet became too faint for further observation. It was also observed on the meridian at the Cape Observatory on twenty nights between July and September.

Holmes' comet was observed several times by Professor Barnard at the end of October and beginning of November.

(a) 1900. A new comet discovered by M. Giacobini at Nice on January 31, described as very faint at time of discovery, with a diameter of about 2' and a hardly perceptible nucleus. On emerging from the Sun's rays, after passing perihelion, it was again observed.

(b) 1900. A bright comet discovered by Brooks at Geneva on July 24, in R.A. 21.54^h. and decl. 12° 30' N. It was also independently discovered by Borely. In the 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch telescope the comet appeared a very beautiful object, with stellar and bright nucleus at times appearing separable like an unequal double star, though the separation was not quite clear. At the end of July it was just visible to the naked eye. Early in August a large number of observations were obtained. It showed a tail half a degree in length.

Professor Keeler points out that the spiral form of Nebulae seems rather to be the rule than the exception, if we make use of the question of the great extended diffuse Nebulae, such as that in Orion, or the great nebulous clouds scattered about the Milky Way. The number of new Nebulae found on the photograph taken with the Crossley reflector is simply enormous.

As regards the Astrophysical Chart, we learn from the reports sent in from 15 out of the 18 Observatories engaged, that their work was well advanced. Their maining three had, from various causes, failed in their share of the undertaking. This gap in the scheme is likely to be filled up by the Cordoba Observatory, in the Argentine Republic. The Government of Monte Video has promised to build an observatory to help on the work, and it is probable that the Perth Observatory, in Western Australia, will also contribute its help.

THE MOON.—Professor W. H. Pickering, in the *Annals of the Harvard College Observatory*, has a paper on visual and photographic observations of the lunar surface, and discourses them in relation to the probability of the existence of a lunar atmosphere. From various theoretical considerations and observed phenomena, the Professor thinks that we may be justified in concluding

that the Moon is surrounded by an atmosphere, though of much less density than that of our Earth, seeing that the force of gravitation at the Moon's surface is but one-sixth that at the surface of the Earth. On the floors of many of the craters variable spots have been observed, which are darkest just after full moon. As at full moon no shadows are possible these spots cannot thus be accounted for, and being invisible when the sun is lowest, and the shadows strongest, it seems certain that a real change is produced in the nature of the reflecting surface. It was early suggested that these spots might be due to some process of vegetation; only it is hard to imagine this possible without air and moisture. Observations on other features of the Moon's surface, such as the *rays* and *masera*, but more particularly those made on Plato through the different conditions of illumination, as the rises, souths, and sets on the crater, give a fair presumption that moisture and carbonic acid are found, though in very small quantities, on the Moon's surface; and in conclusion Professor Pickering says: It seems to me, therefore, that we should hereafter cease referring to our satellite as a cold dead world, but rather as a live and very active one. While on account of its small mass and the small corresponding value of the force of gravity at its surface, it can never retain a dense atmosphere like our own, and can therefore presumably never support similar forms of life, there seems to be no reason why we should in consequence assume that it is already dead, or that it is at any more advanced stage of its existence than we ourselves. If we may judge from what we at present know about Plato and the facts gleaned from the observations on various lunar craters, it would appear that as far as volcanic activity is concerned the moon is at present at least as youthful as the earth, if not more so.

At the Potsdam Astrophysical Observatory a large photographic refractor has been installed, with an aperture of 31 inches, carrying a guiding telescope of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The work on the Astrophysical chart is rapidly progressing, the Potsdam zone, from 3° to 40° of North declination, being nearly complete.

The new observatory at Odessa, which is a branch of the old observatory at Pulkova, is furnished with instruments similar to those at the older observatory, the instruments being used alternately night by night, not both together. At Paris the revision of Lalande's zones by observation with meridian instruments, which was begun some years ago, is nearly completed, only a comparatively few stars remaining to be observed. The chronographic registration of transits is about to be introduced for the meridian work.

The Director of the Perth Observatory, Western Australia, has, in conjunction with Sir Charles Todd at Adelaide, determined the position of his Observatory. The latitude, from a meridian zenith distances of circumpolar stars, is given as 31° 57' 10" South; and the longitude, by exchange of clock signals with Adelaide, 7^h. 43^m. 21^s. East of Greenwich.

Obituary.—Mr. Nathaniel E. Green, a well-known amateur astronomer, died at St. Albans. Trained as an artist, his drawings of the planets were executed with great detail and fidelity, and consequently afford most valuable help to the student in studying the physical peculiarities of each. In this particular department he was

rarely equalled and probably never surpassed. He constructed a telescope in 1859, and began the long series of drawings and observations which terminated only very shortly before his death. Among other papers, an important Memoir on Jupiter, including the results of his observations between 1853 and 1883, was published in Vol. 49 of the Royal Astronomical Society's publications, prettily illustrated with drawings of the planet. Mr. Green was elected a Fellow of the R.A.S. in 1875, and was at one time a member of the Council. He was also one of the founders of the British Astronomical Association, subsequently becoming President.

Professor G. F. W. Rümker, Director of the Hamburg Observatory, died in March last. Professor Rümker was born toward the end of 1832, and from an early age took part in astronomical calculations. At the age of 20 he studied under Encke at Berlin. From 1853, to 1855, he had charge of the Durham Observatory, and on his father's death was appointed Director of the Hamburg Observatory.

The Rev. E. L. Berthon, an amateur astronomer, died in the past year at the age of 86. Born in 1814, he went to Cambridge in 1841, and taking holy orders on leaving college, was presented to the living of the abbey Church at Romsey, with the restoration of which he had

much to do. Besides his favourite hobby of astronomy, he was fond of mechanical constructions, and is better known generally by his invention of the Berthon collapsible boat. He also did much in the construction of astronomical instruments and appliances. On his election to Fellowship of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1899, he showed a new form of Equatorial telescope.

Dr. C. F. R. Luther, for many years in charge of the Düsseldorf Observatory, died in the early part of last year. He devoted himself to the search for minor planets, of which he discovered many. On several occasions the Paris Academy awarded him the Lalande prize. Dr. Luther was a foreign Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society, and Doctor of Philosophy of the Bonn University.

Emmanuel Liais.—M. Emmanuel Liais, Mayor of Cherbourg, died at the age of 74. For many years he held various appointments at the Paris Observatory, and organised telegraphic meteorology in France; also introduced the use of the chronograph in the determination of longitudes by telegraphic signals. M. Liais bequeathed his property to the Municipality of Cherbourg, in trust for scientific purposes.

Miss Catharine Bruce, who, it will be remembered, had on several occasions made many handsome money gifts for the furtherance of astronomy in the United States, died in April last.

The Variable Star Algol (*Beta Perseæ*).

This is one of the most conspicuous and noteworthy variable stars in the heavens. Its remarkable fluctuations of light were probably known to the ancient observers, but the first definite record of its discovery is by Montanari, in 1669, and the accurate determination of its period was not effected until 1782 by Goodricke. At that time the star passed through all its gradations of brilliancy in 2d. 20h. 48m. 59s., but the period seems decreasing, for Chandler has recently found it 8½ seconds less. The star is usually a little fainter than 2nd mag., and remains so for

about 2d. 11h., when it rapidly declines in lustre, and in about 4½ hours arrives at a minimum of 3½ mag. There is then a revival of its brilliancy, and in 5½ hours it reaches its normal magnitude of 2½. The following are the computed times of minima in 1901. 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.	D.	H.	M.
1	2	18	1	15	16	2	7	25	4	3	27	1	19	36	3	8	35	1	0	44	2	13	41			
3	23	7	4	12	4	5	4	14	7	0	16	4	16	25	9	5	24	3	21	33	5	10	30			
■	19	56	7	8	53	8	■	3	9	21	5	7	13	14	9	2	13	6	18	21	8	7	19			
9	16	45	10	5	42	10	21	51	12	17	54	10	10	3	11	23	■	9	15	10	11	4	8			
12	13	33	13	■	31	13	18	40	15	14	43	13	6	52	14	19	50	12	11	59	14	0	57			
15	10	22	15	23	20	16	15	29	18	11	31	16	3	41	17	16	39	15	8	47	16	21	46			
18	7	11	18	20	9	19	12	18	21	8	20	19	0	30	20	13	28	18	5	37	19	18	35			
21	4	0	21	16	58	23	9	7	24	5	9	21	21	19	23	10	17	21	■	26	23	15	24			
24	0	49	24	13	47	25	5	56	27	■	58	24	18	8	26	7	6	23	23	15	25	12	13			
26	21	38	27	10	36	28	2	45	29	22	47	27	14	57	29	3	55	26	20	4	28	9	■			
29	18	27	...	...	...	30	23	34	...	...	...	30	11	46	...	...	...	29	16	53	31	5	50

630 Table for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

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 versâ.

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

Should the times of Sunrise and Sunset be required for any other latitude and declination within the limits of the Table, the required figures may be easily found by proportion.

Tables for Determining the Latitude FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN,

TABLE I.

Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.	Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.	Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ' "	H. M.	H. M.	° ' "	H. M.	H. M.	° ' "	H. M.
0 0	-1 8 23+	12 0	4 0	-0 56 20+	16 0	8 0	+0 12 3-	20 0
0 10	-1 9 26+	12 10	4 10	-0 54 15+	16 10	8 10	+0 15 11-	20 10
0 20	-1 10 21+	12 20	4 20	-0 52 4+	16 20	8 20	+0 18 17-	20 20
0 30	-1 11 8+	12 30	4 30	-0 49 47+	16 30	8 30	+0 21 21-	20 30
0 40	-1 11 47+	12 40	4 40	-0 47 25+	16 40	8 40	+0 24 22-	20 40
0 50	-1 12 17+	12 50	4 50	-0 44 57+	16 50	8 50	+0 27 21-	20 50
1 0	-1 12 40+	13 0	5 0	-0 42 24+	17 0	9 0	+0 30 16-	21 0
1 10	-1 12 54+	13 10	5 10	-0 39 46+	17 10	9 10	+0 33 8-	21 10
1 20	-1 13 0+	13 20	5 20	-0 37 3+	17 20	9 20	+0 35 57-	21 20
1 30	-1 12 57+	13 30	5 30	-0 34 16+	17 30	9 30	+0 38 41-	21 30
1 40	-1 12 47+	13 40	5 40	-0 31 26+	17 40	9 40	+0 41 21-	21 40
1 50	-1 12 27+	13 50	5 50	-0 28 31+	17 50	9 50	+0 43 55-	21 50
2 0	-1 12 0+	14 0	6 0	-0 25 34+	18 0	10 0	+0 46 26-	22 0
2 10	-1 11 24+	14 10	6 10	-0 22 33+	18 10	10 10	+0 48 51-	22 10
2 20	-1 10 40+	14 20	6 20	-0 19 30+	18 20	10 20	+0 51 10-	22 20
2 30	-1 9 49+	14 30	6 30	-0 16 25+	18 30	10 30	+0 53 23-	22 30
2 40	-1 8 49+	14 40	6 40	-0 13 18+	18 40	10 40	+0 55 31-	22 40
2 50	-1 7 41+	14 50	6 50	-0 10 10+	18 50	10 50	+0 57 31-	22 50
3 0	-1 6 25+	15 0	7 0	-0 7 0+	19 0	11 0	+0 59 26-	23 0
3 10	-1 5 3+	15 10	7 10	-0 3 49+	19 10	11 10	+1 0 13-	23 10
3 20	-1 3 32+	15 20	7 20	-0 0 38+	19 20	11 20	+1 0 54-	23 20
3 30	-1 1 54+	15 30	7 30	+0 2 33-	19 30	11 30	+1 4 27-	23 30
3 40	-1 0 10+	15 40	7 40	+0 5 44-	19 40	11 40	+1 5 53-	23 40
3 50	-0 58 18+	15 50	7 50	+0 8 54-	19 50	11 50	+1 7 12-	23 50
4 0	-0 56 20+	16 0	8 0	+0 12 3-	20 0	12 0	+1 8 23-	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 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 16	0 16	12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	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 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	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 11	0 14	0 17	0 22	15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 36	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 22	0 27	0 33	0 40	0 52	16 0
4 30	0 0	0 3	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 53	1 8	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 6	1 25	17 0
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 3	1 17	1 40	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 19	0 24	0 29	0 34	0 41	0 49	0 58	1 10	1 27	1 52	18 0
6 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 21	0 25	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 52	1 3	1 16	1 34	2 1	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 17	0 21	0 27	0 33	0 39	0 46	0 55	1 6	1 20	1 39	2 7	19 0
7 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 17	0 22	0 27	0 33	0 39	0 46	0 55	1 6	1 20	1 40	2 8	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 5	1 18	1 37	2 4	20 0
8 30	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 1	1 14	1 31	1 57	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 39	0 46	0 55	1 7	1 22	1 46	21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 48	0 58	1 11	1 32	21 30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 7	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 48	0 59	1 16	22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 45	0 59	22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 22	0 27	0 34	0 43	23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 28	23 30
12 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. (1901.)

Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	1 19	1 16	1 9	1 0	0 51	0 47	0 48	0 55	1 4	1 16	1 27	1 35	1 38
■	1 4	1 6	1 3	0 55	0 45	0 37	0 34	0 35	0 41	0 50	1 1	1 11	1 19
4	■ 4 ⁴	0 55	0 56	0 52	0 43	0 33	0 26	0 22	0 22	0 26	0 33	0 45	0 55
6	0 35	0 43	0 50	1 5	0 46	0 37	0 27	0 19	0 13	0 12	0 15	0 22	0 32
■	0 2 ²	0 39	0 47	0 52	0 52	0 46	0 37	0 27	0 17	0 11	■	0 10	0 16
10	0 31	0 38	■ 47	0 56	1 0	0 59	0 54	0 44	0 33	0 22	0 14	0 11	0 13
12	0 41	0 44	0 51	1 0	1 9	1 13	1 12	1 5	0 56	0 42	0 33	0 25	0 22
14	0 56	0 54	0 57	1 5	1 15	1 23	■ 26	1 25	1 19	1 10	0 59	0 49	0 41
16	1 12	1 5	1 4	1 8	1 17	1 27	1 34	1 38	1 38	1 34	1 25	1 15	1 5
18	1 25	1 15	1 10	1 9	1 14	■ 23	1 33	1 41	1 47	1 43	1 45	1 38	1 28
■	1 31	1 21	1 13	1 8	1 8	1 14	1 23	1 31	■ 43	1 49	1 52	1 50	1 44
22	1 29	1 22	1 13	1 4	1 0	1 1	1 6	1 16	1 27	1 38	1 46	1 49	1 47
24	1 19	1 16	1 9	1 0	0 51	0 47	0 48	0 55	1 4	1 16	1 27	■ 35	1 38

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

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 8h. 6m. 0s. on September 23:—

Sidereal Time at Noon on September 23	H. M. S.	■ 6 33
Mean Time intervals and equivalents from table	}	8h. = ■ 1 18 ⁸ 5
above		6m. = 6 0 ⁹ 9
		0s. = ° 0

Corresponding Sidereal Time = 20 13 52⁸4

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.

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

Hours of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		
	H.	M.		M.	S.		M.	S.		S.		
1	0	59 50 ¹⁷	1	0	59 84	31	39	54 ⁹²	1	1 ⁰⁰	31	30 ⁵²
2	1	59 43 ³⁴	2	1	59 67	32	31	54 ⁷⁶	2	1 ⁹⁹	32	31 ⁹¹
3	2	59 30 ⁵¹	3	2	59 51	33	32	54 ⁵⁹	3	2 ⁹⁹	33	32 ⁹¹
4	3	59 20 ⁶⁸	4	3	59 34	34	33	54 ⁴³	4	3 ⁹⁹	34	33 ⁹¹
5	4	59 10 ⁸⁵	5	4	59 18	35	34	54 ²⁷	5	4 ⁹⁹	35	34 ⁹⁰
6	5	59 1 ⁰²	6	5	59 02	36	35	54 ¹⁰	6	5 ⁹⁸	36	35 ⁹⁰
7	6	58 51 ¹⁹	7	6	58 85	37	36	53 ⁹⁴	7	6 ⁹⁸	37	36 ⁹⁰
8	7	58 41 ³⁶	8	7	58 69	38	37	53 ⁷⁷	8	7 ⁹⁸	38	37 ⁹⁰
9	8	58 31 ⁵³	9	8	58 53	39	38	53 ⁶¹	9	8 ⁹⁸	39	38 ⁸⁹
10	9	58 21 ⁷⁰	10	9	58 30	40	39	53 ⁴⁵	10	9 ⁹⁷	40	39 ⁸⁹
11	10	58 11 ⁸⁷	11	10	58 20	41	40	53 ²⁸	11	10 ⁹⁷	41	40 ⁸⁹
12	11	58 2 ⁰⁵	12	11	58 03	42	41	53 ¹²	12	11 ⁹⁷	42	41 ⁸⁹
13	12	57 52 ²²	13	12	57 87	43	42	52 ⁹⁶	13	12 ⁹⁶	43	42 ⁸⁸
14	13	57 42 ³⁹	14	13	57 71	44	43	52 ⁷⁹	14	13 ⁹⁶	44	43 ⁸⁸
15	14	57 32 ⁵⁶	15	14	57 54	45	44	52 ⁶³	15	14 ⁹⁶	45	44 ⁸⁸
16	15	57 42 ⁷³	16	15	57 38	46	45	52 ⁴⁶	16	15 ⁹⁶	46	45 ⁸⁷
17	16	57 12 ⁹⁰	17	16	57 22	47	46	52 ³⁰	17	16 ⁹⁵	47	46 ⁸⁷
18	17	57 3 ⁰⁷	18	17	57 05	48	47	52 ¹⁴	18	17 ⁹⁵	48	47 ⁸⁷
19	18	56 53 ²⁴	19	18	56 89	49	48	51 ⁹⁷	19	18 ⁹⁵	49	48 ⁸⁷
20	19	56 43 ⁴¹	20	19	56 72	50	49	51 ⁸¹	20	19 ⁹⁵	50	49 ⁸⁶
21	20	56 33 ⁵⁸	21	20	56 56	51	50	51 ⁶⁴	21	20 ⁹⁴	51	50 ⁸⁶
22	21	56 23 ⁷⁵	22	21	56 40	52	51	51 ⁴⁸	22	21 ⁹⁴	52	51 ⁸⁶
23	22	56 13 ⁹²	23	22	56 23	53	52	51 ³²	23	22 ⁹⁴	53	52 ⁸⁶
24	23	56 4 ⁰⁹	24	23	56 07	54	53	51 ¹⁵	24	23 ⁹³	54	53 ⁸⁵
			25	24	55 90	55	54	50 99	25	24 ⁹³	55	54 ⁸⁵
			26	25	55 74	56	55	50 83	26	25 ⁹³	56	55 ⁸⁵
			27	26	55 58	57	56	50 66	27	26 ⁹³	57	56 ⁸⁴
			28	27	55 41	58	57	50 50	28	27 ⁹²	58	57 ⁸⁴
			29	28	55 25	59	58	50 33	29	28 ⁹²	59	58 ⁸⁴
			30	29	55 09	60	59	50 17	30	29 ⁹²	60	59 ⁸⁴

To obtain the Mean Time corresponding to any given Sidereal Time by means of the above tables, take the Mean Time at the preceding Sidereal Noon (which will be found on the second page of each month) and add to it the Mean Time Equivalents of the given Sidereal Time.

Let it be required to find the Mean Time corresponding to the Sidereal Time 20h. 13m. 53s. on September 23:—

Mean Time at Sidereal Noon September 22	H.	M.	S.
	11	55	26
Sidereal intervals and Mean Time equivalents	{	20h. =	19 56 43 ⁴¹
from table above.....	{	13m. =	12 57 ⁸⁷
	{	53s. =	52 ⁸⁵
Corresponding Mean Time September 23 ... =		8	0 ¹⁴ Aft.

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 ⊕=1.	Density ⊕=1.
The Sun...	92 ⁹	D.	H. M.	866,400	1310000	0 ²⁵
Mercury....	56 ⁹	88	*24 5 ³ / ₂	3,030	0 ⁰⁵⁶	2 ²³
Venus.....	25 ⁷	225	*23 21 ³ / ₂	7,700	0 ⁹²⁰	0 ⁸⁶
Earth.....	.....	365	23 56	7,918	1 ⁰⁰⁰	1 ⁰⁰
Mars.....	48 ⁶	687	24 37 ³ / ₂	4,230	0 ¹⁵²	0 ⁷²
Jupiter...	390 ⁴	4,333	9 56	86,500	1309	0 ²⁴
Saturn....	793 ²	10,759	10 14 ³ / ₂	71,000	849	0 ¹³
Uranus...	1,689 ⁰	30,687	9 30 ¹	31,900	59	0 ²²
Neptune	2,698 ⁸	60,127	...	32,900	103	0 ²⁰

* The periods of rotation of Mercury and Venus have not been accurately ascertained.
 N.B.—The numbers in the third column refer to the mean distances at inferior conjunctions for the inferior planets; at opposition, for the superior planets.

Summary of Celestial Objects and Phenomena for Observation, 1901.

The following is a description of the most interesting and conspicuous astronomical occurrences and of the positions and configurations of the planets in 1901. The information is presented in a popular form so that it may be readily comprehended by those who do not possess a technical knowledge of astronomy. It is intended, in fact, for that numerous class of amateurs who make a "hobby" of the science and find a pleasure in the contemplation of the heavenly bodies and in witnessing some of their curious changes and attractive appearances. We have necessarily confined our references to these particular events and objects which are capable of being definitely predicted. There are several others which are irregular and occasional in their appearances; amongst these may be included new Comets, Temporary Stars, displays of Auroræ Boreales, and brilliant Meteors or Fireballs. Examples of some, if not of all, of these phenomena will be sure to offer themselves for observation in 1901, but it is not possible to specify the exact times and positions of their appearances. Those persons who are most vigilant in observing the sky are likely to be the most successful in detecting objects of the kind alluded to. We make reference to them in the hope that amateur astronomers will maintain a diligent watch of the firmament, and record and publish anything they may notice of special interest. New comets are usually announced in the newspapers a few days after they have been discovered, and such references are often accompanied with information which will enable any one to detect them; but a telescope is generally necessary in the observation of comets. Transitory objects, such as large meteors, confine their apparitions to a few moments of time; Auroræ are more lasting, and are sometimes displayed for several hours without intermission under a series of changeful aspects. It is obvious that spectacles of this character cannot be announced beforehand, as they are irregular in their occurrence; they are therefore usually witnessed by such persons only as are favourably situated for such observations and maintain a frequent look-out for them.

Eclipses.—In 1901 the eclipse phenomena will be meagre and not of special interest. There will occur four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. On May 3, in the afternoon the moon will pass through the penumbra of the earth's shadow and suffer a feeble eclipse, but it will be scarcely perceptible in this country as the Moon does not rise at Greenwich until 7h. 28m., when the best part of the phenomenon will be over.

On May 18 there will occur a total eclipse of the Sun, but it is quite invisible in England.

On October 27 there will be a partial eclipse of the Moon, of which something may possibly be observed, but only under very unfavourable circumstances, for the moon rises after the last contact with the shadow, so that the visible part of the eclipse will be only a penumbral one, as on May 3. Our satellite will rise at 4h. 37m. P.M., and the last contact with the penumbra occurs at 5h. 26m. P.M. This eclipse, similarly to that of May 3, will only be perceptible soon after moon-rise if the sky is very clear in the region of the horizon.

On November 11 there will be an annular eclipse of the Sun, but it is altogether invisible at Greenwich.

Occultations.—There will be no occultations of bright planets or stars in 1901. On September 5 the Moon will pass over ϵ Tauri (mag. 2.7) 4h. 2m. A.M. to 4h. 58m. A.M., and on December 14 β Capricorni (mag. 3.4) will be hidden from 6h. 43m. to 7h. 39m. P.M. On December 23 ϵ Tauri will be a second time occulted between 5h. 53m. and 6h. 12m. P.M. These will form the most conspicuous examples of this class of phenomena which occur during 1901. The Moon will often pass near some of the principal planets and stars during the year, but will not actually occult them. Our satellite will be in conjunction with Mercury on February 20 and June 18, and as the latter object is near his eastern elongations at those times, he may be picked up in the neighbourhood of the lunar crescent. The Moon will be in conjunction with Venus on January 18, February 17, March 19, April 18, November 15, and December 15. Her conjunctions with Mars, Jupiter and Saturn will occur on following dates:—

With Mars.	With Jupiter.	With Saturn.
Jan. 9	Jan. 18	Jan. 19
Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 15
Mar. 4	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
Mar. 31	April 11	April 11
April 27	May 8	May 9
May 25	June 4	June 5
June 23	July 1	July 2
July 21	July 28	July 29
Aug. 19	Aug. 25	Aug. 25
Sept. 17	Sept. 21	Sept. 22

Occultations of one planet by another are exceedingly rare phenomena, though near approaches of these bodies are of comparatively frequent occurrence and often peculiarly attractive as spectacles for the naked eye. Thus, on January 15, Venus will be only 22' N. of Jupiter, on November 18 these planets will again be in conjunction, the distance separating them being 2° 45'. There will be other occurrences of this kind which will be particularly referred to in dealing with the individual planets.

Jupiter's Satellites.—To those amateur astronomers whose telescopes are of moderate dimensions, four of the satellites of Jupiter offer a most attractive group of objects for study. They can be distinctly perceived in any small glass, and the circumstance which, more than any other, renders them so interesting is that their relative places vary from hour to hour. The different configurations they successively assume are so entertaining that the observer experiences none of the monotony that would result from a stationary aspect. And the satellites not only change their positions at short intervals, but frequently become eclipsed in the shadow of Jupiter or occulted by the large globe of the planet. They also make transits across the disc, and it is then they become visible as circular, dark spots projected on the bright surface of Jupiter. The shadows of the satellites are also to be seen on the face of the planet at such times, and a telescope will sometimes reveal the gratifying spectacle of two or three black spots coursing along the line of the Jovian belts and imparting quite an abnormal appearance to the planet's scenery. The satellites are not generally known by distinguishing names, it being customary to refer to them by the Roman numerals I., II., III., IV., and V., but of

late the idea of employing names has been more favourably received. Satellite V. is the one nearest to Jupiter, and it is extremely faint and small as compared with the other four. It was discovered on September 9, 1892, and is the most important addition to our knowledge with which the great 36-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory in California has supplied us. The satellites III. and IV. are the two outermost from Jupiter, and they are frequently seen transformed into dark spots when in transit. Under such circumstances they are fairly conspicuous objects even in small instruments. Appended are a few dates when satellites III. and IV. may be observed in transit:—

SATELLITE III.

Date, 1901.	Ingress.		Egress.		Duration of Transit.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
January 19	18 37	21 21	2 44		
February 24	16 20	19 13	2 53		
April 1	12 56	15 56	3 0		
May 14	11 30	14 34	3 4		
July 3	11 2	14 6	3 4		
August 15	7 21	10 26	3 5		
September 27	6 5	9 13	3 8		
November 2	2 55	6 8	3 13		

SATELLITE IV.

May 9	13 3	14 59	1 56
June 28	9 47	11 54	2 7
August 17	6 12	8 32	20

In this and the following table astronomical time counting from noon to noon is employed. The transits of satellites III. and IV. across the disc of Jupiter may be watched with a good telescope of about three inches' aperture as the satellites are then transformed into dark spots which are very obvious on the bright surface of the planet. But unless the observer is careful the shadows of the satellites, which also transit the disc, are liable to be mistaken for the satellites themselves. The times of occurrence as given in the foregoing table will, however, prevent errors of identification, for except at the time of opposition (June 30), the satellites and their shadows differ considerably in their times of transit. Before opposition the shadows precede the satellites, but after opposition the order is reversed, the satellites being in advance or their shadows. Thus, on May 9, the shadow of satellite IV. enters on the disc of Jupiter at 3h. 39m., while the satellite itself enters at 13h. 3m. or 9h. 24m. afterwards. On October 23 the shadow of satellite IV. enters on the planet about 11 hours after the satellite. On the day of opposition (June 30) there will be a transit of satellite I., and its shadow occurring at simultaneous times, the ingress being at 10h. 4m. and egress at 12h. 21m.

The third satellite of Jupiter is so bright that it has been occasionally glimpsed with the naked eye, but the fifth satellite is exceedingly faint and so near to its primary, that it can only be glimpsed in the most powerful telescopes. Its period of revolution is 11h. 57m. 22.5s., or very slightly less than half a terrestrial day. Four of the moons of Jupiter are usually visible in a field glass, and any small telescope will exhibit them distinctly; but the instrument must be either

mounted on a stand or rested upon a wall or post to ensure the necessary steadiness. The satellites are commonly seen to be ranged nearly in a line parallel with the belts and with the planet's equator, but there are notable exceptions. Sometimes they are symmetrically placed, two being on one side and two on the other. At certain periods they are grouped three on one side and one on the other, while occasionally they are all clustered on one and the same side of the planet. The following are some of the dates when they may be observed in the latter position.

Satellites on East side of Jupiter.

February 9 a.m.
March 2 "
" 15 "
" 30 "
April 21 "
May 5 "
" 19 "
" 20 "
July 7 p.m.
" 10 "
" 14 "
" 24 "
August 29 "
September 13 "
" 19 "
October 3 "

Satellites on West side of Jupiter.

January 30 a.m.
February 6 "
" 20 "
April 11 "
" 25 "
June 1 "
" 13 p.m.
August 3 "
" 17 "
" 24 "
October 13 "
" 27 "

On occasions which happen somewhat rarely Jupiter is apparently attended by one satellite only. Thus, on March 23, from 6h. 2m. to 5h. 35m. a.m. only satellite IV. will be visible, while on the same morning from 7h. 0m. to 8h. 22m. only satellite I. will be perceptible; but these phenomena occur after Jupiter has set in England. An event of this kind will, however, be well visible in the early evening of November 2. For three of the moons of Jupiter will either be in transit or occulted and only the fourth will be seen between 3h. 48m. and 6h. 8m. p.m. A small refracting or reflecting telescope mounted on a convenient stand will afford excellent views of the satellites and all the attendant effects produced by their differences of motion. Observations of this character must be made from a window or some position commanding a good southern aspect, as the planet is very low and liable to be hidden behind trees or buildings. The observer may pass some hours of agreeable recreation in watching these satellites and in delineating their positions on successive nights in a series of diagrams. It often happens that two of the satellites approach each other very closely and are scarcely separable with moderate powers, the appearance being similar to that of a difficult double star. Sometimes there is a conjunction of three of these bodies, and the observation of appearances of this kind never fails to prove entertaining to the possessors of small telescopes.

The Sun being the great central source of light and heat and the mainstay of planetary life, it is natural that every fact connected with so important an orb should receive marked attention. Many people have heard something about the "spots on the Sun," but comparatively few persons have ever seen these curious formations or learnt anything relating to their actual character. That an object so dazzlingly luminous as the Sun should exhibit dark markings is a circumstance which often excites surprise, and when

it is stated that these markings are frequently of enormous size, and that they undergo exceedingly rapid changes, sometimes appearing or disappearing in a few hours, the attention becomes riveted on phenomena so strange. The spots are often sufficiently large to be detected with the unaided eye; indeed, they were occasionally seen many centuries prior to the invention of the telescope. When this instrument is directed to the Sun it becomes necessary to employ deeply-tinted glass in front of the eye-piece to limit the intense light and heat of the image, for unless a precaution of this kind is taken serious damage may result to the observer's eye. A very convenient plan of effecting solar observations is to detach the coloured glass from the instrument and to allow the Sun's image formed by the telescope to fall upon a piece of white cardboard. The details of the spots may be readily perceived in this manner, and the speckled appearance of the whole disc is brought out most satisfactorily. There is also no danger of injury to the eye. For critical examination of Sun-spot structure and variations we must, however, resort to the method of direct vision as the most effective in its results. The present is not a favourable epoch for watching solar phenomena, as the spots are likely to prove comparatively infrequent in 1901. They are displayed very abundantly at intervals of about eleven years, with intervening periods of minima when the solar surface is rarely variegated with conspicuous spots. We are now near a minimum of these phenomena, and may justly anticipate that during the few ensuing years the Sun-spots generally will be few and of small dimensions. There will, however, probably occur some notable exceptions. Though the last minimum of Sun-spot activity occurred in 1839 there were visible some fine and interesting specimens of the objects alluded to. In 1900 a few fine groups presented themselves, though there were a considerable number of days during the year when no spots were visible on the sun. In June 1900, several prominent spots appeared and excited general remark. They were not of very exceptional dimensions, but they were sufficiently large to be distinguished by the naked eye. Various theories have been advanced to account for these solar outbursts, and there is no doubt that they represent extensive disturbances in the luminous atmosphere which surrounds the solid and probably dark body of the Sun. The spots indicate shallow depressions in the solar envelope, though this idea has been objected to in the light of some recent observations which are, however, indecisive, and much further evidence is required to settle this, and some other questions relating to the visible aspect of the Sun. Though the Sun forms a splendid and ever-varying object, it has been insufficiently studied and very few new and interesting facts in regard to its physical phenomena have been brought to light in recent years.

The Moon may be said without exaggeration to be the most varied, distinct and attractive object in the firmament. Her permanent features present a marked contrast to the evanescent formations in the luminous envelope of the Sun. The lunar landscape shows many apparent changes, it is true, but these are due to the constantly varying angle at which the sunshine falls upon them. We know that the manifold objects upon the Moon are permanent markings on her surface, and are liable to no rapid alterations of shape, though possibly

undergoing slight modifications in a gradual way. Evidences of great activity in ages long past are scattered broadcast over the lunar orb, but the features as they are now displayed appear to be perfectly immutable. The most suitable period at which to view the craters and mountainous regions of the Moon is when her disc is only partly illuminated, and she is either in a crescent form, near first-quarter, or slightly gibbous. At such times the shadows of the inequalities of landscape near the terminator are strikingly manifested, and the diversified character of the formations is pleasingly portrayed. This is far from being the case at the period of full Moon, for her features are then displayed under a high Sun and their shadows have disappeared, so that the inequalities of the landscape have lost their distinctive and varied character. The great refulgence of the full Moon is also an impediment to successful observation. Let the observer avail himself therefore of the period near the first quarter for our satellite is then very conveniently presented in the evening sky, and other conditions are favourable. The Moon's surface has already been surveyed by several competent astronomers, but there remains much to be done in the re-examination and drawing of details in reference to which our knowledge is far from perfect. Observers should also search for evidences of active change, and compare reliable charts of the Moon with the actual objects as revealed in their telescopes. Indications of physical change have previously been discovered, but absolute proofs that any part of the lunar landscape has suffered material alteration have not yet been obtained. Our best charts of lunar scenery contain errors, and when a new observation proves discordant with features previously mapped it is usually indicative that the chart is wrong, and not that physical alterations have occurred on the lunar disc. This question of possible real changes on the surface of the Moon is a very attractive one, and may receive settlement by renewed application on the part of a really capable selenographer.

Planets.—*Mercury.* This planet will be favourably presented for observation in the evening sky during the second and third week of February. He will reach his greatest elongation (18° 6' E.) on February 19, and at about that time will set about 1½ h. after the Sun. On the evening of February 20, at 5½ p.m., the planet will be situated some 5 degrees to the S W of the narrow crescent of the new Moon. If the sky is clear on this occasion a very excellent opportunity will be afforded of finding the planet. The times of his setting, &c., will be as follows:—

Date 1901.	Mercury sets.	Sun sets.	Interval.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
February 11	6 26	5 5	1 21
" 12	6 33	5 7	1 26
" 13	6 39	5 9	1 30
" 14	6 45	5 11	1 34
" 15	6 50	5 13	1 37
" 16	6 54	5 14	1 40
" 17	6 58	5 16	1 42
" 18	7 2	5 18	1 44
" 19	7 6	5 20	1 46
" 20	7 7	5 22	1 45
" 21	7 8	5 23	1 45
" 22	7 9	5 25	1 44

At this period the planet will occupy a position in Pisces and will not be near any conspicuous stars or planets. But the proximity of the crescent Moon on February 20 should prove an interesting event. Intending observers of Mercury should look for the planet at a very low altitude above the western horizon at about 6 P.M., when they will probably detect a ruddy scintillating star setting amidst the vapours there. This will be the most convenient time during the year for catching a glimpse of Mercury, though he will be visible again in June as an evening star. At the latter period, however, the strong twilight will interfere with successful observation, though it will not entirely obliterate the planet. He will reach his greatest elongation (24° 39' E.) on the morning of June 16 and the time of his setting at about this period will be as follows: -

Date, 1901.	Mercury sets.	Sun sets.		Interval.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
June 10	10 7	8 13	1 54	
" 11	10 7	8 14	1 53	
" 12	10 7	8 14	1 53	
" 13	10 6	8 15	1 51	
" 14	10 5	8 15	1 50	
" 15	10 4	8 16	1 48	
" 16	10 2	8 16	1 46	
" 17	9 59	8 17	1 42	
" 18	9 55	8 17	1 38	

Apart from the twilight, other conditions for viewing Mercury at the above period are favourable for the planet will set nearly two hours after the sun, and the weather at midsummer is often very clear. On June 7 Mercury will approach within 1' of one of the 3rd mag. stars in Gemini and a telescope will exhibit the planet and star in close proximity. The bright stars Castor and Pollux will be situated a few degrees to the N.E. and will possibly be visible to the naked eye just above the horizon in W.N.W., but the sky must be very clear and free from obscuring vapours. As a morning star, Mercury should be looked for about an hour before sunrise during the first week of August, for he will be at his greatest elongation (10° 23' W.) on August 2, and rises about 1h. 35m. before the sun. The circumstances are not, however, altogether favourable and the best presentation of the planet in the morning sky takes place in November, when he arrives at his maximum elongation (19° 42' W.) on the morning of the 2nd. For about a week at this period he will rise about two hours before the sun and may be easily detected near the E.S.E. point of the horizon about an hour preceding sunrise. But in England November mornings are seldom clear and it is not likely that many opportunities will be afforded in this month of obtaining good views of Mercury. However, no one can foresee the vagaries of our climate, and it is quite possible that some favourable occasions may occur for making observations, as in November, 1883, when the planet was beautifully visible on several successive mornings. In November, 1901, when Mercury is presented to the best effect, he will be situated in Libra, a few degrees N.W. of the star alpha. His times of rising, &c. will be as follows: -

Date, 1901.	Mercury rises.	Sun rises.		Interval.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Nov. 17	5 26	7 23	1 57	
" 18	5 26	7 25	1 59	
" 19	5 27	7 25	1 59	
" 20	5 23	7 28	2 0	
" 21	5 30	7 29	1 59	
" 22	5 32	7 31	1 59	
" 23	5 35	7 33	1 58	
" 24	5 38	7 31	1 57	
" 25	5 41	7 35	1 55	
" 26	5 44	7 38	1 54	

Should the observer fail to distinguish the planet with the naked eye, a field-glass should be brought into requisition, when he may soon be picked up, but care must be exercised that the object is sought for in the right direction. In our text-books on astronomy the planets are stated to shine with a steady light, in contradistinction to the fluctuating light of the fixed stars; but Mercury furnishes a notable exception to the rule, for he shines with a fitful, flashing lustre. The ancient Greeks recognised this feature and called him "The strongly sparkling one." He is to be observed with difficulty, as he is only visible for a few days near the times of his greatest elongations. Some well-known astronomers have never personally observed Mercury. Indeed, it is stated on good authority of Copernicus, one of the most famous astronomers of the 16th century, that though he had often endeavoured to obtain a view of the planet he had never succeeded in his desire. It is alleged, in explanation, that he lived at Thorn, on the river Vistula, where the fogs were so frequent as to hide objects at low altitudes. But whether this story about Copernicus is true or not it is certain that amateur "star gazers" attach a romantic interest to Mercury and his fugitive appearances. It is reckoned a feat of importance to catch a glimpse of the planet and it forms one of the first endeavours of the astronomical student. In some climates there is no difficulty in viewing Mercury several times in a year, but in England cloudy skies may hide the planet for a long period. The telescopic examination of Mercury is rendered unsatisfactory by the planet's constant proximity to the Sun but it appears that his disc exhibits irregular spots like those apparent on Mars, though they have never been fully and sufficiently studied. Hence the rotation period of Mercury is still a somewhat open question, though it is highly probable that it does not differ greatly from 25 hours. It is to be hoped that a renewed attempt will be made in 1901 to clear up some of the uncertainties regarding the physical aspect of this rapidly moving planet, and that we shall soon acquire the materials for the satisfactory determination of his rotation period. An Italian observer has concluded that the planet rotates on his axis in the same time that he occupies in revolving around the Sun, but this is a theory founded on insufficient evidence and is certainly not final. It may be useful to remind observers that this object appears in his greatest lustre a few evenings before his easterly elongations in the first half of the year, and on a few mornings after his westerly elongation in the last half of the year.

Venus.—This brilliant orb will be morning star at the opening of the year, rising at 5.48 A.M.,

or 2h. 20m. before the Sun. But she gradually draws nearer to the Sun and rises later each morning, so that at the end of January she will be practically lost to view and will remain so for a lengthened period. At the close of October, however, the planet will assume a conspicuous position and aspect in the evening sky, and during the ensuing months of November and December will be the most brilliant object visible after Sunset in the absence of the Moon. On December 5 she arrives at her greatest elongation ($47^{\circ} 15'$ E.) and sets more than 3 hours after Sunset. This interval will go on increasing until at the close of the year Venus will set 4 hours after the Sun. Her path in the heavens during the period when she will be observable will be as follows:—On January 5 she will be about 10° N.E. of Antares in Scorpio, and, travelling rapidly eastwards, will be in Sagittarius at the end of that month. In November and December she moves from the western extremity of Sagittarius through Capricornus, and at the close of the year will be found on the western borders of Aquarius and about 3 degrees N.N.E. of the star δ Capricorni. On January 3, at 9h., she will be in conjunction with Uranus and $1^{\circ} 10'$ north of that planet. This should prove an interesting spectacle if the firmament is sufficiently clear to admit of its being witnessed. On January 15 another singularly attractive event may be seen in the morning sky, for Venus will be in conjunction with Jupiter. On January 24 the former planet will be in conjunction with Saturn, but the two objects will rise only about 1h. 20m. before the Sun, so that they must be looked for near the E.S.E. horizon about an hour or less before Sunrise. On October 10 Venus will be placed only $55'$ south of Mars, and three evenings later may be seen $10'$ north of the star δ Scorpii. On October 25 the planet will approach Uranus to within $2' 21''$, the latter being situated to the north, and on the evenings of November 17 and 18 will be near Jupiter. On November 19 she will be in the same region as Saturn. Venus exhibits all the various phases of the Moon, and these form very interesting features when observed in a good telescope. In November the planet will appear gibbous or more than half illuminated, and the phase becomes less as time advances, so that in December the disc will appear under a crescented shape. On the whole Venus will not be favourably placed for observation in 1901, but at the close of the year comes into a very prominent place, and may be very successfully examined in a telescope a short time after Sunset. There are, however, no very definite markings on the surface of Venus; though faint, cloudy spots of indeterminate outline are so many times glimpsed on the planet. They apparently represent slight differences in the reflective capacity of the planet's atmosphere, and it may be safely asserted that we know nothing of her actual surface markings. In recent years some remarkable drawings of Venus have been published, from which it would appear that the planet exhibited dark canals and very conspicuous streaks, but these owe their origin rather to the exercise of the imagination than to the powers of the eye or telescope. This object should be submitted to much further attentive examination, for it is certain that the dazzling brightness of the disc and the difficulty of obtaining really good views of it have brought about many erroneous opinions as to what is actually visible. The most reliable observers can see nothing where others discern a wealth of

detail, and observational astronomy will be highly benefited when the origin of the singular discrepancies is fully explained.

Mars will be splendidly visible during the first three months of the year, arriving at opposition to the Sun on the morning of February 22. At about that period he will be visible during the whole night, showing as a bright red star in Leo. On January 1 he will rise at 9h. 17m. P.M., or more than 5 hours after the Sun. On February 1 this interval will have decreased to $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours, while on March 1 he will rise $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours before the Sun. This planet will be visible in the evening sky throughout the Spring and Summer months, but with decreasing brilliancy, for after the end of February his distance from the Earth becomes greater from day to day and his diameter will show a constantly accumulating decrease. Thus, at the time of his opposition his disc will subtend an angle of $13''\cdot 8$, whereas on June 30 it will be only $6''\cdot 2$ and so small that it will be useless to prolong critical observation of the surface markings. The path of the planet among the constellations during the first 6 months of the year will be as follows:—Early in January he will be in the eastern region of Leo and will remain almost stationary until towards the close of the month. Then, moving westwards, he approaches a Leonis (Regulus), and early in March will be about 4 degrees N. of that star. Afterwards he may be found within a few degrees of the same position. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on January 9, February 5, March 4 and 31, April 27, May 25 and June 22, but his distance from that luminary will be considerable and varying between 10 degrees in February to nearly 6 degrees in June. Mars will be obviously gibbous at the beginning of the year, but apparently circular in February. Thereafter the planet will assume an increasingly gibbous phase until about the middle of June, when the illuminated portion of his disc will amount to $0\cdot 89$, or nearly 9-10ths. The opposition of Mars in February will be favourable in certain respects, but not in others. The planet will be placed in N. declination 14° and will therefore have an altitude of $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ when passing the meridian at Greenwich. In this respect observers will find a great advantage; but, on the other hand, his distance from the Earth will be considerable, and this will confine his apparent diameter to small limits and render the more minute details of his appearance invisible. But observers will not be deterred by this drawback from studying the surface phenomena of one of the most interesting planets of our system. He displays a system of markings of different type to the belted aspect of Jupiter and Saturn. In fact, Mars appears to have a far less dense atmosphere than either of the large planets named, and the dark, winding spots or "canals" which abound on his surface appear to represent the permanent lineaments of his sphere. The most conspicuous of them were visible to Hooke, Huygens and Cassini two and a half centuries ago. It is true that some of the details undergo changes, but they appear to be of temporary character and the markings now visible are the identical objects which were discovered by the earliest telescopic observers of the planet. Some observers see the "canals" of Mars double, but this is a mere idiosyncrasy of vision, and the best drawings show no such anomalies. No orb of the solar system, except perhaps Jupiter, has incited more interest with regard to his surface

configuration than Mars, and the serious discordances among the results of different observers have sometimes given rise to ardent discussions, without, however, clearing up the disputed points. During the first three months of 1901, and especially during the last half of February, the planet should be re-examined with great care and with a view to ascertain the truth in reference to the actual appearance of his more delicate and detailed markings.

Minor Planets or Planetoids. *Eros.*—This small object, discovered by Witt in August, 1898, is a most important one, as it is the only minor planet yet discovered which revolves in an orbit, the mean position of which lies between the Earth and Mars. It will materially assist in the determination of the Sun's distance with a degree of accuracy not to be attained by any other means. The perihelion passage of this planet occurs in 1901, February 7^h 8^d and made its nearest approach to the earth on December 26, 1900. The following is an ephemeris for Berlin midnight, by Millosevich of Rome:—

Date.	R. A.	N. Dec.
1901	H. M. S.	° ' "
January 7 ...	2 20 16	33 21 36
" 17 ...	2 51 16	31 5 34
" 27 ...	3 25 52	26 51 45
February 6 ...	4 2 32	22 51 57
" 16 ...	4 39 50	19 0 11

At the end of January the planet will be closely N. of the Pleiades, and will be of about the ninth magnitude. Being so faint a pretty good telescope must be employed in observing this object. If, however, the observer points an instrument of this character to the exact position of *Eros*, and a diagram is then made of the small stars in the field, the identity of the planet may be easily discovered by his motion, which ought to become apparent within an hour. This little orb is intensely interesting to astronomical observers, for though more than 450 minor planets are known this one occupies a special position in the solar system.

Ceres will be in opposition to the Sun on October 28, when his magnitude will be 7½, and therefore quite invisible to the unaided eye. On October 13 the planet will be very close to the 3rd mag. star γ Ceti, the relative places of the star and planet being as under:—

	R. A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ' "
γ Ceti ...	2 38 13	+ 2 49 10
Ceres ...	2 38 5	+ 2 42 3

Ceres will be only ½ of a degree south of the star and thus will afford a splendid opportunity for picking up the planet with a small telescope. During the last three months of 1901 *Ceres* moves slowly westwards in the head of *Cetus* and may be followed from night to night with a good field-glass or any small telescope. The important point is knowing where to look for him. After he is once seen there will be no difficulty in following him afterwards. *Fauns* will come to opposition on September 7 and will be visible as an eighth magnitude star in the extreme western boundary of *Pisces*. He will move more slowly south-westward until October 18, when he begins to retrace his steps in an easterly direction. At the end of September he enters *Aquarius* and will remain in the easterly region of that constellation during the remaining part of the year. *Juno* will not be very favourably visible in 1901. She is a faint object at all times, and may be seen in the evenings of January and February as a

star of about 8½ magnitude. In the months named she will move eastwards along the southern borders of *Pisces*. *Juno* will be 1¼° S. of the Moon on September 10 and ¾° S. on October 8, but these conjunctions occur before the rising of the objects named in England. Towards the end of the year *Juno* will be visible as a morning star situated in *Virgo*. On December 16 the planet will be placed 4¼° S. of the star β *Virginis* (mag. 3.7). *Vesta* will be in opposition on February 1 and visible to the naked eye when the sky is very clear as an extremely small star just on the limits of vision. She will be situated in the eastern region of *Cancer* early in February and moves westwards until the end of the third week in March. *Vesta* is much brighter than any other of the minor planets, and is, in fact, the only one of the numerous class of bodies visible to the naked eye. By ordinary observers these objects are generally disregarded, and the more brilliant planets, such as *Venus* and *Jupiter*, monopolise attention. But it is interesting to identify the fainter and smaller members of our system, and the identification of a minor planet from the stars surrounding it can be readily effected. The best method is to direct the telescope towards the point in which the object is situated, and then to make a diagram of the various stars in the field. On the next night, or on the first ensuing clear night, the diagram should be compared with the sky, and the planet sought for will be identified by its change of place relatively to the others.

Jupiter will be a morning star at the opening of the year, but he will scarcely be visible until the middle of January, when he rises at 6h. 25m. or 1h. 37m. before the sun. This interval will increase daily, and early in May the planet will rise at midnight. On June 30 he rises at about the time of sunset and will be visible all night. At this time he will be discernible at his best, being at opposition to the Sun and at his nearest point to the Earth with a polar diameter of 43" 4. But one circumstance will detract from the successful observation of the planet, and that is his low southern declination. His altitude at Greenwich will be only 15½° when he is passing the meridian, so that the definition of his surface markings is not likely to be good except when the air is exceptionally favourable. The following figures give the variation in his declination and diameter during the past five oppositions and the ensuing one in June next:—

Opposition.	Declination of Jupiter.	Apparent Polar diameter.
	° ' "	" "
1896, Jan. 24 ...	19 53 north	42.4
1897, Feb. 23 ...	10 45 "	41.2
1898, Mar. 25 ...	0 42 south	40.8
1899, Apl. 25 ...	11 57 "	41.2
1900, May 27 ...	20 27 "	42.0
1901, June 30 ...	23 10 "	43.4

It will be remarked from the figures that if *Jupiter's* position will be low in the sky his apparent diameter will be somewhat greater than it has been during the past few years. His expansive disc of more than 43" will enable his principal belts and spots to be discerned with distinctness even in comparatively small instruments. The varying position of the planet relatively to the stars will be as under. In January he enters the bow forming the western limits of *Sagittarius* and moves slowly eastwards during ensuing months, passing near several stars in that

constellation. On January 27 he will be 2° S. of μ Sagittarii (May 4'), on February 13 2½° N. of α Sagittarii (May 3'), on April 3 1½° S. of ϵ^2 Sagittarii (mag. 3½). It will be interesting to observe these conjunctions: they will be readily visible to the unaided eye. On April 30 the planet will be stationary, and then commences to move slowly westwards until August 30, after which he will begin to travel eastwards. He will be in conjunction with the moon on the mornings of Jan 18, Feb. 15, and on the nights of May 8, June 4, July 1, 28, Aug 24, and Sept. 21 he will also be observed near our satellite. On Nov. 18 Jupiter will approach within 2¾° of Venus, and the two planets may be observed near together in the S.W. sky soon after sunset. On this date Jupiter will set nearly three hours after the Sun, and will be situated to the north of Venus. On Nov. 28 he will be within half a degree of Saturn, and on Dec. 17 close to Mars; but the latter event happens at a time when the two bodies will be too near to the Sun to be observed. As an object for telescopic study Jupiter is the most interesting of all the planets, from the facility with which his surface markings may be distinguished and their very diversified and changeable character. The belts and spots on the disc of this planet are very distinctly visible in moderately powerful telescopes. One spot has, during the last 20 years, by its durability and definite oval outline attracted a large amount of attention, and will doubtless continue to do so for a long period in the future. It first came under general observation in July, 1838, when it was of an intensely red colour. This particular feature is now exceedingly faint, though there seems no reason to suppose that it is on the point of disappearance. It is probable that this object has been visible for a large number of years. Drawings by Schwabe between 1831 and 1856 show the hollow in the dark belt north of the spot, and subsequently to 1856 either the spot or its accompanying features has been figured by Dawes, Harendell, Huggins, Gledhill, Lord Rosse, Copeland, Russell, and others. The comparison of a great number of these observations proves that during the 68 years from 1831 to 1899 the motion of the spot has varied from about 9h 55m. 33s. to 9h 55m. 42s. During the whole period from September 5, 1831, to September 16, 1899, the planet performed 60,074 rotations, and the mean period was 9h. 55m. 36.4". The present rate of velocity is greater than this, for in 1899 and 900 the red spot gave a mean period of about 9h. 55m. 41.8s. For the guidance of those observers who may feel desirous of examining this extraordinary spot or its peculiar surroundings, we give a list of a few of the times when it may be expected to present itself on or very near the central meridian of the planet. The observer may readily compute for himself the times of transit for other nights if he requires to know them by adopting the rotation period of 9h. 55m. 42s., which is equivalent to the interval elapsing between successive transits of the same spot:—

TRANSIT TIMES OF RED SPOT ON JUPITER.

1901.	H.	M.	1901.	H.	M.
June 19	11	47	July 18	10	44
" 24	10	55	" 23	9	52
" 29	10	3	" 28	11	31
July 1	11	41	" 30	10	40
" 6	10	49	Aug. 4	9	47
" 11	9	57	" 6	11	26
" 13	11	35	" 11	10	35

It is also useful to remember that every twelve days (which include twenty-nine rotations) the spot becomes central on Jupiter at nearly the same times as before. These remarks only have a special reference to the red spot, for it is found that different features furnish different periods of rotation. Some of the markings have exhibited a proper motion so rapid that they complete a circuit of Jupiter in 7¾ minutes less time than others. These features are doubtless of an atmospheric character, and are certainly influenced by currents of different velocity operating far above the sphere of Jupiter. As to the red spot, it is desirable that it should continue to be watched and its further changes of tint and motion duly recorded. Though it cannot be a formation cohering with the actual surface of Jupiter, it must be a feature possessing elements of remarkable permanency. Notwithstanding the large amount of observation which in past years has been given to the planet, there still remain a great number of interesting facts to be gleaned respecting his atmospheric currents and the many curious light and dark spots carried along at different velocities in them.

Saturn forms another splendid object for the telescope and presents a perfectly unique picture. His luminous rings are now widely open, and may be observed with excellent effect even in a 2-inch telescope. This planet is exhibited to view under nearly similar circumstances in any two succeeding years, as there is a difference of about twelve days only in the dates of his oppositions to the sun. Thus in 1900 he reached opposition on June 23 while in 1901 he will arrive at the same aspect on July 5. Towards the close of January the planet will become conspicuously visible as a morning star, and on February 1 will rise 1h. 36m. before the Sun. This interval will increase about 3¼ minutes per day, so that on May 9 the planet rises at midnight. On July 5 he will be in opposition to the sun and rise at about sunset. Thereafter he will be a fairly conspicuous object in the evening sky until the early days of December. During the whole of 1901 the planets Jupiter and Saturn will be near each other, and will afford some opportunities to those who will find it interesting to watch their ever-varying positions. Saturn will be much the fainter of the two, and it may be useful to append a table of the relative positions of the two orbs.

March 1 ...	Saturn 6½° E. of Jupiter.
April 1 ...	" 4½° "
May 1 ...	" 3½° "
June 1 ...	" 4° "
July 1 ...	" 5½° "
Aug. 1 ...	" 7° "
Sept. 1 ...	" 7° "
Oct. 1 ...	" 5½° "
Nov. 1 ...	" 3° "

When the two planets emerge from the Sun's rays and appear as morning stars in January, 1902, Saturn will then be west of Jupiter. Their nearest approach will occur on November 28, when Saturn will be 27' N. of Jupiter. In 1901 the motion of the former planet will be confined to about 11' in Sagittarius. The following interesting conjunctions with stars in that constellation may be observed:—

Date.	Star.	Position of Saturn.
Feb. 7	ϵ^2 Sagittarii	Saturn 1° S.
March 11	π Sagittarii	" 1° "
July 21	ϵ^2 Sagittarii	" 1½° "
Nov. 5	"	" 1½° "
Dec. 5	π Sagittarii	" 1½° "

These phenomena will be easily perceived by the naked eye, as the stars are between the 3rd and 4th mag. The proximity of Jupiter will make them more attractive and form a novel spectacle, of which all observers should obtain a view. To show the variation in the declination of the planet, and also in the angle subtended by the outer minor axis of the ring and in the diameter of the globe of Saturn at the last four oppositions, and that of the coming opposition of 1901, the following figures may be quoted:—

Opposition.	Declination South.	Planet's minor axis, outer ring.	Diam. of globe.
1897 May 18	17 23	17 48	17 2
1898 May 30	19 55	18 66	17 0
1899 June 11	21 37	19 12	17 0
1900 June 23	22 27	18 89	17 0
1901 July 5	22 20	17 95	17 0

Like Jupiter, Saturn will be very low in the heavens and not at all well placed for telescopic study by observers in the Northern Hemisphere. He will be in conjunction with the Moon at following times:—

Jan. 19	4 A.M.	June 5	5 A.M.
Feb. 15	7 P.M.	July 2	7 A.M.
Mar. 15	9 A.M.	" 29	noon
April 11	7 P.M.	Aug. 25	6 P.M.
May 9	1 A.M.	Sep. 22	2 A.M.

The distances of the two bodies will vary between 23 and 4 degrees. Saturn undoubtedly forms a more picturesque object for study than Jupiter, but there is a sameness in the image of the former which is apt to induce monotony. If there are irregular markings, such as breaks in the belts and dark and bright spots similar to those shown by Jupiter, they are beyond the powers of our most powerful instruments and of our most reliable observers. Yet many confident statements have been made as to the existence of a vast amount of detail on the disc of Saturn by certain observers using small telescopes. All such descriptions may be put aside as illusory and entirely lacking satisfactory corroboration. This planet has eight satellites, but all of them cannot be seen, except in telescopes of the very largest kind. The brightest satellite, appropriately designated Titan, is visible in any small glass, and Iapetus is sometimes to be glimpsed with very small instruments, but Mimas and Hyperion require far greater power. Instances are recorded where these fainter satellites have been detected with telescopes apparently quite inadequate for the purpose; but such cases may be generally dismissed as indicating errors of the imagination. All observers of the phenomena of Jupiter and Saturn and of their satellites will find the ephemerides published annually in the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society of the greatest utility to them in their studies. Saturn will approach to within one-third of a degree from Venus on January 24 and may be observed to advantage near that brilliant planet on the mornings of January 24 and 25.

Uranus will be in opposition to the Sun on the morning of June 6, and will be favourably visible during the summer months. This planet is, however, but faintly perceptible to the naked eye as a 5½ magnitude star, and seldom comes under the notice of anyone but a regular astronomical observer. The vast distance of Uranus causes him to move very slowly, so that his apparent position from one year's end to another varies very slightly. In 1901 his change of place

amounts to about 6', in the eastern region of Scorpio. On Oct. 25 he will be 2° 21' N. of the brilliant planet Venus. In a telescope the planet may be easily identified from the surrounding stars by his disc, but if the telescope is a small one the planet may be more certainly recognised by his motion. His position should be found from an ephemeris and then the telescope turned upon it and a diagram of the stars made. Comparisons on subsequent nights will enable the planet to be singled out by his change of place relatively to the other objects in the immediate neighbourhood. The most suitable time for observations of this character will be in July and August, in June the strong twilight will interfere with satisfactory views of a faint planet like this. His four small satellites do not come within the reach of ordinary telescopes, but the two outermost, Titania and Oberon have occasionally been glimpsed with moderate appliances. The planet shines with a pale blue light and shows a belted aspect, but irregularities have not been discerned to give an idea of the rotation period, which is probably a short one.

Neptune, the outermost planet of the solar system, will arrive at opposition to the sun on the afternoon of Dec. 22. The most suitable time for effecting observations of this minute orb will be during the first and last quarters of the year; but a pretty good telescope must be employed, as he is quite invisible to the naked eye. His apparent lustre is not greater than that of a star of the 8th mag. The planet will be situated in the extreme western region of Gemini during the year, and will be less than a degree distant from the variable star γ Geminorum in September and October. This star will afford an excellent guide to those who may desire to pick up the planet. Below are the relative positions of Neptune and the star on seven nights:—

Date.	Neptune.		γ Geminorum (mag. 3-4)	
	H.	M.	Dec.	R.A.
Sept. 26	6	21	+ 22	16
" 30	6	25	+ 23	16
Oct. 4	6	27	+ 23	16
" 8	6	27	+ 23	16
" 12	6	23	+ 23	16
" 16	6	18	+ 22	16

H. M. S. 6 8 58 + 22 32

Neptune will therefore be about ½° West and ¼° S. of the star. At this period, however, he will rise rather late and will be best observed in the morning hours.

Periodical comets.—These objects form an interesting class, and our knowledge of them has increased rapidly in recent times. There is not a single year that passes but what is marked by the return of a periodical comet. The diligence of modern observers has enriched this branch with some important discoveries, but it appears that though new comets of short duration are being introduced by means of planetary perturbations (for which Jupiter is mainly responsible), there are others which encounter vicissitudes sufficiently forcible to endanger, if not to terminate, their visible existence. Biela's double comet appears to have been dissipated into a stream of shooting stars, and it is very probable that Brorsen's comet has disappeared, as it has not been redetected at its last few returns. The materials of which these presumably lost comets were formed probably still exists, though in a more scattered condition than formerly, and continue to obey the laws of gravitation; but under true cometary aspects they will never be recognisable again. The

following is a table of the approximate dates of return of the chief periodical comets:—

Returns to Perihelion.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet.
1901. Aug. ...	7'477	Denning (1894).
Sept. ...	3'303	Encke.
1902. Jan.	5'595	Brooks (1886).
Nov. ...	7'220	Swift (1835).
Dec.	5'534	Tempel—Swift.
1903. Apl.—May	6.441	Perrine (1896).
July.....	6'381	Spitaler (1890).
Oct.....	7'566	Faye.
Dec.....	7'073	Brooks (1889).
1904. Jan.....	5'818	Pons—Ninnecke.
Feb.....	6'691	D'Arrest.
Sept. ..	3'303	Encke.
Oct....	5'211	Tempel (1873).

A few of these must be regarded as rather uncertain, as they have only been observed at a single apparition. In two or three cases the circumstances will be unfavourable (as in that of the return of Denning's comet in August, 1901), and the objects will probably escape observation. The majority of those included in the list will, doubtless, return at the computed times, and be suitably observed. 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 diligent 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.

Meteorite Showers visible during the year.—*Meteors*, shooting stars, or falling stars, as they are variously called, are visible on every clear night of the year, and at certain epochs are presented in such numbers as to form abundant and imposing showers. The year 1901, on November 15 before sunrise, will probably offer a special phenomenon of this kind, for a brilliant exhibition of meteors, witnessed in 1799, 1833, and 1866, is due to return on the date mentioned. They are termed *Leonids*, as their flights are uniformly directed from a common centre amongst the stars forming the "sickle of Leo." The "shower" should not be looked for in the evening, as the point from which the meteors emanate does not rise above the horizon until 10.15 P.M., and the most favourable time at which to watch for the display will be after midnight on the night following November 14, or morning hours of November 15. It will also be advisable to watch for the display on the mornings of Nov. 14 and 16, as there is a little uncertainty as to the exact time of its recurrence. The Moon will unfortunately be about half full, and exercise a detrimental influence upon the phenomenon. In regard to unusually large meteors or fireballs, which occasionally appear with brilliant and startling effects, and are often isolated, their paths amongst the stars should always be recorded with as much accuracy as circumstances permit. When this feature has been carefully noted at two or more stations, it affords the data for computing the heights, distances, and radiant point. Fireballs often approach much nearer to the earth than the ordinary shooting stars, which usually descend from a height of

eighty to fifty miles. The majority of the known meteoric systems are probably annual in their recurrences, but others are periodical, and are only displayed in their richest intensity after long intervals of time. The following is a list of the principal meteoric showers:—

No.	Epoch.	Radiant Point. R. A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
1	Jan. 2—3	230 + 52	Quadrantids.
2	Jan. 14—20	295 + 53	γ Cygnids.
3	Jan. 18—28	233 + 31	α Coronids.
4	Feb. 5—16	74 + 43	1 Aurigids.
5	Feb. 15—20	236 + 11	2 Serpentids.
6	March 1—4	166 + 5	γ Leonids.
7	March 11—28	308 + 78	α Cepheids,
8	March 24	161 + 58	3 Ursids.
9	April 17—25	231 + 17	β Serpentids.
10	April 17—23	270 + 32	Lyrids.
11	April 29—May 6	337 — ■	γ Aquarids,
12	May 5—June 17	251—21	α Scorpids.
13	May 7—18	231 + 17	α Coronids.
14	May 29—June 4	333 + 27	γ Pegasids.
15	June 10—28	335 + 57	β Cepheids.
16	June 13—July 7	302 + 24	Vulpeculids
17	July 11—19	314 + 48	α Cygnids.
18	July 15—28	302 + 12	α Capricornids.
19	July 15—30	24 + 43	γ Andromedids.
20	July 23—Aug. 4	47 + 43	α—β Perseids.
21	July 27—29	339—12	δ Aquarids,
22	August 9—11	45 + 57	Perseids.
23	August 5—16	292 + 53	κ Cygnids.
24	August 21—25	291 + 60	δ Draconids.
25	Aug. 21—Sep. 21	62 + 37	ε Perseids.
26	Aug. 25—Sep. 22	5 + 10	γ Pegasids.
27	Sept. 7—24	64 + 22	ε Taurids.
28	Sept. 21—22	74 + 41	α Aurigids.
29	Sept. 27	73 + 15	α Taurids.
30	October 11—24	40 + 20	ε Arietids.
31	October 17—20	92 + 15	Orionids.
32	October	106 + 23	δ Geminids.
33	Nov. 2—3	55 + 9	ε Taurids.
34	Nov. 10—23	133 + 31	ν Cancerids.
35	Nov. 13—15	150 + 23	Leonids.
36	Nov. 13—28	155 + 40	Leo Minorids.
37	Nov. 20—28	63 + 22	Taurids.
38	Nov. 23—24	25 + 43	Andromedids.
39	Dec. 1—14	108 + 33	Geminids.
40	Dec. 7—10	119 + 29	α Geminids.
41	Dec. 22—29	194 + 32	Canis Veneticids.

The Perseids, No. 22 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 about four weeks of the chief activity of the shower is as follows:—

DATES AND RADIANTS OF PERSEIDS.

Date.	Radiant R. A. Dec.	Date.	Radiant R. A. Dec.
July 19	19°7 + 50°9	Aug. 4	37°9 + 55°3
" 21	21°8 + 51°6	" 6	40°2 + 56°0
" 23	24°0 + 52°2	" 8	42°6 + 56°5
" 25	26°2 + 52°8	" 10	45°0 + 57°0
" 27	28°5 + 53°3	" 12	47°5 + 57°5
" 29	30°8 + 53°8	" 14	50°1 + 58°0
" 31	33°2 + 54°4	" 16	52°6 + 58°5
Aug. 2	35°5 + 55°0	" 18	55°2 + 58°9

TELESCOPIC POWERS NECESSARY FOR OBSERVING CELESTIAL OBJECTS.

COMETS, and large nebulae, such as those in Orion and Andromeda, require very low powers and an extensive field of view, so that the objects may be presented in their entirety, and their light sufficiently concentrated to display the fainter portions. If it is desired to critically examine the structure of a comet's nucleus or details of form in a nebula, then powers of 150 or 200 may be 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 60 and 100, reveals the spots in great variety of form and grouping. The craters, mountains, and plains of the Moon are satisfactorily seen with about 75 and 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 phases of Mercury may be discerned with 75; those of Venus are plain with far less power. To see these planets well, observe them near the times of sunrise or sunset.

The chief spots on Mars, such as the Kaiser Sea, may be distinguished with 90 on a 2-in. refractor, but powers of 300 and 350, and an 8-in. refractor or 10-in. reflector, are desirable to exhibit the outlines of the fainter markings, many of which are delicate, intersecting lines known as "canals."

Jupiter's belts are visible in a 1½-in. telescope, power 40, but for studying their variable appearances and the different motions of the bright and dark spots 250 and 300 are requisite. The four bright satellites are visible in an opera-glass. Transits of satellites III. and IV. may be observed with a 3-in. refractor and power of 150.

The division in Saturn's ring and his principal dark belt are to be readily glimpsed with a 2½-in. glass, power 120. But magnifiers of 300 and 350, and a much larger aperture, are essential to reach the delicate features of the planet. A good 4½-in. refractor will occasionally show Encke's division in the ring, also the interior crape ring and five of the satellites, but the night must be good. Titan, the largest of the Saturnian moons, is visible in any small telescope; and Iapetus is also an easy object, though sometimes unduly faint; but Tethys, Rhea, and Dione are much more difficult, requiring care and attention.

Occultations of stars by the Moon may be well observed with a 3-in. glass, power 75, unless in the case of very small stars, which will be quite overpowered if a much larger telescope is not employed.

For double stars the magnifiers required will depend in a great measure upon the character of the object. For very close pairs, 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 a Lyrae, then a moderate power, such as 100, will give excellent results. For showing variable stars a good field-glass is to be recommended. For groups of stars, a comet eyepiece, power 30 and field of 1½", will be best.

It should always be remembered that on nights of good seeing, when the air is tranquil and planetary features very sharply defined, tele-

scopes will bear much higher powers than on less favourable occasions when the images are more or less blurred and unsatisfactory. The most advantageous power to be employed depends also upon the aperture of the telescope and the nature of the object to be examined. The observer by careful trial should ascertain what power is most suitable under the circumstances and employ it. There is no advantage gained by using very high powers when low ones will suffice.

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

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.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, 1690-1900.

Duke of Marlborough	1690-1691
Duke of Schomberg, K.G.	1691-1711
Duke of Ormond	1711-1715
Earl of Stair, K.T.	1744-1745
F.-M. George Wade	1715-1748
F.-M. Lord Ligonier	1757-1766
Marquess of Granby	1766-1799
Lord Amherst	1778-82 and 1793-95
F.-M. Hon. H. S. Conway	1782-1793
Duke of York	1795-1809 and 1811-17
Sir David Dundas, Bt.	1809-1811
Duke of Wellington, K.G.	1827-8 and 1842-52
Viscount Hill, G.C.B.	1828-1842
Viscount Hardinge	1852-1856
Duke of Cambridge, K.G.	1855-1895
F.-M. Lord Wolseley	1895-1900
F.-M. Lord Roberts, F.R.S.	1900

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

* * * Very great care has been exercised in the compilation of this list, and the most responsible authorities personally consulted before publication. The list, however, which contains all ascertainable names of Commissioned Officers of the Navy and Army, and of members of the Army Nursing Service, is not quite equal in point of numbers to the latest numerical return. If any names are omitted the Editor herein expresses his sincere regret.

- Acton, Ball-, 2nd Lieut Vere Annesley, *Oxf. L. I.* (Paardeberg), 17 Feb., aged 20.
- Adam-, Lt. William Frederick, *Imp. Light Horse* (Ladysmith), 6 Jan.
- Airie, Lt.-Col. Earl of, *Comdg. 12th Lrs.* (near Pretoria), 11 June, aged 44.
- Alderson, Capt. James Beaumont Standly, 1st *R. I. C.* (Bethlehem), 7 July, aged 31.
- Aldworth, Lt.-Col. William, *D.S.O., D. of Corn.* Lt. I. (Paardeberg), 18 Feb., aged 44.
- Al., Lt. W. B. L., *C. I. V.* (Diamond Hill), 11 June.
- Amedroz, 2nd Lieut. William Henry, *S. Wales Borneo* (Boshof), 25 May, aged 18.
- Andrew, Lt. W. Harry, *Imperial Yeomanry* (Rhodesia), 9 July.
- Angell, Lt. John Charles *Welsh R.* (Paardeberg), 18 Feb., aged 25.
- Anat, Lt. J. W., *Queensland M. I.* (Elands River), 4 Aug.
- Arbuthnot, Capt. Reginald Ramsay, *R. Ir. Regt.* (Mafeking), 3 Sept., aged 31.
- Arkwright, Lt. Col. Cyril, *5th Lrs.* (Ladysmith), 9 Mar., aged 25.
- Arnold, Captain H. M., *R. Canadian Regt.* (Paardeberg), — Feb.
- Attfield, Lieut. Harry Kerr, *Derby R.* (Ventersburg Road), 14 Oct., aged 24.
- Awdry, Lieut. Vere Henry Ambrose, *Lanc. Fus.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 24.
- Bacon, Capt. Arthur Henry, *R. Dub. Fus.* (Colenso), 15 Dec., 1899, aged 37.
- Baillie, Capt. Wm. Lyon Dennistoun, *R. Scots. Fus.* (nr. Fredericksstad), 25 Oct., aged 38.
- Barclay, 2nd Lieut. Charles Roger, *North'd. Fus.* (Rodesburg), 4 April, aged 22.
- Barker, Lieut. F. O., *5th Lanc. Fus.* (Ladysmith), 2 Feb.
- Barnett, Lt. Richard Charles, *K.R.R.C.* (Glencoe), 10 Oct., 1899, aged 24.
- Barrow, Lieut. Stephen Douglas, *R.E.* (Modder River), 8 Mar., aged 23.
- Barttelot, Capt. (Hon. Major) Sir Walter George, *Bat., R. Suss. R. Vols.* (Retief's Nek), 23 July, aged 45.
- Basche, Lieut. C. O., *N. S. W. Mtd. Inf.* (Bloemfontein), 16 Apr.
- Belcher, 2nd Lt. William Greaves, *R.F.A.* (Pleisirfontein), 7 July, aged 21.
- Bell, Lieut. Reginald William *R.E.* (De Aar Hospital), 11 Feb., aged 25.
- Bennet, Capt. Arthur Buckley, *R. Warw. B.* (Bloemfontein), 21 Apr., aged 33.
- Beason, Capt. Richard Arthur Starling, *Coldst. Gds.* (Wynberg Hospital), 19 Feb., aged 30.
- Berney, Capt. Thomas Hugh, *W. York R.* (Colenso), 18 Feb., aged 33.
- Berry, Lieut. W. J., *New Zealand M. I.* (in hospital, Johannesburg), 10 June.
- Berthon, Lt. Col. Herbert Cecil Willoughby, 2nd *Buck Watch* (Wynberg, from wounds at Magerfontein), 15 Dec. 1899, aged 34.
- Biddulph, Capt. Charles Thomas, 3rd *Leins. R.* (Queenstown), 26 April.
- Birch, Capt. Charles Grant Francis Grey, *Lanc. S. R.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 32.
- Bird, Lieut. Hubert Bertram Drought, *R.F.A.* (Wynberg) 28 July, aged 21.
- Blackburn, Capt. Leslie Dewing, 2nd *Sec. Rif.* (Crocodile Poort), 22 Oct., 1899, aged 24.
- Blair, Capt. Hugh Maxwell, *Seaf. Highrs.* (Koo-donsberg), 7 Feb., aged 27.
- Blanchard, Lieut. M. G. B., *Can. R. of Inf.*
- Blount, Maj. Charles Hubert, *R.F.A.* (Wynberg), 23 Feb., aged 45.
- Blundell, Blundell-Hollinshead, Lt. Wilfred Astley, 3rd *Gen. Gds.* (Belmont), 23 Nov., 1899, aged 28.
- Booth, Maj. Arthur W. C., *North'd. Fus.* (Bloemfontein), 31 Mar., aged 33.
- Booth, Gore-2nd Lieut. Douglas Bloomfield, *Imset R.*, 19 Jan., aged 24.
- Borden, Lieut. H. L., *Canadian Mtd. Inf.* (Reit Vlei), 16 July.
- Bowen, Maj. Robert Scarlett, *K.R.R.C.* (Ladysmith), 6 Jan., aged 37.
- Boyd, Nursing Sister M. E., *Edinbro' Hospital*, Naauwpoort, 15 May.
- Boyle, Capt. Cecil W., *Imper. Yeom.* (Boshof), 5 Apr.
- Braba t, Lieut. Arthur Edward, *Imp. L. Horse* (Ladysmith), 5 Nov. 1899.
- Braburn, Lieut. Henry H., *New Zealand M. I.* (from wounds, Crocodile Drift), 20 Aug.
- Bradbury, Lieut. Lewis Balfour, *4th. High s.* (Mlandslaagte), 21 Oct., 1899, aged 22.
- Bradshaw, Capt. Wm. Edmond John, *Vk. & Lanc. R.* (Zantspan Drift), 13 Dec., 1899, aged 31.
- Brancher, Lieut. G. L. D., 1st *S. Staff. R.* (Ficksburg), 25 June, aged 23.
- Brassey, 2nd Lieut. Pery Frederick, 9th *Lancers* (Relief of Kitaberley), 16 Feb., aged 23.
- Bree, Lieut. R. S. R. S., *Victoria Mtd. Inf.* (Bloemfontein), 26 May.
- Brewster, French-2nd Lieut. Henry Gerald, *K.R.R.C.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 21.
- Bright, Lieut. Ashley Rowland, *Oxf. L. I.* (Paardeberg), 17 Feb., aged 27.
- Brine, Lt. Robert Walter Maxwell, *North'd. Fus.* (Belmont), 23 Nov., 1899, aged 24.
- Broadley, Capt. Thomas Stephen Charles William, *R. Scots.* (terkstroem), 18 Feb., aged 32.
- Bronic, Capt. Alastair Wm. Mathew, *Seaf. Highrs.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 28.
- Brooks, Lt. S. F., *E. Surrey Vols.* (Natal) 9 June.
- Brown, Capt. Arthur W., *Suff. R.* (Colesberg), 7 Jan., aged 32.
- Brown, Lieut. A. Wilde, *Natal Carabiniers* (Pietermaritzburg), 28 May.
- Brown Russell, Lt. Col. Frank, *R. Muns. Fus.* (Reedsberg), 4 Apr., aged 27.
- Browne, Maj. Henry Montague, 1st *E. Lanc. R.* (Bloemfontein Hospital), 23 May, aged 42.
- Browne, Lieut. James Cavendish, *Imperial Yec.* (Vred.), 23rd October.
- Bruce, Cumming-, Capt. Hon. Jas. Fredk. Howell Thurlow, 2nd *Buck Watch* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 32.
- Buchan, Fordyce-, Capt. George Charles, *R.F.A.* (Bloemfontein Hospital), 21 May, aged 22.
- Buchanan, Lieut. Daniel, *Kitchener's Horse*, 18 Feb.

- Bunbtry, McClintock-2nd Lieut. Hon. William, 2nd Dns. (Relief of Kimberley), 17 Feb., aged 21.
- Burch, Lieut. G. E., *Canaanian Mtd. Inf.* (Reit Vies), 16 July.
- Burton, 2d Lt. Arthur Collingwood, *Coldst. Gds.* (Belmont), 25 Nov., 89, aged 21.
- Byrne, Lieut. A., 3rd Bdy. *Mil.*, 11 June.
- Caldclough, Sister J., *A.N.S.* (Maritzburg), 11 Oct. Calvert, 2nd Lt. Noel Leonard, 6th *D.V.* (*Carabiniers*), near Heidelberg, 19 Oct., aged 22.
- Cameron, Lieut. Patrick, *Kitchener's Horse*, 6 May. Cam bell, Lieut. Ernest W., *Rif. Brig.* (Bergendal), 29 Aug., aged 26.
- Campbell, Lieut. Ian Alastair, 2nd *Gord. Highrs.* (Elandslaagte), 23 Oct., 1899, aged 23.
- Campbell, 2d Lt. Jas. Ronald McOrian, *Gord. Highrs.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 19.
- Carbutt, Lieut. Edward, *R.H.A.* (Relief of Kimberley), 15 Feb., age 28.
- Carey, Lieut. Seymour J., *Suff. R.* (Rensburg), 6th Jan., aged 25.
- Carstens, L. u. J. F., *Kitchener's Horse*, 18 Feb.
- Casson, Cap. Ferdinand George, *Northumberland Fus.* (Reddersburg), 3 Apr., aged 35.
- Cathcart, Lieut. Hon. Regina d., *K.R.R.C.* (Relief of Ladysmith), 2d Feb., aged 29.
- Cavendish, Lt. Hon. Charles William Hugh, 17th *Lrs.* (near Pretoria), 11 June, aged 22.
- Chalmers, Capt. T. W., *Canadian Mtd. Rifles* (near Beaufort), 11 Nov.
- Chamier, Lieut. Edward Harold St. Leger, *R.F.A.* (Bloemfontein), 7 May, aged 23.
- Chandler, Lieut. Leonard Heath, *Brabant's Horse*, (Birds River), 16 Feb.
- Chapman, Lieut. W., *Natal Mtd. Rifles* (Farquhar's Farm), 30 Oct.
- Charley, Maj. John Fras. Wm., 1st *R. Innis. Fus.* (Colenso), 15 Dec. 1899, aged 42.
- Chase, Quartermaster (Hon. Lieut.) J., *Scots Gds.* (Madder River), 3 Feb., aged 41.
- Childe, Major Charles B., *S. Afr. Light Horse* (Natal), 20 Jan., aged 46.
- Chisholme, Col. John Jas. Scott, *H.-P., Comdt. Natal Light Horse* (Elandslaagte), 21 Oct., 1899, aged 48.
- Chown, Nursing Sister, *Army Nursing Reserve*, 23 March.
- Church, Capt. B. E., *Res. of Off.*, late 7th *Dn. Gds.* (Pretoria Hospital), 19 July.
- Clapham, Lieut. William, *Natal Mtd. Regt.*, 30 Oct. 1899.
- Clark, Capt. James Rutherford, *Scotforth Highrs.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 37.
- Clarke, Capt. W. S., *Imp. Yeomanry* (Brandwater Brand), 26 Aug.
- Coddington, 2d Lieut. Astur Bertrand, *Essex R.* (Aasvogel Kop), 10 Mar., aged 22.
- Coë, Lieut. Robert H. C., *R. Lanc. R.* (Pieters, Natal), 22 Feb., aged 23.
- Cole, Capt. H. C. L., *Camps R.* (S. Africa), 6 Mar., aged 37.
- Collins, C. W., *Natal P. Lic.*, 21 May.
- Coningham, Lieut.-Col. Charles, *Worc. R.* (Worcester Kopje, Slingersfontein), 12 Feb., aged 48.
- Connor, Capt. Fieda, Henry Burns, *R. Ir. Fus.* (Glencoe), 20 Oct., 1899, aged 37.
- Conolly, Lieut. Thomas, 2nd *Dns.* (Uitval's Nek), 11 July, aged 29.
- Coode, Lieut. John Hy. Collier, 2nd *Black Watch* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 43.
- Cooper, Maj. Francis Edward, *R.F.A.* (Mooi River), 26 May, aged 44.
- Cotton, Lieut. Francis G. S., *R.E.* (Pienaars River Camp), 6 Oct., aged 22.
- Cotton, Stapleton, Lieut. Wellington Robert Paul, 19th *Cns.* (Ladysmith), 29 Jan., aged 27.
- Courtenay, Lieut. George Edward, 4th *and Suth'd. Highrs.* (Paardeberg), 16 Feb., aged 25.
- Cowan, Capt. Jas. Wm Albon, 11th *High. L.I.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 39.
- Cowie, 2nd Lieut. William Russell, *Scots Highrs.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 21.
- Cox, Lieut. Ernest, *Scots Highrs.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 31.
- Craig, Gibson, 2nd Lieut. R. J., 3rd *R. Scots* (Naaupoort), 23 April.
- Crallan, Capt., *Brabant's Horse* (Birds River), 16 Feb.
- Crawford, V. t.-Maj. Frank F., *A. V. D.* (Pietermaritzburg), 16 Jan., aged 48.
- Creagh, Brasier, Captain George Percy, *I. S. C.* (Elandslaagte), 27 April, aged 35.
- Creagh, Surgeon-Major, James, 9th *K. R. R. C.* (Roosstad), 6 July.
- Crealock, Capt. Stradling L. Y., *Som. L.I.* (Tugela), 21 Feb., aged 39.
- Crew, Capt. F., *Roadesia Regt.*, died whilst prisoner.
- Crowle, Lieut. P., *Robert's Horse* (Bloemfontein), 31 March.
- Cuming, 2nd Lieut. H. W., 1st *Devon Regt.* (killed at Kruger's Post), 11 Oct., aged 23.
- Cummings, Lieut. Basil Eric, *R. G. A.* (Dealfontein), 9 May, aged 20.
- McCunyngham, Lieut. Col. William Henry, 10th *Highs* (Ladysmith), 8 Jan., aged 48.
- Currie, Capt. William Michael, *Imperial Light Horse* (Rietfontein), 7 July.
- Curtis, Capt. Arthur William, *R.F.A.* (Ladysmith) 9 Mar., aged 30.
- Dalbaic, Maj. Henry Shelley, *Imperial Yeomanry* (Senekal), 24 May, aged 49.
- Daly, 2nd Lieut. Cornelius Joseph, *R. Ir. Fus.* (Nelthorpe), 27 Feb., aged 22.
- Dalzel, Lieut. Augustus Frederick, *Devon R.* (Ladysmith), 27 Dec., 1899, aged 29.
- Danks, Lieut. Cyril German, *manch. R.* (died in England of wounds received at Elandslaagte), 31 May, aged 25.
- Davidson, Lieut. Frank Coventry Ludfield, *R. Lanc. R.* (Grobler's Kloof, Natal), 23 Feb., aged 25.
- Day, Maj. Charles Russell, *Oxf. L. I.* (Paardeberg), 20 Feb., aged 39.
- McC., de Montmorency, Capt. Raymond Harvey Lodge Joseph, 21st *Lrs.* (Stormberg), 23 Feb., aged 32.
- Denne, Maj. Henry William Denne, *Gord. Highrs.* (Elandslaagte), 21 Oct., 1899, aged 39.
- Dennis, 2nd Lieut. John Tracton, *H. Dub. Fus.* (Alwal North), 2 May, aged 22.
- Dennis, 2nd Lieut. George Barlow Bartley, *R.E.* (Ladysmith), 6 Jan., aged 21.
- Denny, Capt. Peter Robert, 1st (King's) *D. G.* (Dewetsdorp), 24 April, aged 25.
- Dent, 2nd Lieut. Francis Noel, 6th *Dns.* (Orange River), 15 Mar., aged 22.
- Dent, Price, Capt. Philip Hampton, *Devon R.* (Ladysmith), 31 Dec., 1899, aged 29.
- De Rougement, Capt. S. Af. Light Horse (Chieveley), 23 Jan.
- Dewar, Capt. Edward John, *K.R.R.C.* (Paardeberg), 20 Feb., aged 36.
- Dillon, Capt. E. W. C., 9th *K.R.R.C.* (Wynberg), 7 Feb.
- Dimsdale, Capt. Wilfrid P., *R. Ir. Rif.* (Reddersburg), 9 Apr., aged 29.
- Douglas, Major (Hon. Lieut.-Col.), Arthur Baird, 3rd *Cann. Highrs.* (Roodewal), 7 June.

- Doveton, Major David Edwin, *Imp. I. Horse* (Ladysmith), 13 Feb.
- Downman, *Lt.-Col.* George Thos. Fredk., *Gord. H. Ghrs.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec. 1899, aged 45.
- Dowse, *Capt.* Henry Esmonde, *R.A.M.C.* (Bloemfontein Hospital), 5 May, aged 32.
- Drage, *Lieut.* N.S.W. Mounted Inf. (Diamond Hill), 11 June.
- Erew, *Lieut.* Percy James Vaughan, *Kimberley Mounted Corps* (Potehefstroom), 28 July.
- Du Buissson, *2nd Lt.* Claude Seaton, *R. W. Surr. R.* (at Pietmaitzburg), 2 Apr., aged 24.
- Dudley, *Waddell. In-ut.* Bertram Barré, *2nd N. Staff. R.* (Bloemfontein), 20 June, aged 26.
- Eagar, *Capt.* Edward Boaz, *North'd Fus.* (Belmont), 23 Nov., 1899, aged 39.
- Eagar, *Lieut.-Colonel* Henry A., *R. Ir. Rif.* (died of wounds received at Stormberg in December), 13 Feb., aged 45.
- Earle, *Capt.* Sydney, *p.s.c.*, *2nd Coldstream Gds.* (Modder River), 23 Nov., 1899, aged 34.
- Eaton, *Lieut.* C. C., *Roberts' Horse* (Kroonstad Hospital), 4 June.
- Ebsworth, *Lieut. A.*, *N. S. W. Med. Inf.*, 23 July.
- Eddy, *Majr* George Albert, *Victorian Rifles* (Kensburg), 12 Feb.
- Edmonds, *1st* Nicholas Gifford, *2nd Black Watch* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 27.
- Egerton, *Com.* Frederick Greville, *R.N.* (*H.M.S.* "Powerful"), Ladysmith, 3 Nov., 1899, aged 31.
- Ellis, Flower-, *Lieut.* Thomas Flower, *Thornycroft's M. I.* (Spion Kop) 24 Jan., aged 31.
- Ellis, Williams-, *2nd Lieut.* John Roger, *R. W. Fus.* (near Krugersdorp), 9 Oct., aged 19.
- Ellison, *Capt.* George Paget, *9th Lrs.* (Kroonstad Hospital), 7th June, aged 31.
- Elworthy, *Capt.* Charles Kershaw, *6th D. G.* (Zand River), 10 May, aged 34.
- Elton, *Capt.* Erle Godfrey, *2nd Black Watch* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 30.
- Ely, *Lieut.* Thomas Butler, *R. Dub. Fus.*, 15 Apr., aged 24.
- England, *Capt.* Alick Thornber, *Derby R.* (Sterkstroom), 24 Feb., aged 30.
- Engelbach, *Capt.* Francis Joyce, *E. Kent. B.* (near Bothaville), 6 Nov., aged 33.
- Ethelston, *Com.* Alfred Peel, *R.N.* (*H.M.S.* "Powerful"), Graspan, 25 Nov., 1899.
- Eustace, *Capt.* Alexander R., *E. Kent R.* (Driefontein) 10 Mar., aged 40.
- Eykyn, *Capt.* Cecil, *Black Watch* (Koodoosberg), 8 Feb., aged 32.
- Ewing, *Urr-Majr* James Alexander, *Imperial Yeomanry* (Kheis), 28 May, aged 42.
- Falconer, Keith-, *4th Lt.-Col.* Cecil Edwd. North'd Fus. (Orange River), 10 Nov., 1899, aged 29.
- Falconer, Keith-, *Lieut.* Victor Francis Alexander, *5th L. I.* (Tugela River), 21 Feb., aged 30.
- Fane, *Capt.* Ralph Neville, *4th N. Staff R.* (Wynberg Hospital), 27 May.
- Faussett, Godfrey-, *Capt.* Fermor, *E. Kent R.* (killed by accident at Paardeberg), 20 Feb., aged 29.
- Fawcett, *Capt.* Rupert, *R.A.M.C.* (Bloemfontein), 7 May, aged 31.
- Fenner, *Vet.-Lieut.* E. A. L., *Imp. Fco.* (Vrede), July.
- Fergusson, *Lieut.* Gilbert Charles Dalrymple, *Rif. Brg.* (Sortie from Ladysmith), 10 Dec., 1899, aged 25.
- Field, *In-ut.* Henry Norman, *Devon R.* (Ladysmith), 6 January, aged 26.
- Fife, *Lieut.* Hugh Wharton, *2nd D. of Corn. L. I.* (Florida), 29 May, aged 29.
- Finch, *Lieut.* Edward Harler, *R. Scots Fus.* (Fredericksstadt), 21 Oct., aged 24.
- Firth, *2nd Lieut.* Francis Spencer, *The Buffs* (Kroonstad), 1 June, aged 20.
- Fletcher, *2nd Lieut.* A. C. S., *1st R. Ir. R.* (Bloemfontein), 23 May, aged 20.
- Fletcher, *2nd Lieut.* Walter John Cumberlege, *N. Lancs. R.* (Kimberley), 13 Oct., 1899, aged 19.
- Flowers, *Lieut.* R. Fordham, *Imp. Yeomanry*, (Haman's Kraal), 28 Aug.
- Forrester, *Surg.-Lieut.-Col.* James Stevenson, *R.H.A.* (Cape Town), 19 June, aged 48.
- Forrester, *2nd Lieut.* Ralph, *1st E. Lancs. R.* (Kroonstad Hospital), 6 June, aged 22.
- Forster, *Lt.* John Lindsey, *1st K.R.R.J.* (Ladysmith), 30 Oct., 1899, aged 22.
- Fortescue, *Majr.* Hon. Lionel Henry Dudley, *17th Lrs.* (near Pretoria), 11 June, aged 43.
- Foster, *Capt.* William Herbert, *A.S.C.* (Claremont Sanatorium), 18 Feb., aged 31.
- Fraser, *Lieut.* Eric, *Lanc. Fus.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 21.
- Freke, Evans-, *Lieut.* Hon. Cecil Montague, *16th Lrs.* (Orange Grove), 15 June, aged 24.
- French, *Carz.* Sampson Gough, *E. Ir. R.* (Gaberones), 12 Feb., aged 29.
- Frieslich, *Lieut.* Grahams'own Vol., 7 March.
- Fryer, *Lt.* Francis Lyall, *3rd Gren. Gds.* (Belmont), 23 Nov., 1899, aged 26.
- Galbraith, *Lieut.* Frederick A., *Midsex Regt.*, (Spion Kop), 24 Jan., aged 29.
- Gale, *Capt.*, *Capt. Rail. Power Regt.* (Rhenoster River), 7 June.
- Garvey, *Lieut.* Henry Wiltshire, *Bord. Regt.* (Upper Tugela), 23 Jan., aged 23.
- Geary, *Lieut.* Francis Sandham, *Hamps. Regt.* (Thabanchu), 27 April, aged 25.
- Genge, *Lt.* Charles Jervis, *R. Dub. Fus.* (Glencoe), 20 Oct., 1899, aged 22.
- Gethin, *Capt.* H., *Marshall's Horses* (Israel's Poort), 25 April.
- Gibson, *2nd Lieut.* Lewis Henry, *High. L. I.* (Spitz Kop), 14 Aug., aged 19.
- Gibton, *Capt.* William Lionel Persse, *R. Innis. Fus.* (Ladysmith), 19 March, aged 31.
- Gilliat, *Lieut.* L. Howard, *16th Lrs.* (Barberton), 24 Sept., aged 19.
- Gilpin, *Lieut.* A. G., *Victoria Contingent* (Ottoshoop), 20 August.
- Girdwood, *Capt.* Raymond Herbert, *Mafeking Town Guard*, 13 Feb.
- Gleason, *Qr.-Mr.* (Hon. Lt.), P. J., *A.S.C.* (Naauwpoort), 14 Aug., aged 38.
- Gloster, *Capt.* William, *1st R. Ir. R.* (Stabbert's Nek), 23 July, aged 37.
- Goff, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald Lionel Joseph, *commg.* *1st Arg. & Sudd's Hghrs.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 45.
- Goff, *Capt.* William E. D., *3d Dn. Gds.* (near Vryheid), 20 May, aged 27.
- Going, *Capt.* Alexander C., *K.O.S.B.* (Brandfort), 30 March, aged 34.
- Goldie, *Capt.* Adrian Hope, *R.F.A.* (Tugela River), 15 Dec., 1899.
- Gore, Knox-, *Capt.* C. Saunders Thornycroft's M.I. (Spion Kop), 24 Jan.
- Gough, *col.* Hon. G. H., *c.B.* (Norval's Pont), 28 March, aged 47.
- Grant, *Lieut. A.*, *Roberts's Horse* (Kimberley), 21 Feb.
- Grant, *2nd Lieut.* Robert Josceline, *K.R.R.C.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 22.
- Gray, *Maj.* Edward Wolfenden, *R.A.M.C.* (Ladysmith), 30 Oct., 1899, aged 37.

- Gray, *Capt.* Hon. Lonsdale Richard Douglas, 6th *Dn. Gds.* (Johannesburg), 10 June, aged 29.
- Grenfell, *Lieut.* C. G., *Thorneycroft's M. I.* (Spion Kop), 24 Jan.
- Grieve, *Lieut.* J. G., *N. S. Wales Forces* (Paardeberg), 16 Feb.
- Grogan, *Capt.* Edward Bury, 1st *S. Staff. R.* (Ricksburg), 23 June, aged 29.
- Grover, *Lieut.* Percival C., *Shrops. L.I.* (Bloemfontein), 31 March, aged 25.
- Grylls, *Lieut.* John Bere, *R.F.A.* (Johannesburg), 6 July, aged 24.
- Guille, *Sur.* Henry Steven Le Marchant, *r.a.* (Kimberley Hospital), 16 May, aged 37.
- Gunning, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Henry, *comndg. 1st K. a. R. ?* (Glencoe), 20 Oct., 1899, aged 47.
- Guthrie, *Lieut.* G. B., *Imp. Yeo.* (Naauwpoort), 15 May.
- Hall, *Lieut.* A. W., *Vol. Med. Corps* (Mooi River), 20 Mar.
- Halkett, *Craigie-2nd Lieut.* Charles Patrick Majoribanks, *High. L.I.* (Waterval), 15 Feb., aged 23.
- Hall, *Lt. A. W.*, *Vol. M. a. Cor.* (Mooi River), 20 Mar.
- Hall, *Lieut.* Lewis Duval, *Rif. Brig.* (Ladysmith), 6 Jan., aged 24.
- Hall, 2nd *Lieut.* R. H., 4th *Derby Mil.* (Kroonstad), 15 June.
- Hambro, 2nd *Lt.* Norman Joachim, *K.R.R.O.* (Glencoe), 20 Oct., 1899, aged 23.
- Hamilton, *Cpt.* H. G. W., *Queenland Mid. Inf.* (Marendellas), 12 July.
- Hamilton, *Lieut.* Hon. John David, 12th *Lrs.* (Kroonstad), 22 May, aged 21.
- Hanbury, *Lieut.* Edward Mansfield, *E. York. R.* (Jagersfontein), 13 Oct., aged 20.
- Hankey, *Capt.*, Hugh Martin Alers, *R. Warwick R.* (Paardeberg), 18 Feb., aged 27.
- Hannah, *Lt.* William Maitland Julius, *Leic. R.* (Glencoe), 21 Oct., 1899, aged 23.
- Hannay, *Col.* Ormelie Campbell, *H. P., late Arg. & Surr'd Highrs.* (Paardeberg), 18 Feb., aged 51.
- Hanwell, *Maj.* Joseph, *R.F.A.* (Ventersburg Road), 30 October, aged 39.
- Hardam, *Capt.* John Wreford Julian, 1st *Dns.* (Pinetown Bridge), 30 May, aged 36.
- Harland, *Lieut.* Edwyn, *Pamps. R.* (Relief of Matfeking), 16 May, aged 23.
- Harrison, *Lieut.* John Collinson, 2nd *Dns.* (Lekenoly), 3 Sept., aged 30.
- Harrison, *Capt.* E. F., *Canadian M.I.* (Wynberg), 9 June.
- Harrison, *Lieut.* W., *N.S.W. Mid. Inf.* (Wynberg), 6 May.
- Harvey, *Mat.* Charles Bateson, 10th *Hrs.* (Colesberg), 4 Jan., aged 40.
- Harvey, *Capt.* J. A., *New Zealand M.I.* (Elands River), 16 August.
- Hastie, *Sur.* Basil Hepburn, *R. W. Surr. R.* (Natal), 23 Feb., aged 25.
- Hawkes, *Capt.* Laurence Harry, *Welsh Regt.* (Barberton), 13 Nov. aged 35.
- Hawley, *Maj.* Francis Henry Toovey, *Scots Greys*, (Bloemfontein), 28 April, aged 39.
- Hay, Dalrymple, *Lt.* John Douglas, *Gen'd. Highrs.* (Bloemfontein), 25 May, aged 25.
- Head, *Capt.* Leonard, *E. Lanc. R.* (Bloemfontein), 11 May, aged 32.
- Hebden, *Cpt.* Wilfrid Arthur, *Essex R.* (De Aar Hospital), 28 Jan., aged 32.
- Helyar, *Col.* Charles Welman Hawker, *Imperial Yeomanry* (murdered by Boers), 31 July, aged 56.
- Henry, 2nd *Lt.* Robert Clive Bolton, *R. Dub. Fus.* (Tugela River), 15 Dec., 1899, aged 20.
- Hensley, *Capt.* Charles Albert, *R. Dub. Fus.* (Venter's Spruit, Natal), 20 Jan., aged 34.
- Hestoth, *Lt.* Algernon Ernest, 15th *Lrs.* (Relief of Kimberley), 14-16 Feb., aged 25.
- Hichens, *Capt.* Thomas Sikes, *R.F.A.* (Bloemfontein Hospital), 11 June, aged 30.
- Hicks, *Capt.* Charles Herbert, *Lanc. Fus.* (Spion Kop), 24 Jan., aged 37.
- Hill, 2nd *Lieut.* Arthur Hugh Montgomery, *R. Ir. Fus.* (Glencoe), 20 Oct., 1899, aged 22.
- Hill, *Lieut.* William Henry Tucker, 5th *Lrs.* (Ladysmith), 6 Jan., aged 26.
- Hilliard, *Ma or George*, *r.a.g.*, *R.A.M.C.* (Newcastle Hospital), 7 Sept., aged 38.
- Hinton, *Lieut.* Claude H., *E. Surr. R.* (Relief of Ladysmith), 21 Feb., aged 26.
- Hobbs, *Maj.* Herbert Thomas de Cartaret, 2nd *W. York R.* (Honing Spruit), 22 June, aged 43.
- Hobson, *Lieut.* Richard L. C., 4th *K. R. R. O.* (Schippens Farm), 5th June, aged 24.
- Hodge, *Capt.* Wm. Buller Chappell, *Imp. Yeo.* (Syferfontein), 1 Nov., aged 35.
- Holt, *Capt.* Robert Hughtrede Edward George, *R. A. M. C.* (Natal), 21 Feb., aged 33.
- Holt, *Lieut.* Utsenhago Vois. (Port Elizabeth), 2 May.
- Hopkins, *Capt.* W. F., *Victorian Infantry* (Naauwpoort), 27 March.
- Homan, 2nd *Lieut.* A. C. FitzG., *R.F.A.* (Naauwpoort), 11 May, aged 21.
- Hoskier, *Lt.-Col.* F. H., 3rd *Midde. Vol. Art.* (Stormberg), 23 Feb.
- Horley, 2nd *Lieut.* B. J., 4 *Derby R.* (Mil.) (Roodeval), 7 June.
- Hoskins, *Capt.* W. F., *Victorian Inf.* (Naauwpoort), 27 March.
- Hubbe, *Capt.* S. G., *S. Austr. Bushmen* (Ottoshoop), 12 Sept.
- Huddart, *Mid.* Cymbeline Alonso Edric, *R.N.* (Graspan), 25 Nov., 1899, aged 18.
- Hughes, *Capt.* Matthew Louis, *R.A.M.C.* (Tugela River), 15 Dec., 1899, aged 32.
- Hunnard, *Capt.* Frank, *r.s.o.*, *A. S. Corps* (Natal), 13 June, aged 27.
- Hunter, *Lieut.* J., *Arg. and Suth'd. Highrs. Vols.* (Heilbron), 30 June.
- Hutton, 2nd *Lieut.* Stamford Henry, *R. Ianis. Fus.* (Ladysmith), 15 April, aged 20.
- Irvine, *Lieut.* G. H., *R.A.M.C.*, 31 March.
- Jackson, *Asst.-Sur.* (Pretoria), 9 March.
- Jackson, *Capt.* Christopher Goddard, 7th *Dr. Gds.* (Arundel, Cape Town), 16 Dec., 1899, aged 27.
- Jelf, *Lieut.* Richard John, *R. E.*, 11 June, aged 28.
- Jenkins, *Lieut.* Charles Morris, *Thorneycroft's M. I.* (Colenso), 15 Dec., 1899, aged 32.
- Johnstone, *Lieut.* Norman Marshall, 11th *Hrs.* (Natal), 11 June, aged 23.
- Jolliffe, Hylton, *Lieut.* J. O., 3rd *Norf. R.* (Paardeberg), 20 Feb.
- Jones, *Lieut.* G. W., *R. A. M. C.* (Ladysmith), 20 Feb., aged 25.
- Jones, *Lieut.* (and *Adj.*) Philip Astell Temple, 8th *Hrs.* (near Hiedelberg), 13 Oct., aged 25.
- Jones, *Lieut.* Robert J. T. D., *R. E.* (Ladysmith), 6 Jan., aged 23.
- Jones, *Nu sing sister* Stuart, 15 May.
- Keith, *Capt.* Clive Skene, *Imperial Yeomanry* (near Kroonstad), 29 May, aged 36.
- Kemble, *Capt.* C. M., *A. S. Corps* (Bloemfontein), 29 March, aged 29.
- Kensington, *Capt.* Lord, 2nd *Life Guards* (Bloemfontein), 24 June, aged 32.
- Kent, *Capt.* Frederic Sidney, *E. York. R.* (Pretoria), 22 July, aged 29.

- Kenyon, *Lieut. W. H., L'pool R. Vols.* (Newcastle Hospital), 20 July.
- Keraus, *1st Lt., Roberts's Horse* (Kroonstad Hospital), 8 June
- Keswick, *Lieut. David Johnstone, 12th Lrs.* (Poplar Grove), 7 March, aged 23.
- King, *2nd Lt. Walter Buchan, 1st Arg. & Suth'd Hghrs.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 21.
- Kinnear, *2 d-Lt. Robert Hill, 5th Dn. Gds.* (Ladysmith), 16 March, aged 21.
- Kirk, *Lieut., Imperial Light Horse* (Rietfontein), 7 July.
- Kirk, *Capt. Maurice Wrottesley, B. Lan. Regt.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 33.
- Knapp, *C. pt. John Charles Imp. L. Horse* (Ladysmith), 3 Nov., 1899.
- Knowles, *Lieut. A. M., Imperial Yeomanry* (Rietfontein), 9 Aug.
- Kortright, *Lieut. Mounteney, 3rd Hussars* (Pretoria), 21 June, aged 28.
- Lafone, *Capt. William Boutcheri, Devon R. G.* (Ladysmith), 6 Jan., aged 39.
- Lake, *Nurs. Lieut.-Col. Wellington, Mil. Med. Staff Corps* (Bloemfontein Hospital), 13 July.
- Lambton, *Capt. Alexander Frederick, Hgh. L.I.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 30.
- Lanham, *Lieut. H. W., Behune's M.I.* (near Vryheid), 21 May.
- Lascelles, *Lieut. Alfred, R.H.A.* (Bloemfontein), 16 May, aged 26.
- Lawley, *2nd-Lieut. William G. H., Middx. Regt.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 25.
- Lawlor, *Lieut. John Lawrence, 6th Dns.* (Waterfall Ower), 30 Aug., aged 26.
- Lawrence, *Capt. Samuel, Sco. Rif.* (Ladysmith Hospital), 16 April, aged 31.
- Learmonth, *Livingstone, Capt. Lennox Christian, R. H. A.* (Beourintant), 25 May, aged 29.
- Leask, *Lt. Lt. J., Queensland M. I.* (Pretoria), 20 August.
- Le Galla's, *Sub.-Lieut.-Col. Philip Walter Jules, 8th Hrs.* (nr. Bothaville), 5 Nov., aged 39.
- Leggatt, *2 d-Lieut. Edward Oswald N Owen, a. Sco. Fus.* (Ladysmith), 15 April, aged 19.
- Lennox, *Capt. Amyot Maitland Augustus, R.F.A.* (Paardeberg), 18 Feb., aged 33.
- Leslie, *2nd Lt. Theodore Barrington Norman, 3rd Gren. Gds.* (Belmont), 4 Dec. 1899, aged 21.
- Lethbridge, *2nd Lieut. Bertram Escott, Inf. Brig.* (Ladysmith), Nov. 1899, aged 22.
- Lewis, *Owen-Lieut. Francis I.S.C.* (near Belmont), 24 Nov., 1899, aged 30.
- Lewis, *B. ev - May. Vernon R. Sco. Fus.* (Pieters Hill), 27 Feb., aged 28
- Litkie, *Capt. E. M., Kimberley Rifles* (Siege of Kimberley).
- Lloyd, *Major-General Lionel George Rodney, R.N.* (Kimberley), 28 Apr., aged 19.
- Lockwood, *Lieut. Harry Vernon, Sco. Rif.* (Durban), 25 Feb., aged 21.
- Loftus, *Capt. Francis Cochrane, R. Innis. Fus.* (Tugela River), 15 Dec., 1899, aged 25.
- Lomax, *Capt. David Alexander Napier, 4th Lt. 1st Welsh R.* (Driefontein), 10th Mar., aged 3.
- Long, *2nd Lt. Lionel William, York L.J.* (Modder River), 23 Nov., 1899, aged 20.
- Loughlin, *Vat. Capt. John, A.V.D.* (Wynberg, 2 Nov., aged 37).
- Lovett, *Capt. Richard Gordon Baresford, R. W. Fus.* (Calleberk), 6 May, aged 30.
- Lowry, *Lieut. James Taylor, R. Innis. Fus.* (died in London; served in Natal Campaign), 19 Sept., aged 25.
- Lucas, *Capt. Edward, Natal Carabiniere, Durban,* 7 Aug.
- Luce, *2nd Lieut. William Scott, R.F.A.* (Diamond Hill), 11 June, aged 20.
- Lygon, *Lieut. Hon. Edward Hugh, Gren. Gds.* (near Bloemfontein), 23 Mar., aged 25.
- Lynch, *Capt. Nicholas Marcus Julius 1st S. Linc. R.* (Mooi River), 13th Nov., aged 32.
- Lysley, *Capt. Gerald Lowther, Rif. Brig.* (Bergendal), 27 Aug., aged 28.
- McCartie, *Capt. Chas. F., Adj. Kitchener's Hrs.* (Driefontein), 10 Mar.
- MacDougall, *Lieut. James Taylor, R.F.A., No. 42 B. Co.* (Ladysmith), 30 Oct., 1899, aged 23.
- MacFarlan, *Capt. William, Arns. 2nd Buff. Watch* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 32.
- Mackellar, *2nd Lieut. K. K., 7th Dn. Gas.* (Verdepoort), 11 July, aged 19.
- Mackenzie, *Capt. Conradt Gordon, R.A.* (De A-r) 24 Jan., aged 35.
- Mackenzie, *May. Ken de Ross, Seaforth Hghrs.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 44.
- MacLean, *Lieut. Norman, imp. L. Inf.* (Volksrust), 23 June.
- Mackworth, *May. Digby, R. W. Surr. R.* (Ladysmith), 6 Jan., aged 31.
- MacLachlan, *Capt. Donald, R. Innis. Fus.* (Natal), 1 Feb., aged 33.
- Macmullen, *May. Francis R., Wilts. R.* (Rensburg), 15 Feb., aged 45.
- McLachlan, *Lieut. W., Behune's M. I.* (near Vryheid), 20 May.
- McLaren, *Lt. Lt. Wm. Victor St. Clair, 1st Arg. & Suth'd. Hghrs.* (Pretoria), 26 July, aged 23.
- McLure, *2nd Lt. Robert Hamilton, Scof. Hghrs.* (Paardeberg), 18 Feb., aged 18.
- McCorquodale, *Lieut. H. S., Thorneycroft's M. I.* (Spion Kop), 24 Jan.
- McOutchan, *2nd Lieut. P. A., Wilts R.* (Pretoria Hospital), 9 Oct.
- Maddocks, *Lieut. Thomas Brassey, Som. L. Inf.* (Wolverdend), 10 Sept., aged 26.
- Maguire, *Capt. Charles James Kinahan, R. Suss. R.* (Diamond Hill), 11 June, aged 28.
- Maitland, *Capt. Stuart-Cairns, Gord. Hghrs.* (Colenso), 23 Feb., aged 26.
- Majendie, *Cpt. Henry Gyllis, Rif. Brig.* (De Kiel's Drift), 12 Feb., aged 34.
- Malloch, *Lieut. James J. Raymond, Lanc. Fus.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 25.
- Mann, *Capt. H., Thorneycroft's Mid. Inf.*, 10 June.
- Marsden, *Lt. Hugh Sidney, 1st K.R.R.C.* (Ladysmith), 30 Oct., 1899, aged 22.
- Marshall, *Lieut. Hon. D. H., 4th Bedford Regt.* (Mafeking), 31 Oct., 1899.
- Marter, *Capt. William Maurice, King's Dn. Gds.* (Bloemfontein), 3 Apr., aged 32.
- Martin, *Lieut. Charles Edward, Leinster R.* (at sea), 1 May, aged 24.
- Massy, *May. Hampden Hugh, R.E.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 40.
- Massy, *Major Hugh Ingo dsby, Essex R.* (Kimberley) 22 Mar., aged 47.
- Matthews, *Lieut. George Harold, Glouc. R.* (Riesku), 30 May, aged 22.
- Maunsell, *May. L. A. de V., 9th Batt. K. R. R. C.* (at sea), 24 Jan.
- Meek, *Lt. Lt. Alex John Grant, 6th Dns.* (Pretoria), 7 June, aged 20.
- Meeking, *C. pt. Bertram Charles Christopher 10th Hs.* (Bloemfontein Hospital), 11 Apr., aged 35.
- Mellish, *Lieut. Lawrence O. F., 2nd Wilt. R.* (Bloemfontein Hospital), 2 June, aged 23.
- Menzies, *Major-General James, R.N.* (Bloemfontein), 18 May, aged 18.
- Meyrick, *Capt. St. John, Gord. Hghrs.* (Florida), 29 May, aged 33.

- Meyricke, *Lieut.* Robert E., *R.E.* (Maritzburg), 8 Mar., aged 25.
- Milligan, *Lieut.* Frank, *Rhodesian Regt.* (near Mafeking), 31 Mar.
- Mills, *Capt.* Sydney, *Rif. Brig.* (Ladysmith), 2 Feb., aged 33.
- Milton, *Maj.* Percy William Albert Alfred, *York L.I.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 39.
- Milward, *Capt.* Thomas W., *Essex R.* (Bloemfontein), 10 May, aged 32.
- Minniece, *Maj.* J., *M.D.*, *R.A.M.C.* (Ladysmith), 17 Mar., aged 39.
- Moir, *Lieut.* George Gordon, *K.O.S.B.* (Bloemfontein), 18 May, aged 28.
- Moloney, *Rev.* John, *Army Chaplains' Dept.* (Springfontein), 3 July.
- Monro, *Lt.* Charles Gordon, *Gord. Highrs.* (Elands-laagte), 21 Oct., 1899, aged 27.
- Monypenny, *2nd-Lieut.* Douglas Blackwell, *Seaf. Highrs.* (Paardeberg), 20 Feb., aged 21.
- Moor, *Capt.* Hatherley George, *R.G.A.* (Palmietfontein), 19 July, aged 29.
- Morley, *Lieut.* George Wheeler, *R. Innis. Fus.* (Mooi River), 10 April, aged 27.
- Morrell, *Capt. G.*, *Prince Alfred's Vols.* (Bloemfontein Hospital), June.
- Mourilyan, *Lieut.* Hubert Lionel, *S. Warwick R.*, (Pieter's Hill, Natal), 27 Feb., aged 24.
- Munn, *Lieut.* Edmund Leonard, *R.A.M.C.*, (Bo-shof), 23 May, aged 24.
- Munro, *Lieut.* J. G. S., *Kitchener's Horse* (Houtnek), 30 April.
- Murch, *Lieut.* Denis Jerom Q. *Batt. R.H.A.* (Sanna's Post), 25 May, aged 25.
- Muriel, *Capt.* Charles L., *Middx. R.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 33.
- Murray, *2nd-Lieut.* Alastan Heneage, *Gren. Gds.* (Senekal), 3 June, aged 21.
- Murray, *Capt.* Fergus, *Seco. Rif.* (Upper Tugela), 24 Jan., aged 31.
- Murray, *2nd Lt.* John Gammell Duff, *Gord. Highrs.*, (Elandslaagte), 21 Oct., 1899, aged 21.
- Myers, *Maj.* William Joseph, *7th Batt. S.R.R.C.*, *Adj. Encl. Col. R.V.* (Ladysmith), 30 Oct., 1899
- Neave, *2nd-Lieut.* Arthur Cormack, *York Regt.* (Paardeberg), 18 Feb., aged 22.
- Nethercote, *Lieut.* George F., *Kitchener's Horse* (Florida), 1 June.
- Neumeyer, *Lieut.* . . . *Orange River Police* (near Aliwal North), 23 Nov.
- Newbury, *Capt.* Bertram Archdall, *D. of Corn. L.I.* (Paardeberg), 18 Feb., aged 34.
- Newnham, *Lieut.* Percival Forbes, *I.S.C.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 29.
- Noel, *Lieut.* Edward Middleton Noel, *Gluvc. Regt.* (Bloemfontein), 19 May, aged 20.
- Northcott, *Rev. Lt.-Col.* Henry Ponting, *C.B.*, *Lens. R.* (Modder River), 28 Nov., 1899, aged 43.
- Norwood, *Capt.* William Blakeney, *R.H.A.* (died in England), 28 Aug., aged 34.
- O'Brien, *Capt.* Walmsley Donat, *The Cameronians* (Natal), 11 June, aged 28.
- Oglesby, *Lieut. S.*, *Durban L.I.* (Estcourt), 8 May.
- Oldfield, *Maj.* Henry Elliott, *R.F.A.* (Lindley), 6 July, aged 42.
- O'Leary, *McCarthy, Lieut.-Col.* William, *S. Lanc. Regt.* (Pieter's Hill, Natal), 27 Feb., aged 50.
- Oliver, *Lieut.* Douglas M., *Norfolk Regt.* (from wounds), 27 Aug., aged 26.
- O'Neil, *Assist.-Surg.* J. T., *Ind. Med. S.rv.* (Geluk), 25 Aug.
- Onraet, *Lieut.* Hugh Bernard, *R.A.M.C.* (relief of Ladysmith), 27 Feb., aged 28.
- Orlebar, *Lieut.* William Aubrey, *19th Hrs.* (Ladysmith), 17 Feb., aged 20.
- Osborne, *Lieut.* John W., *Seco. Rif.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 26.
- Owen, *Capt.* Hall, *Victoria Militia Med. Staff Corps* (Cheveley), 5 April.
- Paget, *Capt.* George Leigh, *Rif. Brig.* (Kaa-pmuiden), 9 Oct., aged 29.
- Pakeman, *Lieut.*, John Edward, *Imp. Light Horse* (Ladysmith), 6 Jan.
- Paris, *Com.* Herbert George, *late R. N.* (died from illness contracted in S. Af.), 19 Sept., aged 46.
- Parker, *Lieut.* James Herbert, *Kitchener's Horse* (Houtnek), 1 May.
- Parker, *2nd Lieut.* Norman James, *R. Lanc. R.* (Relief of Ladysmith), 22 Feb., aged 21.
- Parr, *2nd Lieut.* John Clements, *Som. L.I.* (Tugela), 21 Feb., aged 19.
- P.C. Parsons, *Lieut.* Francis Newton, *Essex R.* (Driefontein), 10 Mar., aged 25.
- Paton, *Lieut.* Harold Percival, *Protectorate Regt.* (Mafeking), 26 Dec., 1899.
- Paxton, *2nd Lieut.* Llewellyn, *Bedford Regt.* (Thabauchu), 16 Nov., aged 19.
- Pearse, *Capt.* Charles St. Aubyn, *Royal Canadian Dragoons*, 17 Oct.
- Pearson, *Lieut.* Reginald William, *Rif. Brig.* (Ladysmith), 22 Feb., aged 23.
- Pechell, *Capt.* Charles Augustus Kerr, *K.R.R.C.* (Mafeking), 31 Oct., 1899, aged 31.
- Pechell, *Capt.* Mark Horace Kerr, *K.R.R.C.* (Glencoe), 20 Oct., 1899, aged 32.
- Peel, *Lieut.* Frank Gerald, *Loch's Horse* (Springfontein), 22 May.
- Peel, *Capt.* Reginald A. H., *2nd L. G.* (Bloemfontein), 16 April, aged 37.
- Perceval, *Lieut.* Edward, *K.R.R.C.* (Paardeberg), 18 Feb., aged 22.
- Petre, *Capt.* Hon. Joseph Lucius Henry, *Thornycroft's M.I.* (Spion Kop), 24 Jan., aged 33.
- Pickard, *Lieut.* H. W., *Roberts's Horse* (Bloemfontein), 18 April.
- Pigott, *Lieut.* Hugh Peverell, *Thornycroft's M.I.* (Standerton), 11 Nov., aged 22.
- Pilington, *2nd Lieut.* Thomas D., *1st Dragoons* (Uitval's Nek), 11 July, aged 24.
- Platt, *2nd Lieut.* Cecil Sherman, *5th Dn. Gds.* (Ladysmith), 5 Jan., aged 22.
- Plomer, *Capt.* Arthur Durham, *L'pool R.* (Nooitgedacht), 23 Aug., aged 32.
- Plumbe, *Maj.* John Fulke, *R.M.L.I.* (Graspan), 25 Nov., 1899, aged 41.
- Pollok, *2nd Lieut.* John Frederick, *9th Lrs.* (Bappisfontein), 2 June, aged 21.
- Powell, *Lieut.* John William, *S. Aust. Cont.* (Rensburg), 12 Feb.
- Power, *Maj.* Alfred Richard, *York L.I.* (Bloemfontein Hospital), 3 June, aged 43.
- Power, *Lieut.* Sir John Elliot Cecil, *Bart.*, *Imperial Yeomanry and Capt. 5th Batt. R. Ir. Regt.* (Lindley), 1 June, aged 29.
- Pratt, *Capt.* James Bonham Todd, *K.O.S.B.* (Johannesburg), 23 June, aged 38.
- Preston, *2nd Lieut.* J. S., *1st R. Scots* (Dewetsdorp), 27 June, aged 21.
- Price, *Capt.* Rhys, *Welsh R.* (Modder River), 3 Mar., aged 34.
- Prichard, *Lieut.* Gordon Fairfax, *and Lincoln R.* (Uitval's Nek), 11 July, aged 28.
- Prickard, *Capt.* Harry Seddon, *N. Staff. R.* (Bloemfontein), 12 May, aged 34.
- Prothero, *Capt.* Freke Lewis, *Welsh R.* (Kareefontein), 24 Apr., aged 31.
- Raikes, *2nd Lieut.* Francis Howard, *K.R.R.C.* (Ladysmith) 6 Jan., aged 20.
- Rait, *2nd Lieut.* Walter Garnet, *1st K.O.S.B.*, (Wynberg), 22 June, aged 22.

- Raitt, *Capt.* Arthur Douglas, *R. W. Surr. R.* (Natal), 21 Jan., aged 31.
- Ralli, *Maj.* Antonio, 12th *Lrs.* (Kroonstad), 26 May, aged 39.
- Ramsay, *Lieut.* Nigel Neiss, 2nd *Black Watch* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 23.
- Raphael, *Lieut.* Frederick Melchoir, *S. Lanc. R.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 29.
- Ray, *Brev.-M. j.* George Lake Sidney, *North'd. Fus.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 31.
- Rayner, Pritchard, *Lieut.* George, *Imp. Yeomanry* (Bloemfontein), 11 July, aged 28.
- Riddell, Buchanan, *Maj.* Hy. Edward, *K. R. R. C.* (Maritzburg), 16 Mar., aged 40.
- Riddell, Buchanan, *Lieut.-Colonel* Robert George, *K. R. R. C.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 45.
- Ritchie, *Lieut.* Horace William, *N. S. Afr. R.* (Waterfall Drift), 13 Feb., aged 24.
- Robbins, *Lieut.* John Henry, *Queensland R. Vol.* (Wynberg), 5 Aug.
- Roberts, Lt. Hon. Frederick Hugh Sherston, *K. R. R. C.* (Tugela River), 17 Dec., 1899, aged 27 (only son of F.-M. Lord Roberts of Kandahar).
- Roberts, *Lieut.* James Clarke, *Victoria Mtd. Inf.* (Reusburg), 12 Feb.
- Robertson, *Capt.* Claude William, *R.M.L.I.*, *Bushmen's Corps* (Selous River), 22 July, aged 31.
- Robertson, *Cypt.* Edgar Quartus, *K.O.S.B.* (Stephanusdraai), 29 July, aged 32.
- Robertson, *Midshipman* Struan, *R.N.* (Modder River), 25 Feb., aged 17.
- Robertson, *Capt.* Stuart, 3rd *R. Highrs.* (Kroonstad Hospital), 1 June.
- Robinson, *Maj.* Sydney Loftus, *Arg. & Swid'd. Highrs.* (Modder River), 12 Dec., 1899, aged 39.
- Rogers, *Lieut.* Henry Paton, *Wilts. R.* (Bloemfontein), 13 May, aged 26.
- Rolfe, Lt. W., *C.M.B.* (Kimberley), 13 Nov.
- Rose, *Capt.* Charles Ernest, *R.H.G.* (near Wynberg), 11 May, aged 27.
- Rose, *Lieut.* B. T., *Thornycroft's Mtd. Inf.* (Maritzburg), 2 April.
- Rose, *Lieut.* F. W., *Cape Police* (King William's Town), 24 March.
- Rose, *Sister M. C.*, *A.N.S.* (Durban), 3 Jan.
- Ross, *Maj.* Archibald J. J., *R. Lanc. R.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 41.
- Royston, *Col.* William, *Comdt. Natal Vol.* (Woodstock, Maritzburg), 6 April.
- Rudall, *Lieut.*, *Imperial L.I.* (Spion Kop), 24 Jan.
- Russell, *Lieut.* Cecil Pomeroy, *Linc. R.* (Ladysmith) 5 Jan., aged 24.
- Ryall, *Capt.* Charles, *W. York. R.* (Natal), 21 Jan., aged 30.
- Sage, *Army Nurs. Sister* (Springfontein), 12 June.
- Salmon, *Capt.* R. W., *Victorian Mtd. Inf.* (Nauwpoort), 16 Mar.
- Salt, *Lieut.* George E. S., *R. Welsh Fus.* (Ladysmith), 3 Apr., aged 27.
- Sanders, *Maj.* Francis Alexander, *R. Innis. Fus.*, (Relief of Ladysmith), 24 Feb., aged 45.
- Sandford, *Capt.* Harry Coddington, *I.S.C.*, (Mafeking), 26 Dec. 1899, aged 30.
- Savory, *Capt.* Albert (4th Hrs.), *S. Afr. Light Horse* (Geluk), 23 Aug., aged 29.
- Schleswig-Holstein, *Maj.* H. H. Prince Christian Victor of, *K. R. R. C.* (Pretoria Hospital), 29 Oct., aged 33 (Queen's Grandson).
- Schreiber, *Lieut.* Clare Basil, *R.F.A.* (Tugela S River), 15 Dec., 1899, aged 26.
- Sott, *Major*, Vryburg.
- Seagrim, *Capt.* Dudley Gillum, *R.G.A.* (Cape-town), 15 May, aged 32.
- Selous, *Lieut.* Harry Dyson, *Bedf. R.* (Paardeberg), 18 Feb., aged 16.
- Senior, *Capt.* Guy, *R.M.A.* (Graspan), 25 Nov., 1899, aged 24.
- Seymour, *Major* F. J., *Cape Rail. Pioneer Regt.*, (Zand River), 14 June.
- Shafte, 2nd *Lieut.* Charles Duncombe, *Durh. L. I.* (Potgieter's Drift), 5 Feb., aged 21.
- Shand, Kynock, *Lieut.* R. McK. *Gord. Highrs. Vols.* (Spion Kop), 24 Jan.
- Shaw, *Lieut.* Percy Castello, 3rd *R. Muns. Fus.* (Bloemfontein), 28 May.
- Sherrard, *Major* John Meade, *Army Pay Dept.* (Bloemfontein), 7 Nov., aged 52.
- Sherston, *Col.* John, *D.S.O.*, *Brigade-Major* (Glencoe), 20 Oct., 1899, aged 42.
- Showers, *Maj.* E. M., *Lumsden's Horse* (Orange River Colony), 30 Apr.
- Simpson, 2nd *Lieut.* Francis James Thomas Uniacke, *R. Sco. Fus.* (Relief of Ladysmith), 27 Feb., aged 20.
- Siordet, *Lieut.* Frederick John, *W. Rid. Regt.* (Paardeberg), 18 Feb., aged 28.
- Sitwell, *Brevet-Lieut.-Col.* Claude George Henry, *D.S.C.*, *R. D. b. Fus.* (Pieter's Hill, Natal), 24 Feb., aged 41.
- Smith, *Lieut.* W. Dixon, *Border Mounted Rifles* (Ladysmith) 13 Jan.
- Smyth, Johnson, *Maj.* Thomas R., *Durh. L. I.* (Potgieter's Drift), 5 Feb., aged 42.
- Southey, Lt. A.M., *Scots Gds.* (Tiger's Kloof), 23 Nov., aged 28.
- Spence, *Lieut.-Col.* William Alexander, *Duke of Edinburgh's Own V. R.* (Douglas), 30 May.
- Spencer, 2nd *Lieut.* A., *Cape Vol. Med. Staff Corps* (Krugersdorp), 26 Sept.
- Spreckley, Lt. Col. J. O., *Rhodesian Regt.* (Klip Drift), 20 Aug.
- Sprenger, *Maj.* C.F., *C.M.R.* (Wepener), 9 April.
- Stabb, *Lieut.* E., *Natal Police*, 15 Jan.
- Stanley, *Capt.* Herbert Foster Wentworth, 9th *Lancers* (Bloemfontein), 28 April, aged 36.
- Stanley, *Lieut.* H. T., *Imperial Yeomanry* (Hexpoort), 16 Sept.
- Stebbing, *Lieut.* Frederick Anderson, *R. W. Fus.* (Ladysmith), 24 Feb., aged 23.
- Steward, *Capt.* Wm. Henry Wemyss, 4th *Rif. Brig.* (Bergendal), 30 Aug., aged 29.
- Stewart, *Capt.* Archibald Dundonald, *Rif. Brig.* (Kaapminder), 9 Oct., aged 36.
- Stewart, *Capt.* Gilbert Macdonald, *Lanc. Fus.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 26.
- Stopford, Lt.-Col. Horace Robert, 2nd *Coldst. Gds.* (Modder River), 28 Nov., 1899, aged 44.
- Strayner, *Capt.* Fred. S., *Gloucester R.* (Ceylon, when in charge of Boer prisoners), 8 Oct., aged 34.
- Strong, *Maj.* Sydney Philip, *Sco. Rif.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 42.
- Stuart, *Lieut.* Walter O., *R. Innis. Fus.* (Natal), 24 Feb., aged 22.
- Stubbs, *Maj.* Arthur Kennedy, *Worc. Regt.* (Slingersfontein), 12 Feb., aged 32.
- Swanston, 2nd *Lieut.* W. A., 6th *Dns.* (Bethel), 16 Oct.
- Sykes, *Capt.* Herbert Scholfield, *R. Sco. Fus.* (Pieter's Hill, Natal), 27 Feb., aged 36.
- Symons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Penn, *K.C.B.* (Dundee), 23 Oct., 1899, aged 59.
- Tait, *Lieut.* Frederick Guthrie, *R. Highrs.* (Koo-dooberg), 7 Feb., aged 29.
- Taplin, Lt. H. F. B., *Cape Mtd. Rif.* (Wepener), Apr.
- Tarbut, *Lieut.* Chas. A. Percy, *S. Africa L. Horse* (Pretoria), 13 Feb.
- Taunton, *Major* Charles Edmund, *Natal Carabiniers* (Ladysmith), 3 Nov., 1899.
- Taylor, *Capt.* Herbert Wedohouse, *R.H.A.* (near Heidelberg), 13 Oct., aged 32.

- Taylor, *Lieut.* John, *K.R.R.C.* (Glencoe), 20 Oct., 1899, aged 26.
- Thackeray, *Lieut.-Col.* Thomas M. G., *R. Inns. Fus.* (Railway Hill, Natal), 24 Feb., aged 50.
- Tharston, *Lt.*, *Brabant's Horse* (Wepener), April.
- Theobald, 2nd *Lieut.* Stanley Reay, 9th *Lrs.* (Thabanchu), 25th April, aged 22.
- Thomas, *Lieut.* A. H., *Ceylon Mtd. Inf.* (Brandfort), 6 Oct.
- Thomas, *Capt.* Berkeley H., *Voic. R.* (Rensburg), 20 Feb., aged 34.
- Thomson, *Capt.* Wm. G., 1st *Suff. R.*, (Pretoria) 9 June, aged 35.
- Thornton, *Lieut.* A. H., *Brabant's Horse* (Wepener), 12 April.
- Thornton, *Capt.* Edward E. D., *A. S. Corps.* (Wynberg), 10 Mar., aged 33.
- Thorold, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Cecil Hayford, *R. W. Fus.* (Relief of Ladysmith), 24 Feb., aged 47.
- Thurburn, *Capt.* Walter Levinge, *R. Fus.* (Hlangwane Hill, Natal), 19 Feb., aged 29.
- Tindal, *Capt.* Arthur H. V., *Welsh R.* (Kheis), 28 May, aged 41.
- Tod, *Lieut.* Noel Moir, *The Cameronians* (Ladysmith), 6 Jan., aged 24.
- Trevor, *Hill.*, *Lieut.* Hon. Nevill Windsor, *Thornycroft's M. I.* (Spion Kop), 24 Jan., aged 30.
- Trow, *Capt.* W. H., *Vol. Co. Strops. L.I.* (Kroonstad), 26 May.
- Tupman, *Capt.* Kenneth L., *T'pool R.* (Ladysmith), 4 Feb., aged 30.
- Turner, *Brev.-Maj.* Henry Scott, *R. Highs.* (Kimberley), 28 Nov., 1899, aged 32.
- Turner, *Capt.* Neville George Harry, 2nd *W. Rid. R.* (Wynberg), 25 May, aged 35.
- Tyler, *Capt.* Arthur John, *W. Rid. R.* (Lobatsi), 14 March, aged 28.
- Umphelby, *Lt.-Col.* C. E. E., *Victorian Art.* (Driefontein), 10 March.
- Vaughan, *Lieut.* Esmae Allan Peers, *R. Lanc. R.* (Pietermaritzburg), 7 March, aged 22.
- Vernon, *C. pt.* Ronald James, *K. R. R. C.* (sortie from Mafeking), 26 Dec., 1899, aged 33.
- Verschoye, *Capt.* Edward Greville, *Gren. Gds.* (Thabanchu), 6 May, aged 33.
- Vertue, *Capt.* Naunton Henry, *E. Keat R.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 36.
- Wade, *Lt.* Alexander Price Connolly Herschell, *R. Lanc. R.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 29.
- Wadding, *Lieut.* John William Cottingham, *R. Berks. R.* (Naauwpoort), 5 Mar., aged 21.
- Waldy, *Captain* Richard Wartyr, *Bedf. R.* (Paardeberg), 22 Feb., aged 31.
- Walker, *Lieut.* Charles Ernest Myler, *Scm. I. I.* (Ladysmith), 6 Jan., aged 24.
- Walker, *Major* Charles Pope, *R.A.M.C.* (Ladysmith), 5 Jan., aged 39.
- Walker, *Capt.* George Stanley, *R.A.M.C.* (Ladysmith), 23 Feb., aged 35.
- Wallis, *Capt.* Alexander Fred, *W. Rid. R.* (Arundel), 24 Feb., aged 32.
- Wallis, *Lt.* Harry, *B.S. A. Police* (Gaberones), 21 Apr.
- Wallnutt, *Miller.*, *Maj.* Claude Charles, *D.S.O.* *Gord. Highrs.* (Ladysmith), 6 Jan., aged 38.
- Walter, *Capt.* Charles, *Sco. Rif.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 27.
- Wardlaw, *Capt.* Edgar Penrose Mark, *Adj't.* 2nd *D. of Corn. L.I.* (Paardeberg), 18 Feb., aged 33.
- Waring, *Major* W., *Mil. Med. Staff Corps* (Pine-town Bridge), 6 Oct.
- Warren, *Capt.*, *Vol. Co. K.R.R.C.* (Modder Spruit), 8 May.
- Warren, *Lt.*, *Cape Mtd. Rifles* (Dordrecht), 11 Jan.
- Warren, *Capt.* W. J. Y., 2nd *London V.R.C.* (Modder Spruit), 8 May.
- Watson, *Lieut.-Col.* Arthur John, *Suffolk R.* (Rensburg), 6th Jan., aged 46.
- Wauchope, *Maj.-Gen.* Andrew Gilbert, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *Commg. the Highland Brigade* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 53.
- Weich, *Maj.* Norman Charles, *Hamp. R.* (Bothaville), 10 Nov., aged 35.
- Weldon, *Capt.* George Anthony, *R. Dub. Fus.* (Glencoe), 20 Oct., 1899, aged 33.
- Wellby, *Capt.* Montagu Sinclair, 18th *Hrs.* (Mertzicht), 5 Aug., aged 34.
- West, 2nd *Lieut.* Archibald Vivian, *R. Berks. R.* (Rensburg), 1st Jan.
- West, *Nursing Sister* M. J., *Army Nursing Service* (Pretoria), 20 Oct.
- Whitaker, *Capt.* F. J., *Boberis's Horse* (Heidelberg), 24 June.
- White, *Lieut.* Cecil Arbutnot, *Suff. R.* (Rensburg), 6 Jan., aged 25.
- White, *Lieut.* R. J. L., *N.S.W. Bushmen* (Wonderfontein), 12 Sept.
- Whittington, *Capt.* Thomas D. L., *R. Lanc. R.* (at sea), 12 March, aged 26.
- Wilford, *Lt.-Col.* (brev. *Col.*) Edmund Percival, *commg. 1st Glouc. R.* (Rietfontein), 24 Oct., 1899, aged 53.
- Wilfred, *Lt.*, *Rhodesian Regt.* (Mafeking), 16 May.
- Wilkins, *Lt.* Francis Alfred Pursland, *Adj't.* 1st *Suff. R.* (Rensburg), 6th Jan., aged 28.
- Williams, *Lt.* A. C., *Imp. Yeo.*, 5 April.
- Williams, *Lt.* William Arthur Glamor, *D.S.O.*, *S. W. Bord.* (nr. Bothaville), 5 Nov., aged 27.
- Willshire, *Maj.* Ernest Maxwell, *R. Highrs.* (Reteifs' Nek), 25 July, aged 44.
- Wilson, 2nd *Lieut.* Harold Alfred Cobbe, *Midd'x. R.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 21.
- Wilson, *Lieut.* R. B., *Imp. Yeo.* (Olipphant's Nek), 26 July.
- Wiltshire, *Capt.* Herbert, *Mtd. Inf. Res. of Off.*, late 20th *Hrs.*, (Lindley), 4 Oct.
- Wimberley, 2nd *Lieut.* Charles Francis Irvine, *Welsh R.* (Driefontein), 12 March, aged 21.
- Winchester, *Maj.* the Marquess of, 2nd *Colist. Gds.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 41.
- Wingate, *Capt.* Allan Sievwright, *Gord. High s.* (Magersfontein), 11 Dec., 1899, aged 29.
- Wolferstan, *Pipe.*, *Lieut.* Humphrey F., *K.O.S.B.* (Spion Kop, Natal), 24 Jan., aged 25.
- Wood, *Lieut.* Charles Carroll, *N. Lanc. R.* (near Belmont), 10 Nov., 1899, aged 23.
- Wood, *Capt.* Gordon E. B., *Shropshire Yeomanry* (near Rustenburg), 20 Oct., aged 34.
- Woodgate, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Robert Prevost *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.* (from wounds received at Spion Kop, Natal), 23 March, aged 54.
- Woodhouse, 2nd *Lt.* Henry George Williamson *Manch. R.* (Vrede), 9 Nov., aged 20.
- Wright, *Lieut.* Godfrey Charles de Cardonel, 12th *Lrs.* (Diamond Hill), 11 June, aged 27.
- Wright, *Lieut.* S. O., *Kimberley Light Horse* (Kimberley), 28 Nov., 1899.
- Wrottesley, *Maj. A. E.*, *R.E.* (drowned on passage to S. Africa), 20 Oct., 1899, age 43.
- Wylam, *Lieut.* Frederick Herbert, 8th *Hrs.* (near Heidelberg), 13 Oct., aged 24.
- Wylie, Adams-, *Lieut.* Charles Hy. Benjamin *Ind. Med. Ser.* (Bloemfontein), 11 June.
- Yeatherd, *Maj.* Ernest Walter, *R. Lanc. R.* (Natal), 26 Feb., aged 48.
- Young, *Capt.* Edward Gordon, *R.E.* (Kimberley) 5 June, aged 31.
- Young, *Lieut.* Edward Maule, *K.O.S.B.* (Brandfort), 30 Mar., aged 29.
- Younger, *Capt.* David Reginald, 1st *Gord. Highrs.* (Krugersdorp), 11 July, aged 29.

Space will not permit, interesting though it would be to do so, of giving even the shortest digest of this campaign which would be in any way satisfying; but certain portions of the Imperial Army which won the campaign took part then for the first time in a great war side by side with British Regulars, while new, improved, and powerful weapons—both rifles and artillery—were employed by our troops and by those of the enemy, which seriously affected the war itself and the tactics employed in it: it is these factors only in the campaign which are briefly treated of.

THE MILITARY FORCES OF OUR COLONIES.

Although the Colonies, wholly or partly under direct Crown government, have forces of their own, and in some cases sent small contingents of white men (as did our great dependency of India) to the war, we will only refer to the military forces of the three great groups of self-governing Colonies—South Africa, the Dominion of Canada, and Australasia (*i.e.* the Australian Colonies, soon to form one commonwealth, and New Zealand). These great regions of the parent stock have for a long period possessed military forces on an organised basis, supported out of their own revenues.

The conditions prevailing as to these forces in South Africa itself differed, however, very much from those of Canada and Australasia. Cape Colony was originally occupied by Dutch emigrants, with a large subsequent addition of Huguenot refugees from France, all since classed under the generic name of "Boer"; and although Great Britain purchased the colony from Holland in the early part of this century (for six million pounds), the greater portion of its white population is not of British extraction, and even yet speaks a corrupt dialect of Dutch, termed the "Tael." Natal is much more British, though in parts, especially towards the north, there are a large number of farmers, and even whole districts, of Dutch descent. To the north of these two Colonies lay the semi-independent states, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, the first settlers in which were entirely Boer from the older provinces, but into which of late years, especially into the latter, a very large British immigration has taken place. To the west of these States was British Bechuanaland, with its adjoining protectorate, and to the north of them again, the new colony of Rhodesia (British). Enclosed between Cape Colony, what is now the Orange River Colony, and Natal is the native state of Basutoland, under British protection. The forces of British Bechuanaland and Rhodesia consisted of a limited number of Mounted Police and Volunteers, who did very good service in regard to Mafeking and in protecting the British border north of the Transvaal.

With respect to Cape Colony and Natal, from both of which we drew such splendid loyalist contingents to aid us in the war, it should be noted that in most parts of the former the majority of the settlers on the land itself (Burghers) are of Boer extraction, and connected not only by descent, but often by blood relationship, with the Boers of the Orange River and Transvaal Colonies. In the towns, particularly in the larger ones, the majority are often of British origin. In Natal, a much greater proportion of the farmers (except perhaps in the north) are of British blood. In both Colonies, however, the

coloured population, principally black, far outnumber the white; the employment of any but white troops by either side in the war would in consequence have been considered an outrage, even by the loyalists of South Africa.

Cape Colony possesses permanent forces in the way of the Mounted Rifles, a fine corps about 1,000 strong, and Mounted Police, nearly 2,000: these were originally intended as a protection against native tribes, or risings, and for preserving order in the more outlying portions of the Colony. The old burgher law was in force (as in the Boer states), under which each burgher was expected to turn out mounted, armed, and equipped, when called upon, rolls of the burghers being kept, officers termed field cornets, etc., were elected by the men, and a certain crude organisation maintained; there was hardly, however, a semblance of military training or discipline, but the burghers were, as a rule, excellent horsemen, good shots, hardy and bold. As already mentioned, a large number of the members of this force were allied by descent and blood with the Boers beyond our borders, and though perfectly satisfied with the freedom they enjoyed under our rule, they had for many years been tampered with by the propagandists of a Boer predominance over the whole of South Africa. Rifle-shooting was much encouraged amongst the burghers, who took a great interest in it, and continually held country meetings where prizes were shot for, and so on. There were also Volunteer Corps very similar to our own, numbering about 1,400 mounted men, some Artillery, with a battery of mountain guns; and about 5,000 Infantry—all told, some 7,000 men. The members of this force were recruited mainly in the towns and their neighbourhood, or amongst well-affected farmers; they were to a great extent of British descent, and, as a whole, loyal to the backbone. The "Bond" party (which conducted the Boer propaganda before mentioned) had captured political power in the Colony for many years, and had, it is understood, discouraged as much as possible any expenditure for the arms, ammunition, equipment, or training of the Volunteers, while doing as much as they could for the Burgher force. Even when it seemed certain that war must take place, the Bond Ministry, though strongly urged to do so, took no steps towards mobilising the Volunteers; when war had, however, actually been declared by the Boer oligarchy, about 5,000 Volunteers and members of Mounted Rifle Clubs were reluctantly mobilised by the Government; but they were not employed in the front, as they were most anxious to be, the Ministry objecting to their active employment against the enemy until the latter forced their hand by their impudent invasion and annexation of portions of the Colony. Our military authorities on the spot and at home seemed also at first to be hardly aware of the magnificent material which lay ready to their hand; but when Lord Roberts arrived on the scene on the 10th of January, vigorous steps were at once set on foot by him to utilise the Cape Volunteers to the full, to increase their numbers and to improve their organisation. Many new corps of mounted men were raised, the names of which (as, *e.g.*, Brabant's and Roberts' Horse) are now so well known to the public, a Colonial division, under the Colonial veteran General Brabant, was formed, and England became aware of the strength of her loyal

subjects in Cape Colony itself. Later on, four regiments of South African Light Horse were raised in this Colony and Natal (to a great extent from the Uitlander refugees driven from the Transvaal): how nobly they have distinguished themselves in the war we all well know. In March 1900, at least 15,000 men raised in the Colony (almost all mounted) were fighting for our cause. After that date their numbers were increased so that before the war came to an end the number must have been more nearly 20,000.

In Natal the conditions were very different from those existing at the Cape, the Government there, like the Colony as a whole, was proof against the Boer propaganda and thoroughly loyal to the Empire. Its forces consisted of a permanent body of 550 Mounted Police (there were also 85 coloured Mounted Police, but it is believed that they did not take an active part in the fighting), and of a species of Militia force, "partially-paid Volunteers," numbering about 1,500 of all arms, the larger proportion being mounted. There also existed many rifle clubs, affording good material, who were called out for the local defence of their homes. The whole of these Natal forces, as well as special corps raised in the Colony from her rifle clubs, etc., were employed from the very commencement in the front; and when the enemy invaded the country at least 3,000 of them were in the field. Under Sir G. White their services were conspicuous, and several corps were shut up with his column in Ladysmith. As was the case in Cape Colony, further bodies of mounted troops were raised after the arrival of Lord Roberts, and Natal contributed, before the middle of March, more than 7,000 men to our armies in the field, men naturally far superior in their knowledge of the country and of the enemy to our Regulars, equal to them in bravery, and constituting a contingent of immense value, thoroughly appreciated both by their comrades and their commanders.

The six Australian Colonies (including Tasmania) and the Colony of New Zealand had each a small "permanent" force—like our Regulars, making soldiering a profession for a time—a large number of Militia (or "partially-paid" Volunteers, which come to much the same thing), and a certain proportion of Volunteer Corps proper on a somewhat similar footing to our own. Before the war their permanent forces numbered about 1,200 (including three batteries of Field Artillery), their Militia 12,000 to 15,000, and their Volunteers about 10,000, while New Zealand had 400 in her permanent Force and 3,000 "partially-paid" Volunteers. The above show a total for Australasia of about 35,000 officers and men, armed, equipped, and more or less completely organised and trained. Of these by far the greatest number were Infantry and Garrison Artillery (these Colonies having provided their principal ports with important coast defences); not more than 4,000 to 5,000 were included in the Mounted Corps—Cavalry, Mounted Rifles, or Mounted Infantry—much too small a proportion. Besides the forces mentioned there existed a large number of rifle clubs and of cadet corps in Australasia, where, as a rule, great interest is taken in rifle-shooting. Elementary military training in drill, etc., was usual in the State schools, and in some Colonies all State schoolmasters had to pass and hold a certificate in such drill.

The laws governing the several forces mentioned are laid down in the local Defence Acts, passed by the Legislatures of the Colonies, and in

Regulations framed under their provisions. The exact terms under which officers and men served vary a good deal, but were usually quite stringent enough to allow of good discipline being enforced. When called out by proclamation for actual service, officers and men came generally (but with certain reservations) under the provisions of the British Army Act. As a rule, the terms of their enlistment did not necessitate the men serving, under any circumstances, out of their own colonies; but in Australia, particularly since federation in the near future had become so probable, most recent Acts made the terms of enlistment such that the forces were bound to serve in any part of Australia. In Canada, the military forces being federal, though furnished by quota by the several States, they can, of course, be employed anywhere in the Dominion.

The military forces of the Dominion of Canada have one very important advantage—they are entirely administered by the central Government, and not by those of the several States. The Dominion possessed a permanent force, of all arms, of about 1,000, including three batteries of Field Artillery, a splendid body of 1,000 Mounted Police for her half-wild N. W. Provinces, and a Militia Army of nearly 40,000 men, in which were embraced 2,000 Mounted Troops and 2,000 Field Artillerymen manning 17 batteries of field guns. The Canadian Militia was organised so far back as 1855 all able-bodied men between certain ages (with certain legal exceptions) being liable to serve and to be drawn by ballot for the active Militia: but, practically speaking, there are sufficient volunteers for the force to render it unnecessary to enforce the law. The military organisation is much more complete than that of the other Colonies; there is an excellent Military College at Kingston for training officers for the forces—more than 100 cadets from the College have from time to time been granted commissions in our Regular Army—there are also factories for the making of Field Artillery and Rifle ammunition.

With regard to the two great groups last mentioned (Canada and Australasia), their permanent forces constitute the staff for schools of instruction for the Militia and Volunteers, officers and men. As a rule, an officer of high rank has been borrowed for a term of years from England by the Colony to act as commandant of their forces, annual camps of exercise and training are established at Easter time or other fitting occasions, while on general holidays or on Saturdays comparatively large bodies of troops are got together for minor manoeuvres, field days, etc. It will be clear that before the South African war broke out the military forces of these two groups—comprising, as they did, nearly 80,000 men—were by no means to be despised (even though their organisation was not very complete, and in some respects indeed defective), the physique of the men was admirable, and they were zealous and full of enthusiasm.

As under the local Defence Acts the Colonial forces were not usually engaged to serve abroad, when the Colonies provided contingents for that purpose, as in South Africa, it has so far been necessary to pass a special Act for the occasion and to call for volunteers from the forces to the numbers required, though it was understood that it is now the case with our Militia, whole units might volunteer. But many units have had to be built up entirely anew on such an occasion. Modifications to obviate this will be advisable in

the new organisation, which will no doubt be undertaken when the lessons taught by the war have been digested, and the Colonial forces, or portions of them, will be worked more thoroughly into some general scheme of joint Imperial Defence. Though the greater portion of the Colonial troops employed in the war were thus specially raised, the advantages of having had large numbers of officers and men trained in their military forces in previous times of peace, were important, a nucleus of trained soldiers of every rank already existing. The officers and men of the Colonial forces have always had the very strongest feelings of fraternity with those of the Imperial Army, and had always been yearning for a closer union and for an opportunity of proving their value as soldiers, fighting side by side with them for the Empire they were so proud of belonging to.

The whole population of the Colonies took the keenest interest in affairs in South Africa and in the substantial grievances of the Uitlanders, amongst whom many of their own friends and relatives were included. When war broke out their Ministers hastened, with the warmest acclamation of the people, to offer military aid in the struggle for the freedom of the individual citizen which was forced upon us by the presumptuous oligarchy governing the Transvaal. These offers were accepted only to a limited extent, and the curious mistake was made of asking that infantry might be sent, and not mounted troops—no doubt on account of the greater expense the latter would involve.

The figures already given show, indeed, that the proportion of mounted troops normally maintained by the Colonies was but a small proportion of their total forces—in Canada 2,000 out of 40,000, and in Australasia about 4,000 to 5,000 out of nearly 35,000. This, however, was not due to any lack of men or of horses admirably adapted for mounted work, but to the fact that mounted corps are much more expensive than infantry, and, further, because where those most fitted for it were to be found they were, as regards the men, sparsely distributed over the vast areas of the back country, and difficulties almost insuperable existed as to bringing them together for any organised military training. Considerable portions, then, of the contingents first sent were infantry; but as the war progressed, and it proved that our great want was mounted troops, and that no men were better fitted for such work than our Colonial soldiers, most of the infantry so sent were supplied with horses and turned into mounted corps.

After our first reverses the Colonies patriotically pressed our Government to be allowed to send further help, and, the value of their mounted corps being now fully recognised, all further contingents sent from them consisted of mounted men. In order to obtain these, special corps were raised both in Canada and Australasia, principally from ranchers and cowboys in the former, and from bushmen (2,000 in the latter, with a strengthening of Mounted Police and Cavalry in the case of Canada, and in both of many officers and men who had had previous training in the mounted units of their forces. It must, however, by no means be supposed that the men enlisting in these special corps were really all rough cowboys or bushmen (excellent fellows these are). There was the keenest competition to be included in the ranks, and, although each candidate had to pass a very severe practical test,

both in horsemanship and shooting, men of every rank and class eagerly joined if they could do so, anxious to bear their share in the Imperial struggle. If popular enthusiasm was great in England, we may safely say that the enthusiasm in the lands where her children live and build up the empires of the future far surpassed it.

In March, 1900, the approximate number of the Colonial forces serving in the field in South Africa were: Cap Colony 15,000, Natal 7,000, Australia 4,000, New Zealand 750, Canada 3,000, as well as about 400 from India and Ceylon—a total of about 30,000. Further contingents were, however, raised; the zeal of the Colonists was without bounds. At a public meeting at Toronto it was carried that 10,000 Canadian soldiers should be sent. Australia increased her numbers to 5,000, and New Zealand to 1,500. Funds were raised without difficulty for equipping and sending off their troops. All, without exception, determined that the Empire should win, and gladly concealed their tears when their nearest and dearest left them to fight for that cause. Amongst many other similar examples, the Premier of New Zealand, like our own Prime Minister, sent a son to the war. By July, Canada and Australia had each contributed 5,000 men, and New Zealand 1,500, so that, with the further troops raised in the South African Colonies, the total number of Colonial forces fighting in the field must have been nearly 40,000 men—a magnificent proof of the solidarity of the Empire.

It may be pointed out that life in the Colonies, especially in the less populated parts, is very different from life in England. The conditions of that life, from boyhood up, endow men with many of the requisites for a soldier in the field, particularly for the mounted soldier—endurance, individuality, adaptability, a keen eye for country, good horsemanship, and usually the attributes of a good rifle shot. Riches consist mostly in land, in horses, cattle, and sheep; actual money and luxuries are scarce. All classes live, in many ways, a more simple, a harder, rougher, and more healthy life; sedentary occupations are few, and men live much more in the open; they have to struggle hard, too, against vicissitudes of nature in these very young countries—fire, floods, droughts, and so on. Horses are plentiful and cheap, and cost a mere trifle in the country to keep; every man rides of necessity, so great are the distances, and this not only in the agricultural and pastoral, but in mining districts as well. Wages are high and living cheap, and the labouring classes, though they work hard enough, take their own leisure more when it suits them. As division of labour is not so complete, men learn to turn their hands to many things. A large part of the population is more or less nomadic, particularly in the back country—backwood- and bush-men, shearers, etc.—accustomed to be in the saddle for long periods by day and night, and, with a bag of flour, some tea and sugar, to ride hundreds of miles, often through country quite new to them, camping out at night, “doing for themselves” and caring for their horse; often, too, on horseback half a night through, doing sentry over a mob of cattle or otherwise. Such a mode of life makes men hardy, independent, and well able to take care of themselves under most circumstances. Squatters, farmers, surveyors, doctors—all classes, in fact, away from the towns have to do the same sort of thing, to a certain extent, in a country where a horse is often almost the only mode of conveyance; and they

benefit in the same way. Not only are they excellent horsemen, but they acquire a good eye for country and many a wrinkle as to taking care of Number One.

As to the work done in the field by these gallant Colonial soldiers, no praise can be too high—even from the necessarily meagre Press reports from the seat of war all the world has gathered how well they have acquitted themselves. That work is now over, and their losses, alas! have been considerable; but the Colonies will not grudge, however much they may naturally mourn, the blood of their sons shed in a noble cause, for that individual liberty which they value above all possessions, and in the defence of our common Empire. Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, bidding farewell to the Royal Canadian Regiment, when they left for their homes in the North, told them that they had seen many an engagement, and that during their service they had proved themselves "soldierly, efficient, and of perfect behaviour"—high words of praise indeed from such a chief! We may be sure that an equal encomium applies to all—South African, Australian, and Canadian. Warm indeed will be their welcome home, and well deserved; the bonds knitting together the mother-country with those to which they belong have been wonderfully strengthened by their splendid conduct and gallantry in the field, and they have nobly won their spurs.

These Colonies, the mighty progeny of Britain, are rapidly increasing in wealth and population, and should the Empire be compelled in the future to fight for its life against foes more formidable than the brave Boer, we may count, not upon 40,000 men only, but upon a far more formidable host from Greater Britain, to fight under the banner of our common Empire—the emblem, wherever it waves, of a perfect freedom.

OUR YEOMANRY AND VOLUNTEERS.

When it became evident that the regular troops would not be sufficient to furnish the army required for the field and to keep up the garrisons necessary at home and abroad, our *Militia* answered nobly to their country's call; some 40,000 were permanently embodied, and a great number of battalions, both Infantry and Garrison Artillery, volunteered as complete units for service in the field. Over 15,000 were sent out, and have done as excellent work in South Africa as their forbears did in the Peninsula and the Crimea. The so-called *Militia Reserve* (in reality *Army Reserve* men embodied in the *Militia* in peace time) was also drawn upon very largely for filling up the Regular battalions. Limits of space unfortunately do not allow of our going into the invaluable services of the *Militia* in this war, but only of thus drawing attention to the gratitude the country owes to this grand constitutional force.

YEOMANRY.

Our *Yeomanry*, though a force of very old standing, has never before taken part as such in campaigns abroad; its members are, indeed, not enlisted for service abroad. It is difficult to trace its exact origin. Troops of horse, termed *Volunteer* or *Fencible Cavalry*, and subsequently *Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry*, were raised in the 18th century; but any such corps then existing were disbanded in 1830. Independent Troops were, however, still maintained by voluntary effort, and in 1813 these were organised by regiments,

with county titles. Up to 1828 there were 500 Troops, counting some 24,000 men.

The force has, since that date, undergone many vicissitudes at the hands of the authorities, being at times supported and increased, and at others reduced in numbers and given the cold shoulder. When the South African war broke out its total strength was about 12,000, divided into 33 corps, and costing the country about £70,000 per annum. The work required of them as compulsory is not heavy—six mounted parades, six dismounted drills, and 10 days' permanent duty during the period of training. Each Yeoman has to provide himself with a horse, for parades and training, and is paid a yearly sum of £3 10s. for expenses (while the corps receives a contingent allowance of £3 for each efficient); he is provided by Government with horse equipment and uniform, and armed with a *Martini-Enfield* (or *Martini-Metford*) carbine (this weapon has the *Martini* block action, but takes the same cartridge as the *Lee-Enfield* rifle, with which our Infantry is armed), which is about 2lb. lighter than the infantry rifle, but has no magazine. *Themusketry* training given is not nearly sufficient, and certainly should be revised. Some of the defects mentioned have already been recognised by the authorities, and this year the Yeomanry were invited to go into camps of instruction in lieu of the ordinary training (but for 28 days), the allowance to each yeoman being raised to £5, and the corps contingent (if certain conditions were fulfilled) also raised to £5 per efficient.

The Yeomanry is an arm eminently suited to the Englishman, and could be enlarged to any reasonable extent if the money allowance to the men was increased, the officers' uniform made less costly, and if the unnecessary expenditure upon their corps expected from them was done away with. There are a large number of retired officers of the Regular Army in the force, and altogether the material of which it is composed is most excellent. The training so far has been of a description to fit it for Cavalry work, not as Mounted Infantry, and it is as yet doubtful how far a change in this respect may be considered necessary after the experiences of the war.

When a series of serious reverses had befallen our armies in South Africa, the Government wisely determined, in December, 1899, upon taking heroic measures, and, amongst others, to utilise the magnificent war material of our Yeomanry by calling for volunteers from the force itself and by recruiting afresh, the whole to be formed into a body to be called the "*Imperial Yeomanry*." It was decided that every man should be able to ride and to shoot well, and each candidate had, therefore, to pass a severe test in both qualifications; that the new force should act as Mounted Infantry, and that they should consequently be armed with the service .303 rifle and bayonet, carrying their cartridges in a bandolier, and that the several counties should supply the funds for saddlery, clothing, etc.—a call they most munificently complied with. The War Office provided rifles and pay for officers and men, and, further, an allowance of £60—for purchase of horse, £40; for expense of outfit, £20—as well as a bounty to be paid when the men were discharged. The organisation was by battalions about 500 strong, each containing (besides the staff) 4 companies of 121 rank and file as well as machine-gun sections. As a rule the battalions took out with them two Colt automatic guns on the Dunderdall galloping carriage. The companies were named

after the counties or regiments from which they were raised, with the exception of a certain number specially raised under the auspices of patriotic noblemen and gentlemen—*e.c.*, "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (1 company), under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke; the "Sharpshooters" (4 companies), by Lord Dunraven and a committee of gentlemen interested in rifle shooting, the active promoter and Hon. Sec. being Mr Seton-Kerr, M.P.; Members of the Sharpshooters had to pass a higher standard of shooting than that required by the usual Yeomanry test, and were ensured an extra outfit—pistol, field-glass and a policy of life insurance—over and above the Government allowance; "Paget's Horse" (4 companies), under Mr. A. Paget and an influential committee, the members being gentlemen who engaged to provide out of their own pockets all expenses of outfit, purchase of horse, etc., up to the date of their being landed in South Africa; and the "Rough Riders," who had to pass a special standard in equitation.

Although first initiated in the previous December, the whole of the Imperial Yeomanry had been raised, equipped, and organised before the end of March, 1900, consisting of 20 battalions, with a total of over 10,000 men. More than 8,000 had by the 24th of the month already embarked, and some companies (see below) had even by that date found their way to the front. The majority of the companies took their horses with them, or, at any rate, the greater proportion of the horses, and the remainder were horsed at the remount *depôts* in South Africa on arrival there.

The Force has, indeed, done "yeoman's service" in the field. It is yet too soon to enter into detailed description, but we know that they have shown themselves brave as the bravest, and of an intelligence which has been invaluable. They were, it is understood, first "blooded" on the 5th April, in Lord Methuen's successful action at Tweifontein, near Boshoff, when he killed or captured the whole of a Boer raiding party—mostly Frenchmen. As to this action we are told by the Press that "it was a sporting affair from the first . . . the men from the Aylesbury country made a hunting business of it, and went ahead to be in at the death." The Yeomanry battalions engaged were the 10th, Lord Chesham's Bucks, Berks, and Oxfordshire; and the 2nd, Colonel Youngusband's Yorkshire (2), Notts and Sherwood Foresters. The force has won the confidence of all—as an enthusiastic officer wrote home in a private letter published: "You should hear the praise we get from the Regulars. The Infantry swear by us, and so do the Gunners—in fact, we do all the cavalry work." This last may be a somewhat exaggerated estimate; but the Imperial Yeomanry certainly have even more than come up to the high expectations formed of them ere they left for the war.

VOLUNTEERS.

The history of our *Volunteer force*, like that of the Yeomanry, shows a checkered career, both as to its treatment by the authorities and its estimation by the public. When the horizon was threatening or war in progress, the Volunteers were made much of and their numbers largely increased. Under an old Act (long ago repealed) they were 380,000 strong in the year 1803; but in piping times of peace retrenchment has always become the order of the day, and their value in the eyes of the public has quickly deteriorated.

The Force began a new existence, in its present form, in 1859-60, and has since then gradually but steadily increased in efficiency. Volunteers draw no pay from the Government, but a corps receives a capitation grant for each member "efficient" up to a certain standard, and further grants are also drawn by it which depend upon a standard of "extra efficiency" being reached by individual officers or men. The detailed conditions under which the Force serves are well known generally, and have been much before the public of late, it would, therefore, be superfluous to reiterate them here.

When the South African war broke out the Volunteer force was about 230,000 strong; so great, however, has been the military ardour provoked by the war that, including the number required to replace those members of the Force who have gone to South Africa, the increase to its numbers between November, 1899, and March, 1900, was about 30,000: since the latter date, no doubt, a further increase has taken place. The Act under which Volunteers had enlisted prior to the war made them only liable to serve within the limits of the United Kingdom, and that only after proclamation had been made that invasion was apprehended. When, therefore, it was decided (in December 1899) that the Force should be asked to furnish a quota of fighting men for the British armies in South Africa, it was necessary to call for Volunteers. The authorities determined to ask for 10,000 men, to form a body to be termed the "Imperial Volunteers." It was decided that, as a rule, they should be organised by companies only, each company to be attached to a battalion of the Regular Army to which the corps was affiliated, or which bore the title of the county from which the Volunteers were drawn. There were, however, exceptions, the "City Imperial Volunteers" ("C.I.V."), for instance, which constituted a body by itself, consisting of a battalion of infantry, some mounted infantry, and a battery of 4 field guns, manned by volunteers from the Honourable Artillery Company. Its total strength was eventually 1,600. The initiation of the corps took place on the 15th of December, when the Lord Mayor first proposed its formation to the military authorities; five days later the Common Council of the City voted £25,000 for completely equipping a corps of 1,000 men within 21 days, and its formation was sanctioned by the War Office. The competition to be included in its ranks was very keen, and the result was the selection of a body of men of exceptional physique and great intelligence. So quickly was it raised and equipped that on the 13th January the first contingent sailed for South Africa, and by the 11th February the whole 1,600 had left England for the scene of war.

Equally expeditious was the raising, equipping, and sending out of the other portions of the Imperial Volunteers, men and money were forthcoming without stint, and, as with the "C.I.V.," there was much competition for a place in the ranks. As, however, the greatest part of the force existed only in 66 separate companies, the fortunes of which, as soon as landed, became merged for the time being in those of the battalion of Regulars to which each was attached (and of which each formed, temporarily, an integral part), but little mention of them has been made, since they arrived in Africa, in the Press or otherwise. This, no doubt, has been rather hard on them for the present; but when, in the near future,

the story of the fighting of the Regular battalions to which they have been attached becomes better known, the gallant companies of the Imperial Volunteers which fought with them will, we may be sure, get the same meed of high praise as already given to their comrades of the "C.I.V.," and we shall see how nobly they have performed their duty and what honour they have done to themselves and to the force to which they belong.

The "C.I.V." had the good fortune—certainly well merited—of being pushed forward to the front at once, and of being brought, as a separate entity, much before the public by Press correspondents, they have thus taken a prominent place as representatives of the Imperial Volunteer Force, and have shown that they are worthy such a distinction. Though the raising of the corps began just before Christmas, 1899, the "C.I.V." were engaged at Jacobsdal—7,000 miles from London—on the 16th of February, 1900. After that date they took part in more than 30 engagements, showing in all a conspicuous gallantry of which the City may well be proud. Their powers of endurance were well exemplified on one occasion, when, in pursuit of De Wet, the infantry battalion marched 224 miles in 14 days—including one day's halt—or an average of about 17 miles a day.

The total number of the Imperial Volunteer Force which took part in the campaign in South Africa was between 11,000 and 12,000—but a tithe of those who would gladly have shared in it. It will be seen what a source of strength lies ready to hand—especially when an improved organisation has made it more readily available—for upholding, when necessary, the prestige or in struggling for the safety of the Empire.

A new Volunteer Act has been passed in 1900, under which power is given to deal with Volunteers who desire it, so that the latter shall be liable to serve outside as well as within the United Kingdom, and without the special proclamation of apprehended invasion being necessary. This modification is an important one, for it allows the Government to enter into an agreement with such Volunteers (within limits) as may wish it that they shall be liable for war service abroad. It allows, in fact, of a species of reserve of Volunteers being formed, available for any serious emergency, and undoubtedly adds by so much to the strength of the country. It must not be supposed that if engaged in hostilities with an unfriendly Power we could afford to sit at home waiting to be invaded by its troops. The best defence is usually an active offensive operation against the enemy at his weakest point.

The campaign in South Africa has indeed opened our eyes to many things. It has proved the latent strength of the Empire, and shown us that, with the marvellous extension of that Empire which has taken place in the last 100 years, we must be better prepared for our increased responsibilities. We see that, in addition to our regular army in the field, we had not only 15,000 British Militia in the field, but beyond them a force of some 60,000 fighting men of the best material, drawn from sources which have never before supplied us with soldiers in war—Colonial troops, nearly 40,000; Imperial Yeomanry and Volunteers, about 22,000! this latter is an astounding fact, for the figures are but an indication of what would be available under certain contingencies.

The war, too, has shown us some of our weaknesses, and how absolutely necessary it is, by a

new and improved Army organisation, to make the best of such magnificent material, and to ensure that we shall at all times be actually prepared for the more serious struggle which it cannot be expected will be for ever postponed.

ARTILLERY AND RIFLES OF MOST MODERN TYPE EMPLOYED DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

Nearly 50 years had elapsed since we had encountered on the field of battle men of white race like our-elves, and during that period improvements in arms of precision had kept pace with the great mechanical progress which has resulted in the marvels we see all round us in our everyday life. Numberless predictions had indeed been made that wars must soon cease, so deadly had become these arms, because the combatants on either side would be killed off with such completeness that the sad tale of the "Kilkenay cats" would be enacted in earnest in the field. It is hardly necessary to say that these predictions have been quite falsified by the occurrences of the campaign.

It is not intended here to describe all the various natures of guns or of rifles employed; for a certain number of both of these weapons used by Boer or Briton were of a comparatively obsolete description—the Boers, for instance, had a number of Martini-Henry rifles (large bore and magazineless rifles), while at Mafeking, Kimberley, and elsewhere in Cape Colony, as well as in Natal, many old guns, rifled muzzle-loaders, belonging to the Colonies, were pressed into the service. We will only take the weapons of most modern type used by ourselves or the enemy, with which, indeed, for all intents and purposes, the war was fought, the employment of the older types being exceptional.

MODERN RIFLES.

Regarding the rifle, a muzzle-loading rifle (the Enfield) had been introduced into our service—in lieu of the old smooth-bore musket with which our troops fought in the Peninsula—at the period of the Crimean War; a breech-loading rifle (the "Snider") replaced it in 1867; and that again gave way to an improved breech-loader, the "Martini-Henry." Immense improvements in rifles and ammunition had, however, rapidly succeeded one another since the last-mentioned arm was adopted; and these improvements had been combined in the "Lee-Enfield," which superseded it not long ago, and which is our present Service arm.

The improvements have always been in the direction of:—1. *Accuracy*—by increasing the muzzle velocity, altering the shape of the bullet and its head, and the position of its centre of gravity, improving sights, etc. 2. *Greater range and penetration*—by giving a higher muzzle velocity, decreasing the diameter of the bullet in proportion to its weight, etc. 3. *Flatness of trajectory*—i.e., that the path of the bullet through the air should be near the ground (so as to strike a man) for as great a length of its flight as possible—ensured by the same means as for (2) above. *Rapidity of fire*—by making the ammunition "fixed," i.e., the explosive, the exploding cap, the bullet, and the case to be handled all together in one article, by improved breech mechanism, by adding a magazine, so that on emergency the number of rounds the magazine holds can be fired without loading the rifle in the ordinary manner, and by arranging that by one motion this magazine can be completely

refilled, instead of having to refill it by putting in one cartridge after another. 4. *Use of an explosive (for propelling the bullet) which gives out no smoke on explosion*—for smoke not only obscures the object you wish to fire at, but also shows the enemy where you are, and enables him to make you his target. 5. Then *the rifle and its breech mechanism must be such as will stand rough usage, rust (within limits), dust, sand, and wet, without material damage.* 6. *The cartridge must be strong enough to be carried (in pouch or bandolier) without becoming unserviceable, it must withstand wet, and be not liable to be exploded accidentally; and so on.*

The problem of making a perfect rifle, including its ammunition, is an empirical problem requiring much give and take in different directions for the obtaining of what we require. Roughly speaking, the necessary recent advances have been made by decreasing the bore of the rifle (and consequently the diameter of the bullet, which was the real object), by lessening the weight of the bullet, making the charge more powerful, the rifling more "rapid," by adding the magazine, and by arranging for the most rapid method of reloading it. Though the weight of the bullet has become less, its diameter has been still more decreased in proportion, and it is therefore of great length—so long that it has been absolutely necessary to enfold the soft lead in a thin casing of a harder metal—"cupro-nickel," in the case of our Service bullet.

Almost all the above-mentioned improvements have been combined in our Service rifle, as well as in the two modern-type rifles employed by the Boers, the German and the Spanish "Mausers." The principal data as to them are given below:

TABLE I.

Weapon.	Nature.	Calibre of Rifle, Inches.	Weight of Bullet, Grs.	Approximate Muzzle Velocity (feet-seconds).	Weight of Rifle.
British .	Lee-Enfield	303	215	2,000	9'25
Boer ...	German Mauser	311	219	2,025	?
Boer ..	Spanish Mauser	276	173	2,0	8'60

[N.B.—The "Lee-Metford" was the original rifle, with bolt action, which superseded the Martin Henri in the British service. It has seven grooves, whereas the "Lee-Enfield" has five grooves; the latter has also many small improvements; but for practical purposes the two rifles are very much the same; they have the same calibre and use the same cartridge. It is very likely that some of the troops fighting under British colours were armed with the "Lee-Metford."]

The smokeless explosive employed in our cartridge is cordite, and that used by the Boers is of an analogous nature. As by the use of a more powerful explosive than gunpowder we can employ a smaller charge, and as the weight has been much lessened, the cartridge, as a whole, is lighter than formerly, and more can be carried by the soldier. Our Infantryman carries on his person in action 150 rounds. There is a large reserve with each battalion (in light ammunition

carts), and further reserves are with the Ammunition Columns.

Looking at the table, it will be seen that the Spanish Mauser, with which the Boers were principally armed, is farther advanced than our own—of course there are limits, so that by going too far we may overshoot what we wish to arrive at, but it can hardly be said that these limits have been exceeded in the Spanish Mauser—both the rifle itself and the bullet are considerably lighter than our own, and the velocity higher, giving greater range and penetration to the bullet, and a trajectory a good deal lower. This rifle is essentially a more modern-type weapon than the British; certain defects were, moreover, found to exist as to our rifle which handicapped it to some extent as compared with both of the Mausers. As to accuracy, the sights in some cases were not sufficiently true, the trigger pull was not a good one (affecting the accuracy injuriously to a certain extent), and the "bolt" is rather too weak. As to rapidity of fire, when the magazine of the British rifle is emptied the rifle becomes again for the time a single loader, for there is no arrangement by which the magazine can be refilled except by putting in a single cartridge at a time. The Boers, on the other hand, employed what is known as a "clip" (adopted, it is believed, by all the Powers except ourselves for their magazine rifles), containing five cartridges, which can be loaded together by one single motion into the magazine, or, as it were, "on to it," practically becoming the magazine, so that the Boers could refill five times as rapidly as the British soldier—a very important advantage at critical moments.

As to the comparative shooting powers of our men and of the Boers, it is probable that the latter shot considerably the better. They certainly ought to have done so, being thoroughly accustomed to the clear air, the local colouring, and the vast distances of their native South African land; all these were new and strange to our troops, excepting to part of the Colonial forces. It is as yet impossible, from want of data, to do more than conjecture. The Boers, it should be borne in mind, were generally on the defensive, in carefully prepared positions, ensconced in gullies or posted on rocky, broken kopjes covered with boulders, affording admirable cover, and with his usual practical "slimness" the enemy had carefully measured the ranges to prominent objects in front of his position, so that when our men attacked, the actual ranges for which to sight their rifles were well known to the Boers. The British soldier, as he boldly advanced to the attack, had none of these advantages; but when on the same footing as the enemy as to existing conditions, or on the very few occasions on which the Boers actually attacked our troops entrenched, it would seem as though our shooting was as good as theirs under similar circumstances; anyhow, we invariably repulsed them. In "sniping"—i.e., firing with high elevations at very long ranges—the Boer probably beat our men easily; but such fire, though annoying, does not in reality cause much loss.

Though the accuracy and range of the rifles used were so great, and their rapidity of fire immensely greater than those of the arms of old, it is very doubtful whether the actual number of men killed and wounded for every hundred thousand bullets fired was nearly as great as formerly—probably quite the contrary. It is certain, however, that of those wounded a far

greater proportion recovered than had ever been the case in wars fought with the arms of old, using heavier bullets of larger diameter, flying with much less velocity. The effect of the present long, small diameter, pointed bullet, with a high velocity, in passing through a limb or the body, has been to drill, as it were, a clean hole through, without anything like such serious damage to the neighbouring parts, as with larger, slow-moving bullets*—just as one can make a clean hole through a glass window by firing a tallow candle with a high velocity out of a fowling-piece; while if the candle is fired with a certain lower velocity it will break the window-pane to fragments as it goes through. The matter was, however, quite different when soft-nosed, or "expanding," bullets were used (from erroneous notions concerning them, these bullets have constantly been styled, in the Press and elsewhere, "explosive" bullets). It has already been mentioned why it is necessary to encase the present long bullet in a thin cover of harder metal, which encases the point as well as the body. This covering effectually prevents the bullet breaking up or expanding on striking a soft body. It, however, the tip of the bullet is filed or scraped, so as to remove a part of the hard metal covering, and to expose the soft lead, the bullet will expand almost into a mushroom shape if it strike even flesh with a high velocity, and will probably cause a wound of a very serious nature.

The "Dum-Dum" bullet, invented and made in India, was of this nature, expanding on impact, as was also a particular pattern, the so-called "Mark IV," cartridge, for the Lee-Enfield rifle. The Peace Conference at the Hague condemned the employment of expanding bullets in war; but even previous to that date, in the Khartoum expedition of 1898, we would not employ the "Dum-Dum." All cartridges with such bullets have long been withdrawn from our reserves for active service; they will never be used by our soldiers in war; nor was a single expanding bullet fired by them in the campaign. Our commanders were, however, compelled time after time to protest against the use of such bullets by the Boers. Not that there was apparently any organised issue of them by the enemy's authorities to their burghers, but probably the latter at times scraped off the hard metal tip, and so, as before explained, made the bullet an expanding bullet; or ammunition formerly altered for purposes of wild game shooting may have been brought down to the front by individual burghers, or even obsolete cartridges employed. The use of such expanding bullets by the enemy was in any case quite local and exceptional (as proved by the very large proportion of our wounded who rapidly recovered), and had no practical effect of any consequence on the war.

MODERN-TYPE ARTILLERY.

The modern-type Artillery employed we may divide into three categories:—1. *Nondescript light pieces*, on wheeled carriages, as the Maxim, Colt and Vickers-Maxim, guns with arrangements for "automatic" fire, and using rifle ammunition or very small projectiles fired with great rapidity, there being no recoil of the piece when fired; 2. *Field guns* proper, on wheeled carriages, with means of draught sufficiently rapid to allow of

their keeping pace and manœuvring with mounted troops and infantry respectively; 3. *Guns of position*—light and heavy—for service in the field, but not expected necessarily to keep pace or to be able to manœuvre with infantry. Included in these at times are naval or fortress guns, not originally designed for the purpose, but used for special reasons as guns of position.

In Table II. are given data as to the more modern-type British Artillery, and in Table III. a list of some modern-type Boer guns; but, unfortunately, very few exact details to the latter are yet available.

The classification given above is only approximate, there is no hard-and-fast line separating one class from another; e.g., by increasing the "mobility" of a battery of guns of position it might be given the attributes which we require for field artillery.

Improvements in the power of guns, and in the varied material, ammunition, carriages, &c., used with them, have been as marked as in the case of the rifle, and, as regards the gun itself and its ammunition, they have been made on much the same line of advance—viz.: *Increase in range and striking energy*, and the obtaining of a *flatter (or lower) "trajectory"*—by using a larger charge or a more powerful explosive for it, and by decreasing the diameter of the projectile.

The projectiles ordinarily fired from Artillery in the field are not solid (like a rifle bullet), but are hollow "shells," the value of which greatly depends upon their interior capacity for the bullets and powder or higher explosive with which they are filled. Limits as to the decrease of diameter are therefore soon reached. *Increase in accuracy*—by the above means, by improvements in rifling and in sighting, and by employment of telescopic sights. *Increase in velocity of fire*—by improvements in breech mechanism, use of a metal cartridge case containing both the charge and means of firing it, or of "fixed" ammunition (in which projectile, gun charge, and the means of firing it were all in one piece)—by means of stopping or checking the recoil of the gun and carriage, when the piece was fired. The importance of this as affecting rapidity is self-evident. If a gun laid on a target, such as a body of men or an enemy's gun, did not move when fired it would still be "on" that target when reloaded, and no time would be wasted, as must be the case when it recoils, in relaying it upon the target after each round fired. *The use of a smothering explosive* for the charge of the gun, so that the position of the latter might be concealed from the enemy, instead of being exhibited to him as a target by the smoke of a discharge. The chance of the gun's range being obscured by smoke was also done away with. Then an improvement has been made, as to the ammunition of the heavier pieces, by charging the shells with a more powerful explosive than gunpowder, such as the "lyddite" employed in our own service; and other minor improvements principally bearing on the above which cannot be entered into here, though the important point of limit of *effective range*, in some cases depending on the length of fuse available, will be touched upon further.

Regarding the first class of Artillery in the table, the "automatic" guns, firing, like the Maxim, rifle ammunition, or like the 37 cent. Vickers-Maxim, small shells; though very useful weapons in their way, very mobile, requiring few men to man them, and throwing a stream of projectiles with very great rapidity to a range

* There are limits, however, to the truth of this statement—with a very great velocity even a small diameter bullet striking wet substance makes a large cavity; such cases were probably quite exceptional in this war.

TABLE II.
BRITISH (I. LIGHT PIECES AND FIELD ARTILLERY.
II. POSITION ARTILLERY.

NATURE OF GUN.	APPROXIMATE			Weight of Shrapnel Shell. lb.	COMMON SHELL.		CARTRIDGE.			Muzzle Velocity. f.s.	Sighted up to Range of yards.	Extreme Range for which fuzes were made.	
	Weight in cwt.	Calibre in ins.	Length in feet and inches.		Approximate Weight. lb.	Charge of Shell.	Weight of Bursting Charge.	Nature.	Explosive used.				Weight.
I.													
Maxim-Nordenfelt Automatic	3	3'03"	—	Nil.	—	Nil.	—	} Uses the same cartridge as the Service rifle }	2,000	2,500	Nil.		
*Colt Automatic ..	3	3'03"	3' 6"	Nil.	—	Nil.	—		2,000	?	Nil.		
**Vickers-Maxim, 12-pr. Automatic. . .	3½	2'5"	6' 2"	Nil.	1	Powder	270 grains		Fixed Cordite	1 oz. 90 grs.	1,800	3,000	Nil.
12-pr. B.L. Service gun for our Horse Artillery	6	3	5' 7"	12½	†	—	—	Silk	"	12½ oz.	1,553	4,000	3,700
15-pr. B.L. Service gun for our Field Artillery	7	3	7' 6"	14½	†	—	—	"	"	15½ "	1,574	5,100	4,100
† Vickers-Maxim 12½-pr. Q.F. Special	6	3	7' 4"	12½	12½	Powder	10 oz.	Metal	Ballistite.	15 "	1,575	5,000	5,000
5-in. B.L. Howitzer	9½	5	4' 1"	50	50	Lyddite	4 lb. 14 oz.	Silk	Cordite	§ 11½ oz.	782	§—	3,400
II.													
6-in. B.L. gun ..	104	6	10' 0"	100	100	Lyddite	13 lb. 12 oz.	Silk	Cordite	14 lb. 12 oz.	1,950	10,000	5,800
6-in. B.L. Howitzer	30	6	7' 10"	Nil.	122	"	18 " 14 "	"	"	12 " 12 "	777	—	4,000
5-in. B.L. gun ..	40	5	11' 6"	50	50	Powder	3 " 5 "	"	"	4 " 7½ "	1,750	8,700	5,400
5-in. B.L. Howitzer	9½	5	4' 1"	50	50	Lyddite	4 " 14 "	"	"	§ 11½ oz.	782	—	3,400
¶ Long 4.7-in. Q.F. Naval gun ..	53	4.7	16' 2"	45	46½	"	7 " 5 "	"	"	5 lb. 7 oz.	2,150	9,600	6,000
¶ 4.7-in. Q.F. gun ..	35	4.7	9' 8"	42	42	"	7 " 5 "	"	"	5 " 7 "	2,150	7,600	6,000
4-in. B.L. gun ..	25	4	16' 0"	25	25	Powder	3 " 3 "	"	"	3 " 1 "	1,900	7,600	4,000
Long 12-pr. Q.F. Naval gun ..	12	3	10' 3½"	12½	12½	"	1 " 3 "	Metal	"	1 " 15 "	2,210	10,000	6,000
9.6-in. B.L. Howitz.	42	9.6	9' 4"	—	280	"	" ?	?	?	?	984	—	9,000

* Many of these Colt guns on Dundonald galloping carriages, taken out by Yeomanry.

† The so-called "Pom-Pom."

‡ The Service equipment of these two natures of guns does not include common shell, so that none were sent out with them, nor with their Ammunition Columns, to begin with.

§ This gun formed the equipment of H.A.C. (Major McIllicking) which went out with the C.I.V. Such guns are not included in the Service equipment of our Field Artillery.

¶ The maximum charge only is shown for Howitzers; nor is any range given up to which they are sighted, for these pieces are usually laid on unseen objects, ordinary sights not being required.

¶ This was the Naval Q.F. gun, some of which were used at Ladysmith.

¶ Sent out late in campaign with R.G.A. The data regarding M.V., etc., as to this gun rather doubtful.

TABLE III.
BOER LIGHT PIECES, FIELD AND POSITION ARTILLERY.

NATURE OF GUN.	APPROXIMATE.				COMMON SHELL.		CARTRIDGE.			Muzzle Velocity.	Sighted up to Range of Yards.	Extreme Range for which fuzes were made.	
	Weight in cwt.	Calibre in ins.	Length in feet and inches.	Weight of Shrapnel Shell.	Approximate Weight.	Charge of Shell.	Nature.	Explosive used.	Weight of charge.				
Maxim-Nordenfelt Automatic ..	..	..	..	..	..	Same as British.	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Vickers-Maxim 0.37 cent. Automatic ..	..	..	..	..	..	Same as British.	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.5 cent. Krupp ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 cent. Creusot-Schneider Q.F. ..	6	3	6' 2"	14½	..	..	..	Fixed.	..	..	1850	8,700	5,000
Maxim-Nordenfelt 12 cent. Field Howitzer ..	..	3	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.5 cent. Creusot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.5 cent. Creusot ..	50	6.2	..	?	96	?	?	..	..	..	10,000	..	..

* Whether Vickers-Maxim or otherwise; so-called "Pom-Poms."

† So-called "Long Toms."

the same as the rifle, or a little beyond that, they hardly come under the head of Artillery proper, which should, with a much greater range than the Infantry rifle, be able to beat down Infantry fire from a distance without being exposed to its effects. The "Maxim" we have frequently employed before, and many Colt automatic guns were taken out by the Imperial Yeomanry, and have proved most useful. The Boers had a moderate number of Maxim guns, and we know that some time prior to the war they had at least 24 of the Vickers-Maxim 37 cent. They may have obtained others later on. But though these latter pieces—the so-called "Pom-Poms"—had been tried by our authorities at Shoeburyness some years previously, it was not thought advisable to adopt them as a service weapon until the effects obtained with them by the Boers—especially against our Field Artillery at short ranges, at Farquhar's Farm, Colenso, and other places, as well as against our Infantry—proved that they had their value in the field. Our Government then purchased a number (somewhat late in the day), and sent them out hastily, with officers and men taken from the Garrison Artillery and otherwise. They were principally attached, by sections of four guns, to the Mounted Infantry division formed by Lord Roberts, and have been found very useful; but some time must elapse before it will be possible to judge their exact value.

We had also some Mountain Artillery—not entered in the tables—but the guns were of comparatively old type and not up to date. We require an improvement in the armament for mountain work, looking to the great improvement in rifle fire.

Before remarking further upon the other classes of Artillery, it may be well to describe some points as to the ammunition, etc., employed with them.

A piece of Artillery is loaded with a "charge" of powder or other explosive and a "projectile." The charge after ignition produces an expansive gas, which propels the projectile from the muzzle of the piece with a certain velocity—termed, technically, the "muzzle velocity" (m.v.). The velocity of the projectile at any point of its flight is measured by the number of feet per second it is then travelling—technically "feet seconds" (f.s.). The charge is contained in a bag or case, and the whole called the "cartridge." There are also some means (an explosive cap or tube, and often a "primer" or detonator) for igniting the charge after it is loaded into the gun, and the breech of the latter securely closed.

If the charge is in a bag, as with our field guns, the means of ignition are quite separate from it. If it is in a metal cartridge case, however the igniting cap is usually in the base of the case itself, and is a part of the cartridge. If the metal cartridge case is further secured to the projectile (as with the bullet in a rifle cartridge) the ammunition is termed "fixed" ammunition. It is evident that—other things being equal—the loading of a gun with fixed ammunition, if not too heavy for one man, will be more rapid than with the other descriptions. It has not, however, been as yet adopted for our service field guns.

Case shot, for use at very close quarters, are usually supplied in small proportions to guns. They consist of bullets, in a tin casing or otherwise, which are released by the breaking up of the case as it leaves the muzzle. But the ordinary artillery projectiles are hollow shell, termed respectively "shrapnel" and "common."

A Shrapnel Shell is meant solely as a man-killing projectile. It contains a number of bullets and (in a separate part) a small charge of powder—termed the "bursting charge"—just sufficient to open the shell out and so release the bullets, which fly forward (to commence with) with the velocity of the shell at the moment of their release. The bullets spread out as they go forward so as to form a sort of cone, the original apex of which was the point of their release.

The bursting charge is ignited at any required point in the trajectory of the shell (i.e. in its path of flight through the air) by means of a "time" fuse, secured in the shell and "set," before the latter is loaded into the gun, for that required point or "range". To act with effect, as a man killing projectile, a shrapnel shell must be burst at a certain distance in front of the target, and at a proportional height above the ground, to allow of due dispersion of the bullets.

The maximum "effective" range of a gun firing shrapnel is the range at which the bullets have still sufficient velocity and "energy" to kill or disable a man, say 5,100 yds. If, however, the "time fuses" supplied for the shrapnel cannot be "set" to that maximum range, but only to some shorter range, say 4,100 yds., it is evident that the real "effective" range is by so much reduced. The figures given apply to our Service 15-pr. field gun (see Table II.), in which the "time fuse" only answers up to 4,100 yds., so that the real longest "effective" range of the gun with shrapnel is only 4,100 yds., though with common shell it would be 5,100 yds. It will be seen that this is a very important point to note.

A "Common" Shell is entirely filled with some form of explosive, and should, on striking its target, or immediately after doing so, burst into fragments or "splinters." It may act as a man-killing projectile by means of these splinters, which are hurled with great force in every direction on the shell exploding, or, when a high explosive such as "lyddite" is employed, by means of the severity of the explosion itself. A common shell is also meant to destroy or damage the enemy's guns or material, for breaking down shelter or cover, such as field works, entrenchments, houses, walls, woods, etc., against which shrapnel, from its small bursting charge, is comparatively powerless. The charge of the common shell is ignited by a fuse (usually some form of the so-called "percussion" fuse) ensuring the bursting of the shell when it strikes, but with very high explosives the shock of impact is often sufficient in itself to explode the charge. The maximum "effective" range of common shell is that at which the shell still retains sufficient velocity or "energy" to ensure the necessary penetration or damage to men and material when it strikes and explodes (e.g., with our 15-pr. field guns, if common shell were used they would be quite effective at 5,100 yds.).

When a gun is fired the shock forces it backwards, as well as the carriage from which it is fired. This runback or "recoil" makes it necessary, after each round, to run the gun up again into its former position, and to re-lay it upon the target, much time and labour being thus thrown away. If we can check this recoil so that the gun remains laid on the target as before, after each round, being returned automatically to its position after recoil, as in the so-called "automatic" guns, the waste of time and labour mentioned will not be necessary, and it is evident that possible rapidity of fire will become the

greater, as we are more nearly approximate to such conditions.

A *quick-firing* (q.f.) gun of the most perfect description will, in fact, be a gun with breech mechanism workable with rapidity, firing "fixed" ammunition, and which, after each round fired, returns automatically to the exact position it was in before.

With our service field guns (15-pr. and 12-pr.) a hinged spade attached to the tail of the gun-carriage partially checks the recoil. The French are supposed, with their new-type field gun, to have in addition to this a much more perfect means, in the shape of a hydro-pneumatic buffer. It was the secret of this buffer (still religiously kept) which played so important a part in the celebrated "Dreyfus" case. Until we employ some analogous means we shall still be at a serious disadvantage as to speed of fire. Some, at least, of the Boer field guns—see below as to the "Creusot"—were furnished with some such means.

Artillery fire is termed "*direct*" when the target is visible when looking along the gun-sights, and the gun can so be laid directly upon it. This is the normal nature of fire required from field guns, and was that for which our own and those of the Boers were intended, and for which they were employed.

When the target cannot be seen along the gun-sights, and the latter cannot therefore be used for giving the direction, other means have to be adopted for that purpose, and the fire is termed "*indirect*." Such a target, e.g. would be: troops in a valley hidden from the guns by the intervening rise or hill, infantry hidden in deep entrenchments, etc.—for indirect fire it is difficult to use shrapnel effectively, so common shell is usually employed, and the larger such a shell the more effective it should be. The best description of gun for indirect fire is a comparatively short piece of large calibre, throwing (with a small charge) big shells at high angles of elevation, so as to drop them over the intervening cover. Such a gun is technically termed a *howitzer*. Until the introduction of rifled guns a certain proportion of howitzers always formed part of our Field Artillery, and the advisability of having rifled field howitzers has been recently recognised. Within the last few years we have introduced into our service as a field artillery weapon a 5-in. rifled howitzer, throwing a 50-lb. shell charged with "lyddite," but although a few batteries had been equipped with this howitzer, and we had employed a battery in 1893 at Omdurman, it was still regarded as more or less an experiment.

In determining the basis upon which a piece of artillery of improved type, for any purpose, is to be built, we have a very complicated problem, much more so than in the case of a rifle. While trying, in the construction of the gun itself, to take advantage of all improvements—in material, in mechanism, etc.—we have to consider improvements in explosives, fuses, and ammunition generally, and also those in the carriages or mountings, from which the gun is to be fired, the means of checking recoil, and of transporting the gun, carriage, etc., and its ammunition, when on service, and so on; many desirable improvements necessitate complications and possible sources of weakening, and it has to be considered how far these are allowable for rough work on service. For instance, as regards a field artillery piece (gun or howitzer), it should be as powerful

as we can make it as to range and shell, but the whole—gun, carriage, limber, and ammunition—must be sufficiently mobile for the rapidity of movement which may be required of it in the field. The gun-carriage must be strong enough to stand the rough work of such movement in the worst country, and also the shock to it when the gun is fired, and yet be as light as possible. Then the shock of discharge depends upon the weight of the gun, the amount and nature of the charge, the weight of the shell, etc., and on the limit we set (and the means of doing so), to the recoil of the gun and carriage on firing, and so on. Many of the conditions we may wish to improve are, as it were, contradictory to one another, and continual compromises must be made.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

When war broke out, our Field Artillery—including under that head the Horse Artillery meant to move with Cavalry—were armed with the so-called 15-pr. and 12-pr. guns respectively, and there existed a few batteries of the new-type 5-in. rifled howitzer.

The guns (intended for direct fire) were equipped with Shrapnel shell only, it having been decided, years before, that, under most circumstances, it was the best projectile against Infantry, and that even the enemy's Artillery would more probably be silenced by killing off the gunners and horses than by damaging the material. Our Field Artillery, on the whole, was of very good quality, admirably organised, splendidly disciplined and trained and very mobile, but quite insufficient in numbers. The guns and their ammunition were excellent in their way, but in many points not up to modern mark, as will have already been noted. Our Field Artillery material was, in fact (the 5-in. howitzers excepted), somewhat *passé*, having been adopted many years before. Since that date the other great Powers—mostly within the last two or three years—have provided themselves with a new and improved field armament. We had lagged behind—perhaps wisely so if we could have ensured a general peace for years to come—for to provide a new, improved Field Artillery is a very big business, involving immense expenditure—in our case heavier, perhaps, than with other Powers, for our material must endure, without damage, the great heat and cold normal in one portion or another of our world-wide Empire. Great Britain has always dallied long ere taking such a plunge, fearing especially lest, just after it had been made, some new invention or improvement might cause our brand new armament to be itself behind the times. Improvements are for ever going on, and the right moment for establishing a new armament and discarding the old one is merely a matter of limit, looking also to the expense and to the probable immediate necessity or otherwise. Our system of Government always renders the Party in power for the time extremely unwilling to go to such a capital expenditure unless absolutely forced to do so.

With the Boer Republics the case was quite different: their Governments were practically irresponsible, especially that of the Transvaal, and in the latter Republic sudden access of wealth (due to the "Uitlanders") had given ready means of purchase. They had not to replace a great existing field armament, but to supply themselves practically *ab initio*; and naturally they did so by buying guns of the newest types as far as possible.

As to their field guns, we have, as yet, few exact data, and have principally to judge of their value by their actual effects against our Infantry and Artillery as reported by Press correspondents and otherwise. Prior to the war it was known officially by us that—besides the Maxim and "Pom-Pom" automatic pieces—the Boers had, amongst others, the following new-type field guns—viz., 75 cent. Krupp, 75 cent. Nordenfeli, and 75 cent. Schneider (or Creusot-Schneider), all of about 3 inches calibre, and throwing, it is believed, both common and Shrapnel shell of about 14 lb.; they also had a field howitzer, described further on.

The enemy had six "Schneider" field guns before the war, and it is supposed that they obtained more from France during its progress. The following data were given in the Press as to two of these captured late in the war—viz., weight of gun, 6 cwt.; of carriage, 14½ cwt.; shell, 14 lb.; muzzle velocity, 1850 f.s. Though this gun is lighter than our 15-pr., it has a much higher velocity and much longer range. It is a quick-firer, with hydro-pneumatic brake action, having a very rapid rate of fire—up to a maximum, it is said, of 20 rounds per minute. It is not likely that the maximum rate of firing Shrapnel from our Service 15-pr. exceeded about 1½ rounds per minute. It has been stated by Press correspondents that the Boers rarely used these Schneider field guns in groups, but by single guns posted in different positions, a single gun being difficult to locate, while it could deliver a fire more rapid than the six guns of a British battery altogether.

The remainder of the enemy's field guns were probably not of so perfect a type, but they all apparently had "fixed" ammunition, a higher muzzle velocity, and Shrapnel fuses which could be "set" for the maximum effective range of the gun; their effective ranges with Shrapnel were consequently much greater than our own, and their fire more rapid. They also were furnished—in some cases, at least—with a certain number of common shell.

It may be mentioned here that the battery 4 guns of Vickers-Maxim 12½-pr., taken out by the C.I.V., were furnished with some common shell, and had fuzes for their Shrapnel which could be set to 5,000 yards; they also had "fixed" ammunition, so that both in rapidity of fire and in effective Shrapnel range they were much more on a par with the Boer Field Artillery. It is understood that the Canadian Field Batteries had the same weapon.

So far as can be judged, the ammunition of the Boer field guns was in many cases defective—fortunately for us—and their shooting was often inferior to ours as to finding and keeping the proper ranges; but on the whole they frequently had the best of our field guns until the latter were so much increased—largely to overpower them in numbers.

HOWITZERS AND GUNS OF POSITION.

It was known that the enemy had, prior to the war, besides the field guns mentioned, a certain number of 12 cent. (about 4.7 inch) field howitzers, Krupp and Creusot, with a high velocity, up to a range of at least 6,000 yards. In the very earliest phases of the campaign they brought these pieces into the field with great effect, and until our 5-in. field howitzers arrived we had, until the Navy stepped in, no pieces in the field which could in any way cope with them, though even

then they had probably a greater effective range than our howitzers. We had a few batteries of these latter howitzers organised and equipped, three of which were told off to the Army Corps originally sent out; but unfortunately, as they were technically "Corps Artillery," they were sent out after the remainder of the Field Artillery. Their value seems still to have been doubtful in the eyes of our authorities, and they arrived late in the first phase of the war. As soon, however, as they got to the front their great value was recognised, and further howitzer field batteries were rapidly organised and sent into the field. Their services proved of the greatest importance in the later portions of the campaign. These new-type pieces were equipped with Shrapnel and common shell (charged with lyddite); the latter, however, was the projectile they were intended mainly to employ. The Boer howitzers were not supplied with lyddite shell.

On the part of critics, both in the field and at home, there has been some confusion as to the outranging of our field guns by the enemy's artillery, particularly at the commencement of the campaign. No doubt the Boer field guns proper had the best of our own, at times, for the reasons already given; but what we suffered from especially was the fact of the enemy having the heavy 40-pr. field howitzers (mentioned) available at once, before the arrival of our 5-ins., and also of their having still heavier pieces in the field early in the war with none of which our field guns could for a moment be expected to cope, and which put our field artillery to such serious disadvantage until we, too, brought guns of position to the front. The term "position" artillery (or "guns of position") is rather vague, but it implies generally that the pieces so designated are heavier and more powerful than ordinary field guns, that although they are equipped with wheeled transport the latter is not capable of sufficiently rapid movement for the guns to manoeuvre with infantry, but that it allows of their being moved, in the rear of the troops, to positions from which, at long range, they can exercise, by the power of their fire, considerable tactical effect in battle. The term is a comparative term only, though sufficiently well understood. *Siege train pieces* are of much the same description and often identical with position guns, so far as the lighter natures are concerned, but as they are intended for siege work, when they would be comparatively stationary for a time, they usually have an equipment which renders them less mobile even than guns of position.

We had in England and elsewhere, when the war began, an ample supply of good guns of the above descriptions—some of them of really modern type—more than capable of coping with the Boer 40-pr. howitzers as to range and everything else, and firing lyddite shell; but strange to say none were available in South Africa, nor were any sent out until months afterwards. Had such guns been on the spot at once available for the field for the defence of Ladysmith and other strategic points it was expected we should hold in case of war, matters might have been very different. There were certainly two old-type muzzle-loading howitzers, at least (perhaps more), in South Africa, but they were not the weapons we ought to have had.

A *Siege Train*—embracing new-type 6-inch and 5-inch howitzers and 4.7-inch Q.F. guns—was indeed sent out in December, 1899, arriving at

Capetown about the end of the month; and later on a number of 5-inch B.L. and 4.7-inch Q.F. guns were sent, equipped as *guns of position* and manned by R.G. Artillerymen. A few of these arrived in time to take part in Buller's final advance and relief of Ladysmith on the 28th February, 1900. Both there and elsewhere they have proved invaluable, and have in all cases, when available, speedily silenced all the Boer long-range fire, excepting that of the "Long Toms," and even those guns they have kept at a respectful distance. It is very unfortunate for the well-trained Garrison Artillery who man them that the Press has usually confused them with the Naval Brigade.

But they were not available at the commencement of the war, when they might have warded off many catastrophes. Had it not been, indeed, for the ingenuity of the accomplished Naval Artillerist, Captain Percy Scott, C.B., who improvised (and made in a few days) mountings which allowed of 4.7-inch Naval guns and long Naval 12-pr. Q.F. (see Table II.) being used as guns of position, and for the zeal and energy of our Naval officers and men, the case of Sir G. White and our Field Army in Natal when shut up in Ladysmith would have been twenty times worse than it was.

These gallant fellows filled, partially at least, the painful void, on our part, in the way of position guns, and, by the greatest exertions, managed to get into Ladysmith on the 24th October (less than three weeks after war was declared), two 4.7-inch and four 12-pr. Q.F. guns (see Table II.) with a certain proportion of ammunition. They came into action the same afternoon, silenced the Boer 40-pr. howitzers, which were firing at a range of 6,000 yds., and aided the retirement of our troops at the battle of Faquahar's Farm.

As Ladysmith became completely isolated on the 2nd November, these guns, and the gallant Naval Brigade which manned them, arrived just in the nick of time to do magnificent work, and by the power of their long-range fire with lyddite shell, to prevent the Boer guns of position being advanced to closer ranges, where their fire would have been so much more deadly. There certainly were two old-type muzzle-loading 6.3-inch howitzers of the Land Service at Ladysmith (where or whence arrived from not known by us), which did very good work with their 119 lb. shell charged with gunpowder, but it undoubtedly was the naval guns which largely saved the situation here by the moral and material effect of their fire. Further Naval Brigades, with similar Naval guns, accompanied Buller's relieving army, that of Methuen advancing on Kimberley, and subsequently that of Lord Roberts in his advance upon and capture of Pretoria. In every case their services were of the highest importance, and in the earlier phases their guns supplied the astonishing want of new-type guns of position, manned by the Royal Garrison Artillery, which should have been with our Army in the Field.

The Boers had, in the armament of their Forts at Pretoria, etc., a certain number of modern-type 15.5-cent. (about 6-inch calibre) guns, weighing some tons, with a high muzzle velocity, throwing a shell of about 96 lb. to a range of over 10,000 yds. This fact we were well aware of. But, although pieces of that weight were recognised as applicable for siege work, we certainly were not prepared for the Boers taking them out of their Forts into the field and using

them there so successfully — they did as heavy guns of position.

The ease and comparative rapidity with which they brought them up, moved them in the field, and subsequently withdrew them — they retired, was — revelation to us. The reputation which these so-called "Long Toms" achieved showed of what service they were to the enemy.

It is understood that we eventually followed their example and sent up somewhat similar guns to the front, but this was late in the war. Four powerful 9.6-inch howitzers, throwing 283 lb. shell to a range of 9,000 yds., were also bought by our Authorities abroad, taken to Pretoria, and mounted in the Forts there. The Boers, on the other hand, brought these heavy pieces to the front at the very beginning of the war, and employed them with vigour in the field up to the very last. They had, of course, immense advantages, working — they did near their base on interior lines in a friendly country, while our guns of position had to be conveyed 6,000 miles by water and then, in the western war sphere, over 1,000 miles by land, along single lines of rail, through a hostile land. In Natal the land transport necessary was much less, and it was there that our actual deficiency, to begin with, in howitzers and position guns told so heavily against us till the Royal Navy partially made up, as described, the serious gap in our land equipment.

LESSONS TAUGHT.

Very serious are the lessons taught by the Campaign as to Artillery.

It has been shown that we cannot, with impunity, neglect light automatic guns, which have a definite place and value of their own in the field. It has shown that our conservatism, as to Artillery material, has always been too great, and our adoption of improvements too tardy. All this must be changed: our material must be kept abreast of the times, and we must always be prepared to alter at once, if necessary, our old ideas and training to meet new conditions as they arise. The value of field howitzers has been very distinctly proved; but, in the light of our experience, their efficiency will have to be further increased in many details. The vital necessity of having long range new-type guns of position organised in definite units manned by trained officers and men of the Royal Garrison Artillery, and ready at a moment's notice to be put into the field, has been painfully enforced. It has been seen how great are the advantages gained by that side which can earliest bring into the field pieces of that nature as powerful as possible. We must never again be in the fix of having to drain our ships of men and guns which, in a future war, it might be most perilous, if not impossible, to rob them of, and so to lessen the effectiveness of even a single ship of war for its fighting work at sea.

The British Artillery, of every branch, nobly sustained in South Africa its splendid reputation of old. It is for the Nation to see that this magnificent Arm shall not be put to serious disadvantage in the future by being supplied with guns, ammunition and material in any way inferior to those of a possible enemy, and that its numbers shall be equal to all emergencies. And our Artillery armaments for the field must be — formidable in shell power, in really effective range, in accuracy and rapidity of fire, as any with which we may have to contend.

On 21st Oct., 1900, there were 3 Colonels, 1 Lt.-Col., 25 Majors, 109 Captains, and 106 Subalterns, who had risen from the ranks. In addition there were (A) 67 District Officers R.A., (B) 14 Officers of the Coast Battalion R.E., (C) 64 Riding Masters, (D) 597 Quartermasters, (E) 25 Inspectors of Army Schools, (F) 84 Commissioners of Ordnance, whose names are not included, as such officers are always appointed from the ranks. Four Bandmasters are also and Lieutenants in the Army. Commissions in the Army have also been given during the present Campaign in South Africa to 85 of the rank and file of the various Colonial Forces, 23 of the Imperial Yeomanry, 9 of the City of London Imperial Volunteers, and 1 of a Volunteer Company at the front. There are also many distinguished officers on the retired list (e.g., Major-General Luke O'Connor, VC, late Royal Welch Fusiliers, and Col. E. B. McInnis, C.M.G., late 9th Lancers), who began their military careers in the ranks.

- Annesley, Capt. J. H. A. 3rd D. G. Appleyard, 2nd Lt. W. Worc. Regt. Armstrong, Capt. W. H. E. Yorks R. Arnold, Lt.-Col. A. J., d.s.o. late 3rd D. G., serving in Mozambique.
- Atkins, Capt. W. Wilts Regt. Bailey, Capt. W. A. i.s.c. Bailey, Capt. W. E. E. Yorks Regt. Barbour, Lt. J. Scott. Highland L.I. Barnes, 2nd Lt. E. C. Bedford Regt. Barnes, Capt. P. G. Middlesex Regt. Barry, Capt. J. F. i.s.c.
- Bethune, Capt. H. A. Gordon Hdsrs. Birch, Lt. C. E. R. Berks Regt. Birch, Lt. R. L. P. Norfolk Regt. Birch, Capt. S. C. Northum. Fus. Bon 1, 2nd Lt. G. W. R. Warwick Regt. Bowly, Lt. R. R. N. Lanc. Regt. Boyd, 2nd Lt. G. E. Yorks Regt. Bramly, Capt. A. Jennings. 19th Hrs. Brett, 2nd Lt. W. G. A. W. Riding Regt. Brinkley, Capt. R. H. L. K. R. Warw. R. Brown, Maj. (temp.) G. J. D. Leins. Regt. Bruce, and Lt. A. G. R. Scots Fus. Brush, Capt. G. H. Lpool Regt. Bryan, Capt. H. Manchester Regt. Burdon, Major J. A. Cameron Highrs. Burch, Capt. W. E. S. E. Irish Regt. Burnett, Major J. J. A.P.D. Byrne, Lt. J. P. Worcester Regt. Canning, Capt. A. Leinster Regt. Canrau, Capt. H. T. D. Cornwall L.I. Carden, Lt. J. R. i.s.c. Carr, Capt. C. E. Yorks L.I. Carter, Lt.-Col. C. H. P. C.M.G. R. Scots. Carter, Major G. 1st Life Guards. Carter, Capt. J. T. A.P.D. Carwright Lt. A. L. Durham L.I. Casswell, Capt. F. Derby Regt. Caulfield, Major A. M., d.s.o. 6th Der. A. Champion, Capt. A. D. 2nd Lancers. Chavner, Lt. R. Welsh Regt. Cluett-rback, and Lt. H. A. Yorks L.I. Cockburn, Maj. W. A. C. D. G. Codrington, Capt. H. de B. i.s.c. Codrington, Capt. H. S. Dorset Regt. Codrington, Capt. H. W. i.s.c. Codrington, Capt. R. P. J. Dorset R. Colley, 2nd Lt. A. W. N. Lanc. Regt. Coquihou, 2nd Lt. F. Leicester Regt. Comyn, 2nd Lt. D. C. E. ff. R. Highrs. Cox, Capt. C. E. Leicester Regt. Crazer, and Lt. W. S. Yorks Regt. Crocker, Capt. B. E. R. Irish Fus. Crocker, Capt. G. D. R. Munster Fus. Cunliffe, Capt. F. H. G. R. Innis Fus. Cunningham, Capt. P. H. i.s.c. Danucey, Maj. T. H. E. 6th Dragoons. Day, Capt. A. G. F. Dorset Regt. Day, Lt. F. I. S. Wales Borderers Delacombe, Capt. A. R. Warwick R. Denison, 2nd Lt. O. M. Leinster Regt. Des Vœux, Capt. H. i.s.c. Dick, Capt. C. R. Irish Fus. Dill, Capt. R. Yorks L.I. Diver, Capt. T. R. Warwick Regt. Dowd, Lt. H. W. M. N. Staffs. R. Dugan, 2nd Lt. W. J. Lincoln Regt. Dugmore, Capt. (local) W. F. B. R. D.S.O. N. Staffs. Regt. Dunlop, and Lt. F. P. Worcester R. Eastwood, Lt. R. J. i.s.c. Eccles, Capt. C. J. 16th Lancers Egerton, Lt.-Col. R. West India Regt. Egeze, 2nd Lt. P. E. L. R. Berks Regt. Engelbrecht, Capt. F. J. E. Kent R. Ennis, Capt. A. B. Hants Regt. Evans, Capt. G. W. D'A. Bedford R. Every, Lt. O. W. India Regt. Farmer, Lt. I. L. R. Irish Regt. Pawkes, Capt. E. D. Essex Regt. Fellowes, 2nd Lt. N. B. W. India R. Finn, Col. (local) H. late 21st Lancers, com. Forces in Queensland. Fisher, Lt. C. S. D. Midd'x Regt. Flanagan, Capt. R. N. A. R. Irish R. Fletcher, Lt. H. W. E. Lanc. Regt. Flint, Major J. K. K. D. G. Eliot, Capt. S. K. R. Fus. Fraser, Capt. W. S. i.s.c. Garwood, Lt. J. W. R. Scots Gaunt, Capt. C. R. 4th D. G. Glover, Capt. R. F. B. S. Staffs. Regt. Graham, Lt. G. H. I. Devon Regt. Green, Capt. T. H. M. Derby Regt. Grove, and Lt. T. T. R. E. Gunn, Capt. G. R. Scots Hall, Lt. K. F. W. Suffolk Regt. Hallows, Lt. J. H. i.s.c. Hamber, Capt. I. C. B. E. Lanc. Regt. Hamilton, Lt.-Col. G. H. C. 14th Hrs. Hardy, Capt. H. R. R. W. Surrey R. Harington, Lt.-Col. (temp.) J. L. (Abyssinia) i.s.c. Harrison, and Lt. C. H. W. India R. Hassall, Lt. Owen Cheshire Regt. Hawkins, Capt. G. A. i.s.c. Hay, Lt. C. G. Dorset Regt. Healey, Capt. T. H. Cameron Highrs. Hicks, Lt. J. C. Dorset Regt. Howe, Capt. J. H. Shrops. L. I. Hill, Lt. D. J. J. N. Staffs. Regt. Hilton, 2nd Lt. G. D. of Cornwall L.I. Hoggan, Lt. G. P. W. esh Regt. Hold, Lt. W. E. C. Bedford Regt. Hoyle, Lt. W. J. S. S. Lanc. Regt. Huddleston, and Lt. H. J. Dorset R. Hudson, 2nd Lt. E. S. Lanc. Regt. Hunter, Lt. W. Y. Lpool Regt. Irwin, and Lt. C. Suffolk Regt. Jackson, Col. J. H. A.P.D. Jardine, and Lt. C. H. R. Munster P. Jeffreys, Lt. R. G. B. R. Dublin Fus. Johnson, Capt. L. W. R. Warwick R. Johnson, 2nd Lt. W. F. Lanc. Fus. Joiner, and Lt. A. G. Northampt. R. Joiner, Lt. W. H. R. Irish Regt. Jones, Capt. (local) A. M. W. I. R. Kennedy, Capt. R. G. Lanc. Fus. King, Major C. W. A.S.C. Kinsman, Capt. H. J. R. Dublin Fus. Knox, Lt.-Col. E. C. 18th Hrs. Laughlin, Capt. C. E. H. Leinster R. Law, and Lt. A. D. Gloucester Regt. Layton, Capt. E. S. Staffs. Regt. Leader, Capt. W. F. E. R. Warwick Regt. Leatham, and Lt. C. M. E. Yorks Regt. Leet, Lt. H. M. K. O. Scots. Lords. Leslie, Capt. C. S. D. i.s.c. Lewis, Capt. C. H. i.s.c. Lewis, Lt. F. Leicester Regt. Lindop, Major A. H. A.P.D. Lund, Capt. E. T. 9th Lancers. Lyons, Lt. J. J. R. Sussex Regt. McBarret, Capt. A. E. i.s.c. McCiellan, and Lt. F. E. Somerset L.I. McClellan, Capt. H. T. 4th D. G. McCutchan, and Lt. P. A. Wilts. Regt. Macdonald, Col. (Major-Gen. S. Afr.) H. A. C.B., d.s.o. Mackay, Lt. J. D. R. Dublin Fus. McKey, Lt. C. Midd'x Regt. Mackinnon, 2nd Lt. W. St. C. H. N. Staffs. Regt. McLeod, and Lt. D. G. Cameron Highrs. McLeod, 2nd Lt. G. C. S. Lanc. Fus. McRae, Lt. A. H. L. Shrops. L.I. McWiney, Capt. W. D. 7th D. G. Mahony, and Lt. F. H. Cheshire R. Manley, Capt. H. T. Lanc. Fus. Marley, Capt. W. P. West India R. Marritt, Lt. G. B. R. Warwick R. Martin, Capt. H. M. Somerset L.I. Masterson, Capt. J. E. I. Devon R. Mathew, Lt. T. i.s.c. Maxwell, Lt. A. G. i.s.c. Maxwell, Capt. H. G. i.s.c. Mayow, Capt. C. E. Wynell. Border R. Meredith, 2nd Lt. A. L. E. R. Lanc. R. Miller, 2nd Lt. W. S. Staffs. Regt. Minogue, Capt. J. O'B. W. York. R. Moffatt, Lt. J. R. Leinster Regt. Milesworth, Capt. (temp.) J. A. B. W. I. R. Monro, Capt. R. P. H. Worcester R. Moore, Capt. H. G. A. R. Warwick R. Moss, Capt. C. Gloucester Regt. Murray, Lt. L. E. Surrey Regt. Neilson, 2nd Lt. J. O. R. Sussex Regt. Nicklin, and Lt. A. Oxford L.I. Noble, Capt. C. J. H. H. Monch. Regt. Norton, Lt. C. B. D. Cornwall L.I. O'Brien, Capt. T. H. N. Lanc. Regt. Owens, Capt. R. L. R. Irish Regt. Palk, Lt. the Hon. L. C. W. Hants R. Palms, Capt. G. L. R. Lancaster R. Parker, 2nd Lt. H. C. T. 2nd Dragns. Peel, 2nd Lt. A. H. W. India Regt. Peyton, Major W. E. H., d.s.o. 15th Hrs. Playfair, Capt. F. H. G. Hants R. Powell, Capt. N. J. H. i.s.c. Purchas, Capt. E. C. S. Wales Bords. Roberts, Lt. L. S. A.S.C. Robertson, Lt. J. C. W. India Regt. Robertson, Maj. W. R., d.s.o. 3rd D. G. Robinson, Lt. H. P. W. W. India Regt. Robinson, 2nd Lt. J. R. Leicester R. Robison, Lt. H. W. S. Manchr. Regt. Roche, Capt. J. S. 3rd Hussars. Routh, Lt. G. S. F. i.s.c. Sandes, Major C. A.P.D. Seton, Capt. C. H. Worcester Regt. Shakespear, Capt. F. i.s.c. Short, Capt. F. de S. R. Scots Fus. Skinner, Capt. A. D. R. Fus. Smerdon, Capt. F. G. B. A.P.D. Smith, Capt. F. B.A.M.C. Smitheth, Capt. A. C. H. i.s.c. Smitheth, Capt. H. C. E. Y. & L. Regt. Somervell, Capt. W. Northum. Fus. Souter, Major T. Cameron Highrs. Spurrell, Major R. J. 5th Lancers. Stapole, Capt. H. D. A.P.D. Stapole, Col. J. late a.s.c., commg. Convalescent Depot, Southampton. Stevens, Capt. (local) G. A. R. Fus. Stewart, Capt. A. F. Manchester Regt. Stirke, 2nd Lt. J. F. W. India Regt. Stoddart, and Lt. N. V. Lpool Regt. Stuart, Lt. H. S. D. Northampton Regt. Sweetzer, 2nd Lt. D. J. Northum. Fus. Taylor, Capt. A. W. N. i.s.c. Thompson, Capt. H. A. Con. Rangers. Tighe, Capt. V. J. D.S.O. Manchr. R. Townsend, Lt. E. N. W. Riding Regt. Turner, Capt. M. N. D. of Corn. L.I. Wallis, Capt. H. R. i.s.c. Ward, Capt. G. A. i.s.c. Ward, Capt. T. 2nd D. G. Warwick, Capt. C. S. Devon Regt. Watney, and Lt. C. W. Midd'x Regt. Webb, 2nd Lt. R. E. York & Lanc. R. Webb, Capt. T. M. N. Staffs. Regt. Willcock, Capt. S. Gloucester Regt. Wilcox, Lt. W. T. 5th Lancers. Williams, Capt. H. B. O. 3rd D. G. Willington, Capt. J. A. West India R. Wintle, Lt. C. E. H. Suffolk Regt. Witham, Major E. 20th Hussars. Woleley, Capt. J. F. K. Fus. Woodall, Capt. F. A.P.D. Worley, Lt. C. F. M. i.s.c. Wright, Lt. H. S. i.s.c. Wymer, and Lt. G. P. Manchr. Regt. Yeldham, Lt. E. Connaught Regt. Young, Capt. (temp.) F. B., Ches. Regt. Youngusband, 2nd Lt. H. Bedford R.

RECENT events in South Africa having drawn considerable attention to the Dutch Colonial Empire, we propose in this article to offer a brief account of its rise and development and of its past relations with Great Britain. These relations have been neither few nor unimportant. The rise of the Empire owes not a little to the strong, anti-Spanish feeling of the English people and the general trend of Elizabethan policy; its establishment in the Far Eastern seas is associated with one of the most characteristic instances of Dutch cruelty and Stuart incompetence—the massacre of Amboyna; its present existence is due to the generosity of Great Britain, for twice over British arms have occupied the whole of the Dutch colonies, and twice again we have restored them.

Spanish oppression, English sympathy, Portuguese misfortune—these were the forces which created the situation from which the Dutch empire was evolved. Spanish tyranny welded the loosely-knit republics of the Low Countries into a distinct national whole, and turned the stubborn loyalty of the Dutchman into an equally stubborn rebellion. English sympathy, sometimes tacit, more often active, guaranteed the success of the new national movement, while the absorption of the Portuguese dominions by Spain in 1580 offered the necessary field for Dutch enterprise and expansion. The scope of Portuguese colonial enterprise had been defined by Bulls of Pope Alexander VI. (1494 and 1502), and of Leo X. (1514), as well as by the Treaty of Tordesillas (1514). These proceedings exhibit the normal course of international law and diplomacy as then practised in Europe, and were not seriously disputed by any power. Under the terms of this settlement all non-Christian countries to the west of an imaginary line drawn 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands might be occupied by Spain, those to the east by Portugal, while to Portugal fell also the exclusive right of discovery throughout the rest of the globe. History records few achievements of the same brilliance as the consequent Portuguese conquest of the east. Five years (1500 to 1505) made them dominant among the armed merchants of the Malabar coast. The following four years, under Almeida, gave them control of the ocean from the Zanzibar to the shores of India; while the years 1509-1515, under the great but ill-appreciated Alfonso de Albuquerque, established their power in India itself. Thus the single reign of Emanuel the Fortunate saw the Indian Ocean turned into a Portuguese lake, Portuguese fortresses dominating the trade routes from the gates of the Red Sea to the farthest Spice Islands, and Portugal the chief Power in India and the Malay Peninsula alike. "The name of Albuquerque," says Machado, "inscribed upon the stones of the fortresses of Malacca, Ormuz, Calicut, Cochin, and Cannanore is handed down to posterity under the glorious title of Founder of the Portuguese Empire in the East." It would be almost equally true to describe him as the founder of the British India of to day.

This was the inheritance upon which Holland, in large measure, entered. Portugal had been dragged by Spain into her quarrel with the Protestant sea powers, and now became their prey. Between 1595 and 1601 no fewer than fifteen Dutch expeditions sailed for India. England was hardly less active, but, on the whole, it may be said that the more speculative enterprises

directed by the Spanish dominions proper generally fell to England, while the more business-like Dutch attacked the former possessions of Portugal. To some extent this was, no doubt, due to the fact that Portugal had made Antwerp the *entrepôt* for Indian trade with Northern Europe. The progress of the Dutch can only be related in the briefest of terms. By 1602 the various companies of adventurers were reorganised by the States-General into the United East India Company, open to all inhabitants of the Low Countries, endowed for a term of twenty-one years with the exclusive right of navigation to the East of the Cape of Good Hope and the West of the Straits of Magellan, and possessed of sovereign rights in the eastern seas. In the same year the fleet of the Dutch Company routed the Portuguese near Bantam; in the following year they threatened Goa: in 1605 they blockaded Lisbon itself, while in the farthest East they seized the best of the Moluccas, and even captured the Portuguese trade with Japan.

The exclusive possession of the trade with the Moluccas, Amboyna, and Banda now became the dominant note of Dutch colonial policy, a policy which naturally brought them into conflict with England. It is not uncommonly said that their colonial history contains no great name, but that this is untrue will be readily believed by anyone who examines the career of Jan Pieterszoon Coen, who first arrived in Dutch India in 1607. Whether one regards his sagacious internal administration, his development of foreign commerce, or his success in excluding other European powers, it must be admitted that Coen's establishment of the island empire of Holland stamp him as fully the equal of Albuquerque in the sixteenth and Dupleix or Warren Hastings in the eighteenth century. That the massacre of Amboyna in 1623 (for which satisfaction was at length extorted by Cromwell in 1634) was typical of his policy, that he was absolutely without regard for the interests of the natives over whom he ruled, that the dividends of the Dutch Company were secured by the most ruthless exploitation of slave labour, we must admit. Coen did not rise above the morals of his age. He carried into the Farthest East that disregard for human suffering which characterised the Thirty Years' War.

The Dutch Empire thus formed consisted at its height of Java, Malacca, the Moluccas, and the Celebes, with Goree, the Cape, and Ceylon as ports of call. New Amsterdam and small settlements in Southern America marked rather the anti-Spanish feeling of the nation than any determined policy, and the capture of the former by England in 1664 practically terminates Dutch influence in America. The loss of Goree, captured first by England and then by France, was more serious, for the first link of the chain which bound the Eastern Archipelago to the mother-country was thus broken, and the highly lucrative slave trade was taken from Dutch hands. Still, conquest for conquest's sake was not a Dutch maxim, and to this circumstance was due the fact that the Dutch colonial empire remained undisturbed for more than a century after the fall of New Amsterdam.

In 1795 Holland felt the effects of the French Revolution. The Stadtholderate was abolished, the Batavian Republic was proclaimed, and the reigning Prince of Orange fled to Hampton Court. For all practical purposes the Empire of Holland was absorbed in the dominions of France.

England was at war with France, and her action was prompt. In August Malacca was conquered, in September the Cape fell after a slight resistance. In February, 1795, Guyana passed into our hands, the Moluccas, Dutch Guiana, and Curaçao followed in quick succession, and of the great Dutch empire Java alone remained. It, too, was blockaded, and must have fallen but for the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens (1802). Under the terms of this treaty, the whole of her Empire was restored to Holland with the single exception of Ceylon. This treaty, however, did not represent a genuine desire for peace, and war was quickly resumed upon the question of Malta. The fortune of the earlier war repeated itself, and by 1811 the whole of the Dutch colonies were in English hands. Holland had seized the Portuguese possessions in the Far East when Portugal was conquered by Spain. England adopted the same process when Holland was conquered by France. Yet, once more, upon the conclusion of peace the whole of the Dutch possessions were restored, with the one exception of the Cape of Good Hope.

That the retention of Ceylon and the Cape by Great Britain was justified can hardly be doubted. Not the smallest motive of French

ambition had been to secure the routes from Europe to the East. Holland herself was powerless to resist French aggression, and the only policy thus open to Great Britain was to secure the most vital points. Moreover, to the native populations the rule of Holland had not been an unmixed blessing. In Ceylon, for instance, the Dutch administrators had uniformly neglected irrigation works in order to provide a better market for the rice crop of Java. By concentrating the cinnamon trade in Ceylon and the rice trade in Java, Dutch houses made vast fortunes, while the sufferings of the native went for nothing.

What the ultimate issues of our recent war in South Africa will be it is at present impossible to say. This, at least, is clear. In enforcing the clear recognition of her supremacy in South Africa, England is continuing her policy of the Great War, the security of this route to more distant possessions. That Dutch sympathy should be on the side of their fellow-countrymen is not unnatural, but still history certainly shows that England in the past has dealt with Holland in the most generous fashion, while to the native her rule has been a very distinct advantage.

Voters' Qualifications.

I. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

1. PROPERTY.

A. England.

i. Freehold Estate of clear yearly value of forty shillings, if owned in fee simple or fee tail, or in occupation, or acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, devise or promotion to a benefice or office.

ii. Lands of any tenure, of £5 clear yearly value, held for life.

iii. Leasehold,

a. of £5 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

b. of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than twenty years.

B. Scotland.

i. Lands and heritages in proprietorship of £5 yearly value as appearing in the valuation roll.

ii. Leasehold,

a. of £10 clear yearly value, original term being not less than fifty-seven years or for life.

b. of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than nineteen years.

C. Ireland.

i. Freehold of £5 net annual value.

ii. Rent charges or leases for life or lives of £10 clear yearly value.

iii. Leasehold,

a. of £10 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

b. of £20 clear yearly value, original term being not less than fourteen years.

N.B.—The Property Qualification is confined to Counties and to Boroughs which are Counties Corporations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgagee. A mortgagee in possession is entitled to vote, but the mortgagee becomes entitled on taking possession.

Trusts. The beneficiary, not the trustee, has the vote.

Joint Owners. Only one may now vote, unless they were all entitled to vote in 1884, or their interests were derived by succession, or they are partners in business on the land owned by them.

Freeholds. Two or more freeholds may be joined to make up the requisite value.

Property in Boroughs. Property situate in a borough, such as would give a vote for the borough, will not give one for the county unless the freeholder be disqualified for the borough vote by non occupation.

Leaseholds. A lessee who has sublet does not lose his right to vote; aliter a lessee who has assigned. To be entitled to a vote, a sublessee or assignee of a sublease must be in actual occupation.

2. OCCUPATION

for twelve months, before registration of lands or tenements within a county or borough entitled the occupier to a vote. This qualification is uniform throughout the United Kingdom.

"Occupier" means one who uses the premises either as a dwelling house or place of business. Continuous occupation is unnecessary, provided the occupier has the exclusive right to occupy. He or some other person must have been during twelve months rated to the poor in respect of the premises, and all poor rates made and allowed during the twelve months preceding January 5th paid on or before July 20th.

Residence required. In English and Scotch counties, and in Ireland, none, but in English boroughs there must be residence during six months of the qualifying year (four months being allowed for absence on duty or employment); in Scotch Boroughs during the whole year in or within seven miles of the borough.

£50 Rental Franchise. This qualification, resting on the occupation of land in counties at a yearly rent of not less than £50, is now virtually obsolete, but persons registered in 1884 with this qualification are entitled to be re-registered from time to time, so long as they retain it.

Service Franchise. Lodgers, licencees and servants do not enjoy the occupation Franchise, as they are neither owners nor tenants, but a servant if allowed to occupy land (only in counties) as a reward for service may be a tenant and therefore entitled.

N.B.—Occupation Qualification extends to any part of a house separately occupied.

3. RESIDENCE.

This Household Qualification is given to the "inhabitant occupier" throughout the United Kingdom (whether he occupies as owner, as tenant, or in virtue of any office, &c.) of a dwelling house (including flats and residential chambers), or any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, which has been rated, and for which rates have been paid by a certain date. There need not be actual inhabitaney, but there must be an intention of returning after a temporary absence, and a power of doing so without breach of a legal obligation. So an undergraduate occupying college rooms from which he is excluded during vacation is not entitled to vote, nor a soldier occupying rooms from which he is required to be absent from time to time on duty.

In calculating the twelve months, a period not exceeding four months may be counted during which the house has been occupied and furnished by some one else, or during which the inhabitant occupier has been absent on duty in connection with any office employment, etc.

Occupation in immediate succession of different premises in the same parliamentary county or borough, is equivalent to continued occupation of the same premises during the qualifying period.

N.B.—This rule applies both to Occupation and Residence.

4. LODGERS.

This qualification belongs to anyone in the United Kingdom who has resided in the same lodgings for twelve months next preceding July 15th, such lodgings being of the clear yearly value, unfurnished, of £10. The Lodger is not disqualified because he has occupied different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house, nor because he occupies them jointly with another lodger, if the aggregate value is sufficient.

5. FREEMEN.

Reform Act, 1832, left the franchise to freemen of towns in which, prior to 1832, such qualification gave a right to vote, but only to those who have acquired freedom by birth or servitude, and who, during the year preceding claim, have resided in or within seven miles of the town.

In the City of London a freeman, to obtain a vote, must also be a Liveryman of one of the City Companies. He may also acquire freedom by purchase, and may reside within 25 miles of the place of poll.

6. THE UNIVERSITIES.

Graduates on electoral roll of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and London, the Chancellor, the Professors, the members of the University Court and General Council of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen, are qualified to vote for their respective Universities.

Registration.

i. Property Voter must claim in order to get on to the Register, but once there he need not make a fresh claim. He must have been in possession, or receipt of rents, in case of freeholds for six, leaseholds for twelve calendar months prior to July 15th in the year in which they claim to be registered. This is not necessary where the qualifying property is freehold, and has been acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, etc.

ii. Occupiers need not claim at all, unless omitted by the Overseers, whose duty it is to register their names.

iii. The Lodger Voter has to claim afresh every year.

Claims for the Old Lodgers' List must be sent

in by July 25th, all other new claims by August 20th. The Register, when made up, comes into force on the ensuing January 1st, unless accelerated by special legislation.

Disqualifications.

Aliens, idiots, lunatics (except during lucid interval), infants, peers (except Irish actually elected and serving in the House of Commons), convicted felons (until freed by pardon or otherwise), persons convicted of corrupt practices, either at Parliamentary or Municipal Elections (seven years from date of conviction), and School Board Elections (six years from date of election), persons convicted of illegal practices at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections (five years from date of conviction), persons employed at elections, or within six months before, for pay or reward, bankrupts, persons in receipt of parochial or other relief, persons with fictitious or collusive qualifications (e.g., ragot voters), corporations, returning officers (unless the votes are equal), corporations, and women.

II. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A. CITY OF LONDON.

1. Election of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain.

The Electors are (a) Freemen and (b) Liverymen.

2. Election of Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Ward Officers.

The Electors are (a) Freemen occupying premises in the city, and rated in that respect at not less than £10 per annum. (b) Male persons who have occupied for twelve months premises in the city, and are similarly rated. (c) Persons registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city by virtue of the borough occupation Franchise. (d) Persons otherwise entitled to be registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city, but disqualified by non residence.

B. OTHER BOROUGHS AND COUNTIES.

1. Election of Mayor or Chairman.

The Electors are the Aldermen.

2. Election of Aldermen or County Aldermen.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

3. Election of Elective Auditors.

The Electors are the Burgesses. This, however, does not apply to County Councils, whose accounts are audited by district auditors appointed by the Local Government Board.

4. Election of Councillors or County Councillors.

The County Electors, together with the burgesses of every borough within the county form the Electorate for the County Council. A qualification which in a Municipal Borough would entitle a person to be a Burgess will, if held in a county, entitle him to be a County Elector.

The Municipal Franchise differs from the Parliamentary Borough Franchise in two important particulars—

a. The Franchise is, except in case of land, irrespective of the value of premises occupied.

b. Women may vote

The qualification are—

i. Occupation in the borough of a building of any value, or of land of the clear yearly value of £10.

ii. Residence in or within seven miles of the borough.

iii. Being rated and paying rates.

There are two additional qualifications for the County Franchise—

- i. Being a peer owning property in the county.
- ii. Being registered as an ownership voter for Parliament in a county.

Disqualifications.—These are the same as in the case of Parliamentary Electors, except that peers, women, bankrupts, and persons with fictitious qualifications are not disentitled. Women may not vote in the City of London.

III. PARISH COUNCILS ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors," i.e., those persons registered in such portion, either of the Local Government Register (*see* II.), or the Parliamentary Register (*see* I.) of Electors, ■ relates to the parish.

N.B.—A woman is not disqualified by marriage from being on any Local Government Register of Electors, but husband and wife cannot both be qualified in respect of the same property.

IV. DISTRICT COUNTY ELECTIONS, URBAN AND RURAL (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors" of the parishes in the district.

V. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The Mayor is elected by the Aldermen, the Aldermen by the Councillors, and the Councillors by the "Parochial Electors."

VI. SCHOOL BOARD (ENGLAND AND WALES).

1. Boroughs outside the metropolis.

The Electors are the same as those in II. B., 4. (Boroughs).

(N.B.—Wenlock and Oxford are not included, the former being treated as ■ parish, the latter having a specially elected Board.)

2. Parishes outside the metropolis and boroughs.

The Electors are the ratepayers (actual or constructive).

3. In the metropolis.

a. In the city.

The Electors are the same as in II. A (2).

b. In the other divisions.

The Electors are the ratepayers, or in certain places, *viz.*, the close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, the Charter House, Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, and Staple Inn, persons assessed to the last rate or contribution in the value of a rate in respect of such place.

Disqualifications.—Persons guilty of corrupt and illegal practices, to the same extent ■ Parliamentary Electors, the persons mentioned as disqualified in II. B., and married women. Unmarried women may vote, except in the City of London.

CANDIDATES' QUALIFICATIONS.

I. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The following are not eligible: Aliens, women, minors, lunatics, English and Scotch peers, Irish representative peers, judges, the holders of various offices, clergy of the Established Church, and of the Roman Catholic Church, and ministers of the Church of Scotland, Government contractors, persons holding pensions of the Crown (other than diplomatic and civil service), convicted felons, and bankrupts.

II. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

1. Mayor or Chairman must be chosen from the Aldermen or Councillors, or persons qualified to be such.

2. Aldermen must be Councillors or persons qualified to be such.

3. Elective Auditors must be qualified to be Councillors, but not members of the Council, town clerk, or treasurer.

4. Councillors must be, and entitled to be, burgesses, resident within seven miles of the borough, or within fifteen miles, if they possess a property qualification of £1,000, or the persons qualified to elect to the office of Councillor.

Disqualifications.—Officers on the active list, bankrupts, persons convicted of crime or corrupt or illegal practices, and women are disqualified for all corporate office. A person is disqualified for election as Councillor if and while he is an elective auditor, or revising assessor, or holds any office of profit other than that of Mayor or Sheriff under the Council, or is directly or indirectly interested in any contract or employment with or on behalf of the Council.

N.B.—Clerks in holy orders, and other ministers of religion, are qualified for election as County (but not Borough) Councillors or Aldermen.

III. PARISH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Persons eligible are: "Parochial electors," or persons who have resided during the whole twelve months preceding the election in or within three miles of the parish. Persons may be disqualified by receipt of parochial relief, bankruptcy, crime, tenure of ■ paid office under the Council, or pecuniary interest. Women, married and unmarried, are eligible.

IV. DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS. (URBAN AND RURAL.)

1. *Urban.*—In urban districts, which are boroughs, the Municipal Council is the District Council. Elsewhere, the Urban District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish within the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the district.

2. *Rural.*—The District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish with a union comprising the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the union, or, if the parish be wholly or partly situate within the area of a county borough or other borough, is qualified to be elected as ■ Councillor for that borough.

Disqualifications are the same as in III.

V.—LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

A person is not qualified to be elected a Borough Councillor unless he—

1. is a Borough Elector of the borough;
2. has, during the whole twelve calendar months preceding the elections, resided in the borough.

The qualifications for Mayor and Borough Alderman are the same as those given in II., 1 and 2.

Women are ineligible for office. Otherwise the disqualifications are the same as in III.

VI. SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

No qualifications necessary, but aliens, etc., are disqualified. So, too, are women, but they are sometimes elected without objection. Any member absenting himself, except for illness or other cause approved by the Board, for six months from all meetings of the Board, vacates his seat.

N.B.—A similar provision applies to London Borough Councillors.

HISTORY.

THE XIXth Century, which commenced Jan. 1, 1801, saw Ireland legislatively united to England, the Act of Union coming into operation the first day of the New Year. Gt. Britain was still at war with France, opposed by Napoleon, the First Consul. The struggle had already continued for eight years, and at the beginning of the new century England was fighting single-handed against her Gallic foe. Austria had opened negotiations with Napoleon since the defeat of Hohenlinden (Dec. 1800), and made the Peace of Lunéville (Feb. 1801), the Czar of Russia had formed the League of the Baltic, and Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia had declared an "Armed Neutrality." It was a period of great strain, but the true grit of the English nation manifested itself in spite of all difficulties. The harvest of 1800 had been a bad one, wheat, which in 1793 (the first year of the war) was 49s. per quarter, rose in 1800 to 113s. (in 1801 it was 103s., in 1812, 122s.), wages were falling rapidly, the prices of all commodities had greatly risen, especially those of bread and meat, causing riot and discontent amongst the poor; taxes were oppressive, and the expenses of the war had added enormously to the National Debt.* Consols in 1801 had fallen to 62. Trade was much depressed. The Irish Rebellion of 1798, although repressed, had left behind a feeling of hostility to England, the Act of Union was unpopular, and disappointment was occasioned by the non-fulfilment of Pitt's far-seeing and statesmanlike policy of granting emancipation to Roman Catholics—an act of justice not conceded until 1829. To his honour, on George III.'s refusal to sanction his policy of justice and reconciliation, Pitt resigned office, and a new ministry under Lord Addington was formed, by whom the short-lived peace of Amiens (1802) was concluded between Great Britain, France, Holland and Spain. The news of Napoleon's projected invasion of our coasts aroused a spirit of patriotism throughout all the country, and a number of volunteers were enrolled for its defence. War was again renewed with France (1803 to 1814), and, during the administration of Pitt, the French and Spanish Fleets were defeated by Nelson at Trafalgar (1805). On the death of Pitt (1805) Fox became Premier of the "Ministry of All the Talents," which during its year of office passed a resolution condemning the Slave Trade, embodied in an Act the next year (1807) for its abolition. Foiled in their attempt, by the prejudice of the King, to pass a measure to permit Roman Catholics to hold higher commissions in the Army, the Ministry resigned and were succeeded by that of the Duke of Portland (1807). In 1806 Napoleon crushed the Prussians at Jena, and issued the Berlin Decrees, which declared the British Islands to be in a state of blockade, and ordered all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. In reprisal the British Government, by "Orders in Council," declared all vessels trading with France to be liable to seizure, and that such vessels clearing from a hostile port must touch at a British port to pay Custom dues. Napoleon, by his "Milan Decree" (1807), prohibited neutrals to trade in any article imported from any part of the British dominions. The enforcement of the "Orders in Council," and the claim of the British

Government to impress British seamen serving on board American ships, led to war with the United States (1812). It was brought to a close by the Treaty of Ghent (1814). The year 1812 was a memorable one, for it witnessed the disastrous retreat of Napoleon from Moscow. In 1813 he was defeated at Leipzig. Wellington was victorious at Salamanca (1812) and Victoria (1813). In 1814 Napoleon was exiled to Elba, and on his escape and collecting a fresh army, suffered his final overthrow at Waterloo (1815) and ended his days on the Island of St. Helena (1821). A period of great depression set in after the conclusion of the war, during which, on the whole, trade had been prosperous, due to the virtual monopoly of English traders and agriculturists, but the working classes had suffered greatly from the high prices of commodities and the introduction of machinery, and the agricultural industrial poor were on the verge of starvation. Mobs, driven to desperation, burnt ricks and destroyed machines, and many excesses were committed by the "Luddites." To prevent foreign competition with the farmer, in 1815 a Corn Law was passed prohibiting the importation of corn until the price of wheat had risen to 80s. per quarter. The influence of the principles of the French Revolution, and discontent that the grievances of the people were unrepresented in Parliament, occasioned the Spa Fields Riots, which led to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the issue by the Home Secretary, Lord Sidmouth, of a circular to the Lords-Lieutenant of Counties "authorizing magistrates to apprehend persons accused of libellous publications." Agitation for Parliamentary reform was advocated in the House of Commons by Sir Francis Burdett, M.P. for Westminster, and out of it by William Cobbett, in his "Weekly Political Register," advocating universal suffrage and annual parliaments. Prior to the first Reform Bill, large manufacturing towns, as Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, had no representation, while a "rotten borough" like Old Sarum sent members to Parliament. Great meetings of working men were held all over the country, and were sought to be repressed by the Government, and proclamations were issued against seditious meetings. A meeting at St Peter's Field, Manchester, to petition Parliament for reform was dispersed by soldiery, and several persons killed and many injured (1819). Parliament supported the Ministry (that of the Earl of Liverpool), and passed the "Six Acts" (1819-20) to suppress seditious meetings and publications. The following year (1820) occurred the Cato Street Conspiracy, the death of George III., and the accession of George IV. Our beloved Queen Victoria was born the previous year (May 24, 1819).

During the reign of George IV. agitation for the reform of the House of Commons continued, and was taken up by the Whig party (the Tory party had been in office 1807-1830), under its leaders, Lord Grey and Lord John Russell, but unsuccessfully. Several useful measures were, however, passed. The old Navigation Laws, which prohibited trading with England and her colonies except in British ships, were practically repealed by Huskisson, President of the Board of Trade; reciprocity treaties favourable to our commerce were concluded with foreign countries, and taxes on articles imported into England were reduced, thus placing trade on a sounder and more prosperous basis. The year 1825 had been marked by great commercial depression, and

*The total cost of the war with France was £330,000,000, adding £600,000,000 to the National Debt.

a commercial panic took place. By the efforts of Lord Romilly punishment by death for many slight offences, under the old Criminal Law, was abolished. The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts passed in the reign of Charles II., gave relief to Nonconformists; while the Catholic Emancipation Acts (1829) forced upon the Government by the agitation of O'Connell, who in 1823 formed the Catholic Association for political equality, admitted Roman Catholics to sit in Parliament. The unhappy divorce dispute between the King and Queen Caroline occasioned much excitement, and made the Ministry very unpopular by its introduction of a Bill of Pains and Penalties, which, however, proceeded no further than the House of Lords, where it passed by a small majority.

The reign of William IV. (1830-37) is memorable for the passing of the first Reform Bill (1832) in Earl Grey's Ministry, after much opposition and agitation. By it 143 members were taken away from the small boroughs; of these 65 were given to the counties, 2 members each to Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and eighteen other large towns. The number of voters in the counties was increased, and occupiers of a house of the annual value of £10 became qualified to vote for borough members. The Reform Bill practically invested the middle class with the control of the representation of the House of Commons. Other important measures passed (1833) were the Act for the Abolition of Slavery, granting the planters of the West Indies £2,000,000 as compensation; the Factory Act, introduced (1833) by Lord Ashley (afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury), prohibiting the employment of children under the age of nine; the Poor Law Amendment Act (1834) by which administration of out-door relief, which had been much abused, was reformed, workhouses provided for the destitute, and parishes arranged in unions; an Act for the Reform of the Irish Church (1833); the founding of a system of National Education in Ireland (1834); the Tithe Commutation Act (1836), commutating the tithes in a rent-charge based on the average price of corn for the seven preceding years; the Municipal Act (1835) in Lord Melbourne's second Ministry, which gave to the boroughs a uniform system of government under a mayor and town council by election of councillors by the ratepayers, the governing bodies of towns having previously been close bodies filling up vacancies in their own ranks (the Corporation of London was exempt from the provisions of the Act). In 1835 the duty on newspapers was reduced to *id.*, thus largely increasing their circulation, and the same year the House of Commons began the publication of its debates. In foreign affairs the Canning Administration, in alliance with the Czar Nicholas I. of Russia, supported the Greeks in their revolt against Turkey, and at the Battle of Navarino (1827) the combined fleets of England, Russia and France, under Admiral Codrington, defeated the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, thus giving independence to the Greeks, which was secured by the Treaty of London (1827). The year 1830 was notable for revolutionary movements in Europe. The French drove out Charles X., and elected Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, the Poles rose unsuccessfully against Russia, and Belgium withdrew from Holland. Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary pursued a liberal policy, and with Portugal, Spain and France formed a Quadruple Alliance to counteract

the absolutism of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. In 1836 South Australia was first colonised, its capital taking its name from Adelaide, Queen of William IV. In 1837 Natal was founded.

In 1837, Queen Victoria came to the throne; her long reign of 63 years is one of the longest on record, excepting that of Louis XIV. of France. By the Salic law, which prohibits a woman reigning, the connection between England and Hanover, which had existed since 1714, ceased, and the Duke of Cumberland, uncle of the Queen, became King of Hanover. In 1840, the marriage of the young Queen with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, her cousin, took place; and the same year the Penny Post was instituted by Sir Rowland Hill, Postmaster-General. Pitt's Act of 1791 had divided Canada into two parts, Lower Canada, occupied chiefly by descendants of the French, and Upper Canada, colonised by English and Scotch settlers and loyal Americans. Each of these States was governed by a separate legislature, presided over by a Governor. Friction continually occurred between the legislative and executive governments, the latter being supported by the Crown. In 1837 Lower Canada revolted, but the rebellion was easily suppressed. The colonists were appeased by the legislative union of the two Canadas, whose loyalty has recently been displayed by the conspicuous bravery of its sons in the present Boer War. The weakness of Lord Melbourne's Administration gave rise to agitation of a twofold kind: that of the manufacturers, who wished to abolish the corn laws, and the Radicals who desired the extension of parliamentary representation and reform. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., Hetherington, Vincent, and Lovett, working men, led the movement (1838) for reform; from the embodiment of their views in a Charter they were named "Chartists." They demanded universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, payment of members, abolition of the property qualification, and equal electoral districts. The movement continued more or less active with popular assemblies, presentations of monster petitions, and occasional tumults, including an attempt at rebellion (1839) at Newport, S. Wales, until 1843, when it was suppressed. On the defeat of Lord Melbourne's Ministry (1841) and the return of a majority of 85 Conservatives, as the Tories now began to be called, at the General Election, Sir Robert Peel became Premier, the Cabinet including the Duke of Wellington, who led the Lords; Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor; Lord Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary; Lord Stanley, Secretary for War and Colonial Secretary; Sir John Graham, Home Secretary, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Vice-President of the Board of Trade. In this year the Prince of Wales was born (Nov. 9). The principal events of Sir R. Peel's Administration are the first Afghan War, in which our troops were treacherously massacred at Cabul (1842); the war and annexation of Scinde; the first Sikh war, in which at Aliwal and Sobraon (1846) the Sikhs were defeated; on the renewal of hostilities (1849) they were overcome at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and the Punjab was annexed by the East India Company. During 1843 the secession from the Established Church of Scotland took place, and the Free Church founded. The Maynooth grant, made since 1795, to aid the maintenance of the Roman Catholic College, was (1844) increased by Sir Robert Peel. On account of his opposition to this measure Mr.

Gladstone left the Ministry. In 1842 Sir Robert Peel took the duty of a large number of small articles (at this period there were no less than 1,200 dutiable articles), and introduced in their place an income-tax for a limited period. The Anti-Corn Law League, formed (1838) by John Bright and Richard Cobden for the abolition of all duties on corn, carried on an active propaganda for this repeal. Sir Robert Peel, who in 1842 and 1843 had arranged a sliding scale of duties, was convinced by the succession of bad harvests, and the Irish Famine of 1845 (during which grants amounting to £10,000,000 were voted by Parliament for the sufferers (1847), that the Corn Laws must be repealed, and in spite of the opposition of his own party carried the measure (1846). The opposition of the agricultural interest, under the leadership of Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli, joined the Whigs in voting against the re-enactment of the Arms Act, caused by the disturbed state of Ireland, and Lord John Russell, on the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, became Premier, with Lord Palmerston as Foreign Secretary. Reference has been made to the Chartist agitation and its suppression in 1848. This year was marked by revolutions in France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, and by the Young Ireland movement, leading to the arrest of Mitchell, editor of the *United Irishman*, and others for felonious writings, speeches, &c. The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and Smith O'Brien's rebellion suppressed and its ringleaders transported. In 1849, Parliamentary institutions were granted to the Australian colonies, and the Navigation Laws, modified by Huskisson, were repealed. The Papal brief (1850), establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England in place of the previous vicariates, occasioned great excitement, and led to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, 1851 (repealed 1871). The opening of the first "Exhibition" in Hyde Park, and the arrival the same year (1851) of gold from Australia, are landmarks in the industrial and commercial history of the country. The successful *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, and his assumption of the title of Emperor of the French, occasioned the fear that the Napoleonic "idea" might be revived, and led to the introduction by Lord John Russell of a Bill to reorganise the militia. On the defeat of the Government by Lord Palmerston, who had resigned office, the Earl of Derby became Premier, with Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer (1852). The short-lived administration of Earl Derby was succeeded by the coalition Ministry of the Earl of Aberdeen, with Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell as Foreign Secretary (afterwards 1853 by Earl Clarendon), and Lord Palmerston as Home Secretary. In 1854 England entered into an alliance with France in defence of Turkey against Russia, and the Crimean War began 1854. The principal engagements were the battles of the Alma (Sept. 20), Balaklava (Oct. 25), Inkerman (Nov. 5), fall of Sebastopol (Sept. 8, 1855). A motion for inquiry into the mismanagement of the war, brought forward by Mr. Roebuck, led to the resignation of the Aberdeen Ministry, and the accession as Premier of Lord Palmerston (1851). Peace was proclaimed with Russia 1856. War occurred with China (1856-58) in consequence of an outrage to the British flag. The same year war (1856-57) began with Persia, the Persians having taken Herat. The Indian Mutiny which broke out (1857) was stringently and heroically suppressed,

and in 1858 a Bill was passed transferring the powers of the East India Company to the Crown. In 1877 the Queen took the title of Empress of India. Except for a short interval in 1855, when the Earl of Derby became Premier but was defeated on the Reform Bill introduced by the Government, Lord Palmerston held office until 1865, his domestic policy being characterised by inaction, and his foreign policy by non-intervention. In 1855 Cobden negotiated a commercial treaty with France for the lowering of the Customs duties. The following year the duty on paper was abolished. During the Palmerston Administration the rising in Italy under Garibaldi took place; and France joined Sardinia against Austria, defeating the latter in the battles of Montebello, Magenta, and Solferino. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of Italy. The Civil War in America broke out the same year, and strained relations between the British Government resulted from the forcible seizure by Capt. Wilkes, of the U.S. Navy, of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, commissioners sent by the Confederate Government to England, from the Royal British Mail steamer *Trent*. The Prince Consort died December 14th amidst the universal regret of the nation. In 1862 the second International Exhibition was opened at South Kensington, and owing to the Civil War great distress was felt in the cotton manufacturing districts, and special relief funds were raised for the sufferers. In 1863 the Prince of Wales was married (March 10th) to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. War broke out between Austria and Prussia in 1865. The growing demand emphasised by large meetings and demonstrations of trade unions on the part of workmen in the large manufacturing towns for the extension of the franchise, led to the passing of the second Reform Bill of 1867 in the third Derby Administration, which largely extended the Franchise. The following year, a Redistribution of Seats Act was passed, as were also the Scotch Reform Bill and the Irish Bill. The year 1868 was also marked by the publication in December, for the ensuing year, of the first number of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, which immediately gained the premier place amongst books of reference. The third Reform Bill of 1884, introduced by Mr. Gladstone, then Premier, extended household and lodger suffrage to counties uniform with boroughs, and added some 2,000,000 additional voters. By the Redistribution of Seats Act (1885) boroughs with less than 15,000 inhabitants ceased to return members, the 160 seats obtained by disenfranchisement were divided among counties and boroughs unrepresented, constituencies under 50,000 inhabitants to return one member; over 50,000 two members. Certain counties and boroughs were formed into new sub-divisions returning one member. The total number of members was raised from 652 to 670. War with Abyssinia arose (1867), arising out of the ill-treatment of Dr. Stern, a missionary, and the imprisonment of Captain Cameron, the Consul, and others, by King Theodore. In 1873 the Ashanti War was successfully conducted by Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley against the King, Koffie Kalcalli. The Gladstone Government, which came into office 1868, passed a Bill for Abolishing Compulsory Church Rates, and carried the Bill for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church (1869); and the following year the first of a series of Acts was passed having for their object to secure to tenants the value of their improve-

ments on their lands, to prevent eviction, and to aid them in purchasing their farms. The increase of Fenianism, or the Irish Republican Brotherhood, a secret society which arose in 1863 in Ireland and among the Irish Americans, under Stephens, caused disorder and outrages among the Irish peasantry. The attempted invasion of Canada from the United States, 1856, proved abortive, as were also some outbreaks in England in 1857, but the increase of agrarian crimes in Ireland led to the passing of a series of Coercion Acts, which invested the Government with great powers. Among the Acts passed by the Government were the important Education Act (1870) introduced by Mr. Forster for the election of School Boards; the University Test Act (1871) which permits Roman Catholics to take degrees at Oxford and Cambridge (1871), the Ballot Act (1872), and the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873). Purchase of Commissions in the Army was abolished by Royal Warrant (1871). During the second Administration (1874-80) of Mr. Disraeli (created Earl of Beaconsfield 1876) the Public Worship Regulation Act was passed (1874); the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal were bought by the British Government (1875), the Queen was proclaimed "Empress of India" (1877). The same year the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria excited much indignation, accentuated by the publication of Mr. Gladstone's "Horror in Bulgaria" and speech at Greenwich. In the Russo-Turkish War the Ministry exhibited a firm and warlike policy, a fleet was sent to the Dardanelles, the reserves were called out, and Indian troops sent to Malta as a counter movement to the Russian advance on Constantinople. Lord Salisbury's circular indicting the Treaty of San Stefano led to a Congress of the European Powers at Berlin (1878), England being represented by the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury. By the Berlin Treaty the Eastern Question was settled for a time, the Great Powers guaranteeing the safety of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and Cyprus became a British possession. Among other events about this period may be noticed the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, 1875; the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia (1874); the death of the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice) by diphtheria, and the announcement by Mr. Gladstone of his contemplated retirement from the Liberal leadership, to which Lord Hartington succeeded (1874). The Refusal of the Amir to receive Sir Louis Cavagnari, sent as British envoy to Cabul, and his subsequent murder, occasioned the second Afghan war (1839), successfully carried out by General Sir F. (now Lord) Roberts. In 1879 war with the Zulus broke out. The years 1878-79 were characterised by great commercial depression. The General Election, 1880, gave the Liberals a large majority. Mr. Gladstone for the second time became Premier. The revolt of the Boers against the annexation of the Transvaal and the defeat of our troops at Majuba Hill, led Mr. Gladstone to rescind the annexation (1881), reserving only the suzerainty of England in foreign affairs.

The chief measures carried by the Government in 1880 were the Burials Bill, the Ground Game Bill, the Employers' Liability Bill, and the Relief of Distress Bill (Ireland). The rejection by the Lords of the Compensation for Disturbance increased agrarian agitation, characterised by "boycotting" and outrages. Mr. Forster, Secretary for Ireland, introduced, in 1881, a stringent

Coercion Bill. Mr. Parnell, leader of the Irish Home Rule Party, opposed the Bill vigorously, and, with his followers, pursued a policy of "obstruction" in the House. Attempts were made by Fenians to blow up the Mansion House, London, Liverpool Town Hall, and Salford Barracks by dynamite. Mr. Parnell was arrested for sedition later in the year, but was released from Kilmainham Prison the following year. Concurrently with the passing of the Coercion Bill, an Irish Land Bill, by which rents were fixed by a Land Court, was carried by the Government. The year was also marked by the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the assassinations of the Czar, Alexander II., and President Garfield. The murder, by "Invincibles," of Lord Frederick Cavendish, who had become Chief Secretary for Ireland on the resignation of Mr. Forster, and Mr. T. H. Burke, in Phoenix Park, Dublin (1882), led to the passing of a stringent measure, the Prevention of Crimes Bill. The Land League, which was suppressed, was succeeded by the National League. The "Fourth Party," led by Lord Randolph Churchill, harassed the Government. The same year the intervention of Great Britain in the affairs of Egypt, in which country England and France had exercised a dual control, led to the bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet, and the sending of an army into Egypt to suppress an insurrection headed by Arabi Pasha. Arabi was defeated at Tel-el-Kebir by Gen. Wolsley, but another insurrection under the Mahdi breaking out in the Soudan caused British troops to be sent to Suakim, and another force despatched by way of the Nile to relieve Gen. Gordon, whom the Government had sent to withdraw the garrisons on its determination to abandon the Soudan. Gen. Gordon was besieged by the Mahdi at Khartoum, an expedition was sent (1884) to relieve, but owing to delay it failed to reach Khartoum in time, and Gen. Gordon was killed (1885). Great indignation was excited in England, and a vote of censure on the Government respecting Egypt was passed by the Lords but rejected in the Lower House. Mr. Gladstone's Ministry was (1885) defeated on the Budget, and Lord Salisbury took office. The Duke of Albany (Prince Leopold) died, 1884. The return of a large number of Irish Home Rulers at the General Election, 1885, giving them the balance of power (Liberals 332, Conservatives 250, Home Rulers 86), Mr. Gladstone, who came into office again for the third time (1886), introduced a Home Rule Bill for Ireland, which proposed to alter the Act of Union, and, among other things, to establish a Parliament at Dublin for the transaction of all Irish affairs, the Irish peers and members ceasing to sit at Westminster except when the constitution of the Irish Government was under consideration. A Land Purchase Bill was also proposed to advance a sum of money to enable tenants to purchase the estates of Irish landlords at a value based on the judicial rents of the Land Act of 1881. The determined opposition of many of his more influential followers, including Lord Hartington, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, and others, who supported the Conservatives against the Home Rule Bill, caused the rejection of the Bill by a majority of 30 on its second reading. The Liberals who withdrew from Mr. Gladstone formed themselves into the Liberal-Unionist party. The election (1886) gave the opponents of Home Rule a majority of 100. Lord Salisbury, for the second time, became

Premier, with Lord Randolph Churchill as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and on his sudden resignation Mr. Goschen succeeded him with Mr. W. H. Smith as leader of the House of Commons. The Liberal-Unionist party, under Lord Hartington, co-operated with the Conservatives. Violent agitation, amounting almost to a civil war, took place in Ireland. The enforcement of the Crimes Act (1837) which Mr. A. J. Balfour, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, administered with energy, counteracted the operations of the Land League in its "Rent War" and "Plan of Campaign." The same year a conference in London, summoned by the Government, of delegates from the self-governing Colonies took place; the Colonial and Indian Exhibition had been held the previous year. The principal measures passed during the Salisbury Administration were in addition to the Crimes Bill and other measures for the pacification of Ireland, the Local Government Act, which abolished the Metropolitan Board of Works and made London a county, and also created County Councils (1888), Employers' Liability Bill (1838), Tithes Bill (1839), and a new Elementary Education Act (1891), the effect of which is practically to abolish school fees. In 1889 the Parnellite Commission sat. In 1891 the death of Mr. W. H. Smith occurred, and Mr. A. J. Balfour succeeded him as Leader of the House. Defeated at the general election (1892), the Conservative Government resigned, and Mr. Gladstone again took office for the fourth time. Among other events should be mentioned a riot in Trafalgar Square (1886); the annexation of British Beluchistan to India, and East Zululand to Natal (1887); the Socialist demonstration; the Crofter agitation (1887); the death of the aged German Emperor William I. and of his son Frederick II., both in 1888; the Centenary International Exhibition at Paris (1889); the death of Mr. John Bright, and the visit of the German Emperor to the Queen, 1889; the commercial crisis in the City and dock labour strikes, and the "Lincoln Judgment" in 1890; and the death, in 1892, of the Duke of Clarence. The year 1887 was memorable for the Jubilee of our Queen, which evoked the strongest expressions of loyalty to the Throne from all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, renewed with the same enthusiasm on the occasion of the Queen's "Diamond" Jubilee in 1897. Mr. Gladstone's attempt (1893) to pass his second Home Rule Bill, although successful in the Commons, was rejected by a very large majority in the Lords. A Suspensory Bill preparatory to the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales was introduced but not proceeded with; the Parish Councils Bill (1894) extending local self-government to parishes, was passed. On the resignation of Mr. Gladstone and his retirement from public life in 1894, Lord Rosebery became Premier, but held office only for a short time, the Government being defeated on a vote in Supply, and was succeeded by Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, with Mr. A. J. Balfour as First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary. On appeal to the country, the Conservatives were returned (1895) by a majority of 152. In 1893 the Duke of York was married to the Princess "May" of Teck. The principal measures passed by the Government since it has held office are the Agricultural Rating Bill, Land Law (Ireland) Bill, Naval Works Bill, 1896, the Voluntary Schools Grant Bill, 1897, the Church Benefices Bill, Irish

Local Government Bill, Vaccination Bill, Habitual Inebriates Bill, 1893, and the London Government Bill, 1899. In 1896 (Jan. 1) Dr. Jameson and the Chartered troops were defeated at Krügersdorp by the Boers. A strong feeling of indignation was aroused in England by the news of a telegraphic congratulation sent to Mr. Krüger by the German Emperor. Considerable excitement was also caused by the publication of certain cipher telegrams in connection with the Raid. The British expedition sent to Ashanti occupied Kumasi, and received King Prempeh's submission; Prince Henry of Battenberg, who accompanied the forces, died from fever. Dr. Jameson and his officers were tried and convicted for infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act. 1893 witnessed the death of two of the most remarkable men of the 19th century, Prince Bismarck, the founder of German unity (July 30), and Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who died at Hawarden (May 19) amidst the universal regret of the Nation. His remains were honoured by a public funeral in Westminster Abbey. The same year the assassination of the Empress of Austria caused universal horror throughout Europe. The Fashoda difficulty was settled by its evacuation by the French Government.

Sir W. V. Harcourt resigned the leadership of the Liberal Party, and was succeeded by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Imperial Penny Post came into operation on Christmas Day. In 1899 the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg celebrated their silver wedding. The Great Central Railway was opened for traffic. The Duke and Duchess of York visited Ireland. The Peace Conference, convened by the Czar of Russia, met at The Hague and established a permanent Court of Arbitration. Much excitement was occasioned in England by the details of the Dreyfus trial. The difficulty respecting the grievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal assumed an acute form in September and October. (For detailed particulars of the dispute see 1900 edition of the Almanack, p. 593.) On October 7 a proclamation was issued convening Parliament and calling out the Army Reserves for active service. On October 9 an ultimatum was presented by the Transvaal Executive. War began, the first serious engagement taking place at Glencoe (October 20), where Gen. Sir W. Penn Symons was mortally wounded. (See 1901 edition for chronicle of the campaign.) In 1900 the war, in spite of reverses, was prosecuted with energy, many gallant deeds of heroism were performed alike by officers and men; a wave of patriotic feeling spread all over the country, the Colonies, and India. Contingents of Volunteers from Canada and Australia joined the forces in South Africa, and a regiment was enrolled by the Corporation of London, the City Imperial Volunteers, to welcome whose return (October 29), London turned out *en masse*, manifesting by enthusiastic greetings the deepest Imperial feeling of loyalty to our Queen. The Orange Free State and the Transvaal were annexed (28 May and 25 Oct.) by Great Britain, President Krüger fled to Europe, and the war virtually ended. Guerilla warfare is still being carried on by bands of the Boers, under De Wet and other leaders. Government having decided to appeal to the country for confirmation of their policy in South Africa, Parliament was dissolved, and a General Election took place in October, the result being a majority for the

Government of 133. In July King Humbert of Italy was assassinated, and the same month (27th) our beloved Queen, with the sympathy of all her subjects, mourned for the loss of her son the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Later, in October, the Royal Household received the sad intelligence of the death of her grandson Prince Christian Victor of Schilswig-Holstein.

The elections under the London Government Act (1899) for the 28 new London Boroughs took place Nov. 1, and resulted in the return of 1362 councillors constituting the new bodies, composed as follows:—Moderates, 785; Progressives, 460, Labour, 11; Independents, 106. With singular appropriateness the first day of the 20th century will inaugurate the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia, a happy omen of a yet closer union between the Colonies and the Mother Country, and of a yet further development of the patriotic spirit which they have exhibited in so marked a manner during the war in S. Africa. The events connected with the massacre of the missionaries, the murder of the German Ambassador, and the siege of the British Embassy at Peking (1900) are first in the public mind.

In concluding this brief survey of the 19th century we would express the sincere wish that our Queen, under whose wise and beneficent rule the country has made so remarkable progress, may be spared yet many years to her subjects, to whom she has so greatly endeared herself.

POPULATION AND INCREASE OF EMPIRE.

In 1801 the first census of England and Wales and Scotland was taken, that of Ireland was not taken until 1813. In the first year of the 19th century the population of England and Wales was 8,892,536, Scotland, 1,599,068. In 1821 it was respectively 12,000,236 and 2,091,521, Ireland, 6,801,827. In 1831 England, 17,927,609, Scotland, 2,838,742, Ireland, 6,552,385. In 1871 England, 22,712,266, Scotland, 3,360,018, Ireland, 5,412,377. In 1891 England, 29,002,525, Scotland, 4,023,647, Ireland, 4,704,750. It is noticeable that while the population of England and Wales and Scotland have *increased* nearly 21,000,000 and 3,000,000 respectively, Ireland has *decreased* over 2,000,000.

During the past 100 years our Empire has increased in a remarkable manner, to so great an extent that it is impossible within our limits to give in detail all the possessions acquired or colonised during the period under review. In Europe we obtained during the war Malta (acquired 1880), formally ceded 1814, and Cyprus, administered by Great Britain since 1878, Ceylon 1801, Hong Kong 1842 (Kwangtung Peninsula 1838), Mauritius 1810, Straits Settlements 1821, Singapore 1819, Labuan 1846, Aden 1838. By the British North America Act (1867) the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of the Dominion of Canada. The Province of Manitoba was added 1871, as was also British Columbia, Prince Edward Island 1873. Newfoundland remains a separate colony. In Australasia, Victoria, originally part of New South Wales, became a separate colony 1851. South Australia 1836, Queensland 1859, Western Australia 1890, New Zealand 1841, Tasmania 1825. Although previously existing as a colony, New South Wales received its present constitution 1855, Fiji 1874, British New Guinea 1888, Sarawak (Protectorate) 1888. In India the East India Company had acquired, prior to the direct sovereignty being vested in the Crown (1858),

during the century, Kumaon, Poona, Aracan, Tenasserim, Scind, the Punjab, Pegu, Tanjore, the seaboard provinces of Burma, Saitara, Jhansi, Nagpur, and Oude.

Since 1858 Upper Burma and the Shan states have been annexed (1884-88), Manipur, 1891, and Chitral, 1896. In Africa, in the south, Cape Colony, 1836; Griqualand West, 1871 (united with Cape Colony 1880); Basutoland, 1884; Bechuanaland, 1885; Natal, 1843; Orange Free State, 1838 (given up 1854, re-annexed 1900); Transvaal, 1877 (in 1881 became the S. African Republic with British suzerainty, re-annexed 1900); Kaffirland, 1853 (joined to Cape Colony 1865); Pondoland, 1894. Zululand, 1897. In 1891 the Imperial British South African Company received an extension of its sphere conferred by its charter of 1889, and now includes the whole of British South Africa from Mafeking to Tanganyika, comprising an area of 750,000 sq. miles. In the West, the coast between Lagos and the Rio del Rey is under the Niger Coast Protectorate, controlled by an Imperial Commissioner (1891). In 1900 the territory previously administered by the Royal Niger Company became the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. In other parts of the West Coast, the settlements of the Gold Coast, Lagos and Gambia, were respectively separated from the government of Sierra Leone in 1874, 1886, and 1888. In the East, a large portion of the continent, both on the coast and inland, is under British protection. Zanzibar, since 1830, has been a British Protectorate. Nyassaland, in 1891, was proclaimed a Protectorate as British Central Africa. By agreement with France, Germany, Italy and Portugal, the sphere of Great Britain in these countries in Africa was defined and agreed upon, 1890. The evacuation of Fashoda by Major Marchand, 1898, led to a new Anglo-French agreement (1899) as to their respective spheres of influence in the Soudan.

In China England obtained (1898) the Port of Wei-hai-Wei on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, at the conclusion of the War between China and Japan. (For Statistics of the British Empire—area, population, indebtedness, annual trade, see p. 326).

Not only has our population greatly increased, and our Empire extended during the past hundred years but, as might naturally be expected, our trade has correspondingly developed. In 1810 our exports amounted to £45,869,839; 1830, £66,735,445; 1850, £175,126,766; 1899, £349,534,658. Imports: 1810, £41,136,135; 1820, £46,245,241; 1850, £95,252,684. The total trade of the country in 1900 was: exports and imports, £814,570,241. The introduction of steam, the development of factories, the expansion of trade, the growing importance of our Colonies, and the opening up of new markets in Africa and China have brought about an enormous increase in our British trade. Free trade has cheapened the necessaries of life, and the material prosperity of the people marks a surprising change as compared with the earlier years of the past century.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

It now remains to notice in brief the more important religious, social and industrial movements which have characterised the past century. In the Church, the opening and earlier part of the 19th century was marked by the Evangelicalism which had its rise under Newton, Romane, Simeon, Venn and others. It maintained its ground for many years, and was the chief vital

religious force in the country, not only in the Church of England, but in the various Methodist sects that sprang up after the death of Wesley. Among its members were many influential laymen, as William Wilberforce, the Gurneys, Buxtons, &c. With the movement there was also connected philanthropy, especially seen in the social work of Mrs. Fry (1816-17), and the movement for the abolition of slavery, the passing of the Factory Acts, the promotion of literature, and missions to foreign lands by Joshua Watson, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Church Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The general rise in the tone of society, 1801-1830, was largely due to the Evangelicism of that period. With the Evangelical Party in the Church there also existed a considerable number of the type of the earlier Georgian clergy characterised by more or less spiritual apathy. In 1832 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the revenues and patronage of the Church. It reported 1835, and four years later the Ecclesiastical Commission was incorporated by Act. During 1818-1828 200 new churches were built in the London diocese under Bishop Blomfield. In 1833-34 the "Oxford Movement," so called from the place of its origination, arose under J. H. Newman (afterwards Cardinal), John Keble, R. A. Froude, W. Palmer, H. J. Rose, and subsequently Dr. Pusey, Archdeacon (afterwards Cardinal) Manning and others. From the series of tracts setting forth the views of the new High Church Party it was also named the "Tractarian Movement." The publication (1841) of Tract No. 90, written by J. H. Newman, in which it was sought to show that the barrier between the Roman and Anglican communion was not insurmountable, and that the XXXIX. Articles were capable of a Catholic interpretation, gave rise to a wide-spread controversy, and occasioned much excitement both in the Church and the country. This and Newman's sermon on the Eucharist, preached before the University, led to Newman's going over to the Roman Church (1845). Growing out of the High Church movement there arose a more ornate ritual, the introduction of altar and other ornaments, Eucharistic vestments, incense, and other revivals of earlier Church worship. The adoration of the sacraments, the priestly office, the authority of the Church and its historical continuity were the leading principles of the "High" party. In 1853 Convocation, which had been practically non-existent, was revived. In 1885 the House of Laymen was constituted as a consultative body to assist Convocation. The issue of a Papal brief (1850) constituting an Archbishopric of Westminster and dividing England into 12 Roman Catholic dioceses, caused great excitement, in sympathy with which Lord John Russell brought forward an Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. It was opposed by Mr. Gladstone and considerably modified in its passage in Parliament, giving rise to the famous cartoon of John Leech in *Punch*, representing the Premier as "A boy who chalked up 'No Popery' and then ran away." The growth of ritual in the English Church, and the stubbornness of the "extreme" members of the High Church party led to the prosecution of various clergymen for alleged practices contrary to the rubrics of the Prayer Book and the doctrines of the XXXIX. Articles, especially the teaching of the doctrine of the Real Presence,

reservation of the Sacrament, altar lights, the use of incense, the eastward position, and auricular confession, culminating (1890) in the prosecution of the Bishop of Lincoln. The "Public Worship Regulation Act," 1874, introduced by Mr. Disraeli, had for its object the suppression of ritualistic practices, but has significantly failed in its operation. In 1899 the Archbishop of Canterbury, holding his Court at Lambeth, gave a decision against the ceremonial use of incense and processional lights. The decision on "Reservation" has not yet been given. The Broad Church Party originated in a reaction from the Tractarian Movement, influenced by German rationalism and modern science. These views became prominent about 1836 through the lectures of Dr. Hampden, and found further expression in Professor F. D. Maurice's "Theological Essays" (1853), and Professor Jowett's essays appended to his edition of St. Paul's Epistles (1856). The publication of "Essays and Reviews" (1860), written by Dr. Temple (now Archbishop of Canterbury), Professor Jowett, Dr. Rowland Williams, Mark Pattison, Baden-Powell, H. B. Wilson, and a layman, C. H. Godwin, raised a storm of protest from many of the clergy and the censure of the bishops, the Essays (with the exception of Dr. Temple's on the "Education of the World") being of a destructive "unorthodox" character. Later, in 1862, Bishop Colenso's works on the Pentateuch caused considerable excitement for a similar reason. Included among Broad Churchmen are the names of Dean Stanley, Dr. Arnold, Canon Kingsley, &c. In Mission enterprise the close of the 19th century presents a striking contrast to the work of the Church at the earlier part of that period. In 1801 only two Colonial Bishopsrics existed, that of Nova Scotia, founded 1787, and Quebec, 1793. Now (1900) there are 52 Colonial and Missionary Bishopsrics. Not only in missionary enterprise but in every branch of Christian and philanthropic work the Church of England has made remarkable advances during the century. And at the present time the activity of its clergy, its organisations, the brightness and reverence of its services present a contrast to its position in 1831. The Church of Ireland, disestablished 1869, is governed by a General Synod, with 23 Diocesan Synods, and Diocesan Councils. The Nonconformist bodies have also manifested a similar activity. The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts (1828), the right to solemnise marriages in chapels (1836), the Burials Act (1880), and the Act of 1898, permitting marriages at Nonconformist places of worship without the attendance of the Registrar, have removed the disabilities under which they suffered. (For statistics of the various religious bodies, see current issue of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.) In 1900 the proposal to unite the Free Church of Scotland (which seceded from the Established Church of Scotland, 1843) with the United Presbyterian Church took practical effect. The 19th century has witnessed the removal not only of the political but also the religious disabilities of the Roman Catholics. The Emancipation Bill was passed 1829. In 1840 St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, was erected. Cardinal Wiseman was appointed Archbishop of Westminster 1850. The "Catholic Truth Society" 1868, and the "Catholic Union of Great Britain," under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, were constituted 1871. The same year the Ecclesiastical Titles Act was repealed. In 1878 the Roman Catholic hierarchy was re-established in Scotland. Mention should

be made of the Salvation Army, started by "General" Booth, 1865, and of the Church Army, founded 1833 by Rev. W. Carlile, under the episcopal sanction. The 19th century has been characterised by its numerous religious, philanthropic, and social movements having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes, the encouragement of thrift, care of the sick and aged, the housing of the working classes in London and populous towns, improved sanitation, prison reform, kindness to animals, and many other movements too numerous to enumerate in our space.

Socialism, in the form of Christian Socialism, has exerted in the latter part of the century considerable influence on the social questions of the day. It had its origin in the practical interest in matters of social reform evoked by the evils of the factory system, the reforming efforts of the working classes through their Trades Unions, and the political ideals and aims of the Chartists. Certain Christians felt they were part of the corporate whole forming society; that all the evils that affected any member of the society affected also the society as a whole, and all its members; that the loss of one must be the loss of all, and the gain of one the gain of all. They therefore felt themselves called to take an interest in and attempt to understand the conflicts which were just then emerging in industrial matters owing to their growing complexity; and to work whole-heartedly for the redress of whatever wrongs they might discover. The men who took the lead in this movement were Frederick Denison Maurice, Charles Kingsley, Tom Hughes (of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" fame), Vansittart Neale, and W. J. M. Ludlow, who still survives to connect the present form of the Christian Social Movement with its predecessor of 1843. Christian Socialism is now represented by the Guild of St. Matthew, whose Warden is the Rev. Stewart Headlam, and by the Christian Social Union presided over by the Bishop of Durham. The Christian Social Union, which has, perhaps, more immediately practical aims, has already a very large membership, and has become a power both in fixing the ideal of Christian duty and in increasing the quantity and improving the quality of Christian influence upon Social legislation and administration. In connection with social progress mention must be made of the marked advancement made by women in higher education, in public as well as in social life, during the latter part of the century.

EDUCATION.

At the beginning of the 19th century, systematised elementary education was practically non-existent. Instruction was given by the Parochial Charity Schools, of which in London, with a population in 1801 of 864,845, there were 237, educating some 9,000 children, and 3,730 private schools. The great majority of the poorer classes could neither write nor read, and in the agricultural and manufacturing districts the lack of education was even more appalling. In 1835, the British and Foreign School Society was founded with the name of the Royal Lancasterian Institute by the exertions of Joseph Lancaster, a young Quaker, who began to instruct the children of the poor in 1796, and to provide teachers, inventing the monitorial system. The National Society for Educating the Poor, under the auspices of the Church of England, was instituted in 1811. In 1836 the Home and

Colonial School Society was founded. Sunday Schools, first started by Robert Raikes about 1781, taught the children who attended them writing and reading, and a large part of the population owed to these schools not only their religious instruction but what little knowledge they possessed. In 1833 there were in existence 16,828 Sunday Schools with 1,548,890 scholars — the outcome of Raikes' movement. Organised by Archbishop Whately and Archbishop Murray (R.C.), the Irish National School System for the instruction of both Protestant and Roman Catholic children was instituted. The first serious effort on the part of the Government to deal with the question of education was the appointment in 1833 of a special Committee "to consider the best means of providing useful education for the children of the poorer classes throughout England and Wales." Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone were among the members of this Committee. The extent of ignorance its investigations revealed was appalling. On an average in the 17 large towns of the country, one child only in twelve was under instruction. In Leeds, 1 in 41; Birmingham, 1 in 38; Manchester, 1 in 35; and London, 1 in 27. The schools, such as they were, were often held in damp, unwholesome rooms, and for the most part their teachers were very incompetent. A Committee of Council on Education was appointed in 1839, consisting of the Lord President, and four others of Her Majesty's Ministers. This Committee superintended the application of the annual grant first made by the Government in 1834, for the promotion of public education. It also affirmed, as a condition of its grant, the right of inspection, and appointed inspectors. This was the beginning of our Department of Public Education. To Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth (then Dr. Kay) belongs the honour of urging popular education upon the Government. Dr. Kay subsequently became Permanent Secretary to the Education Department. From 1839 onwards, progress was gradually made in the work of elementary education, and in 1851, out of a population of 17,977,609 (England and Wales), there were 2,466,481 day scholars. Inspectors of schools were appointed 1840, the methods of grant payments were systematised, the training of teachers encouraged, and public money granted (1846) for augmenting their salaries. The system of "payment by results" came into existence (1853), and grants were made to schools according to the number of pupils in attendance. Grants were not, however, given to any schools not in connection with the National Society or the British and Foreign School Society; and no school was admitted to connection with these Societies unless its scholars received religious instruction. In 1862, as the outcome of a Royal Commission on Popular Education, appointed 1858, a Revised Code of Regulations was issued decreasing regular examination of pupils, payment by results and other changes. A "Conscience Clause," founded upon the Endowed Schools Act, 1850, was introduced by the Committee of Council on Education for parishes requiring only one school. By it the children of Nonconformists were admitted to such schools, and were exempted from religious teaching; and compulsory attendance at church. This clause occasioned considerable controversy. Public opinion was steadily growing in respect to the establishment of compulsory secular education by the State. Earl Russell moved resolutions in the House of Lords (1867) asserting the right of every child to

education. The resolutions were, however, withdrawn, as was also the Public Elementary Education Bill introduced into the Upper House by the Duke of Marlborough (1868). A Royal Commission to enquire into the state of education in Scotland had been appointed in 1864. The National Education League, advocating compulsory State education, was started in Birmingham, 1869, and about the same time the National Education Union, for supplementing the denominational system, met at Manchester. In 1870 Mr. W. E. Forster's Elementary Education Bill passed after much discussion and opposition, affirming the principle of a school place for every child, of public elected local authorities for education, the collection of a compulsory local school-tax, and compulsory school attendance. Mr. Forster's Act has since 1870 been several times amended. Lord Sandown's Act (1876) provided for school attendance committees where there is no Board. The first election for Metropolitan School Board took place November 29th, 1870, Lord Lawrence becoming its first chairman. In 1872 the Education (Scotland) Act was passed requiring the election of School Boards in every burgh and parish and making attendance at school compulsory. A new code, rationalising the education code, initiated by Sir W. Hart-Dyke, and carried on by Sir John Gorst and Sir G. Kekewich came into operation 1890. The Assisted Education Act 1891, practically abolished school fees, and an Act making education free in Ireland was passed 1892. Sir John Gorst's Education (England and Wales) Bill introduced in 1896 was withdrawn owing to Nonconformist opposition. The claims of the Voluntary Schools were recognised by the Voluntary Schools Aid Grant Bill passed 1897, and the same year Voluntary Schools Associations were formed. The Board of Education Bill was passed in 1899. Normal schools for training teachers were first started in 1842, when one was established by Sir Kay-Shuttleworth and his friend Mr. E. C. Tufnell, at Battersea, and made over to the National Society. The British and Foreign School Society also founded a Normal school in Borough Road. These have been followed by other training colleges. In connection with the Board Schools, domestic economy, hygiene, cookery, &c., are taught, and the evening continuation classes supply additional instruction in various subjects. Technical education during the latter half of the 19th century has received considerable attention. Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Whitworth in 1868 founded thirty scholarships of £100 (annual) for the instruction of young men in the mechanical arts. In 1878 the City and Guilds of London Institute was founded, and the Central Institution of City and Guilds Institute established at South Kensington (1881). A Royal Commission to inquire into technical education in Great Britain and foreign countries presented a favourable report (1884). Technical Instruction Acts, authorising local authorities to provide funds for classes, &c., were passed 1889 and 1891. Technical instruction is also given in various polytechnic institutions, as that of the S.W. Polytechnic, Manresa Road, Chelsea. The Science and Art Department, which began as the Normal School of Design, 1837, with a grant of £1,502, has control over the numerous schools of science and art throughout the country, which receive payments on results, grants in aid, &c. Secondary education for the greater part of the century was left to private enterprise. The Charity Commissioners in 1837 ended their

inquiries into the Charitable Trusts of England and Wales, begun 1818, and in 1842 published a digest of their report. From this it appeared that there were 705 endowed schools, and nearly 2,200 other endowed schools, designated by the Commissioners as "non-classical." No information given respecting their standard of education. In 1854 the College of Preceptors granted certificates on examination. Oxford and Cambridge Universities began their Local Examinations 1853, and (1864) the College and Public School Commission made its report of its inquiries into nine of the endowed schools. The Public Schools Act, passed 1868, with Amendment Acts 1859, 1870, and 1873, modified the government of Eton Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Charterhouse, and Shrewsbury Schools, and provided for the re-settlement of educational trusts by a commission which has since been merged into the Charity Commission. High schools were started in London 1866, and have proved very successful. In 1879 Sir (now Lord) Lyon Playfair introduced a Bill for registering teachers engaged in intermediate education, by the provisions of which all teachers must qualify themselves by an examination. The Bill was, however, dropped. The question of Secondary Education is rapidly coming to the front, and will take concrete shape ere long in legislative enactment. The Head Masters' Conference, has been composed of the Head Masters of the Secondary Schools of the U.K. High-r education during the past century has been gradually developing. The University of London (an examining body) was started in 1836; University College (London), was founded 1825; King's College, Strand, 1828; the University of Durham, 1831; Owens College, Manchester 1851; Yorkshire College, Leeds, 1874; University College, Liverpool, 1881 (these last three are incorporated with Victoria University, Manchester, founded 1880); Mason University College, Birmingham, 1875; University College, Bristol, 1876; Rutherford College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1878; and University College, 1897. In Wales the University of Wales was founded 1893 and with it are connected the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, 1872; the University College of North Wales, Bangor, 1884; the University of South Wales, Cardiff, 1883; and St. David's College, Lampeter, 1828. The Royal University of Ireland, founded 1880, is an examining body, and associated with it are Queen's College, Belfast, 1845; Queen's College, Galway, 1845. There are also six Roman Catholic colleges in Ireland, under the Archbishops and Bishops as the Supreme Governing Body, with a Rectorial Council. For special professional education there are the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Staines, 1871, and six Agricultural Colleges in England, and one in Scotland, besides Legal, Theological, and Medical Colleges, providing for the special education of their students. The claims of Music were recognised in the early part of the century, when, in 1822, the Royal Academy of Music was founded by Lord Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland). This has been succeeded by others, as the Royal College of Music, 1852, previously existing as the National School for Music, founded by the late Duke of Edinburgh, 1873; the Guildhall School of Music, instituted by the Corporation of London, 1880. In 1872 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the income and

property of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. By the University Act of 1877, (Commissioners were appointed to make statutes; and other provisions. Religious tests for admission to a degree at Oxford and Cambridge were abolished by the Act of 1871, and thus admitted Nonconformists and others to the privileges of the older Universities; the admission of non-collegiate students has given many the opportunity of studying at the older Universities. Oxford and Cambridge have also organised "University Extension Lectures," which are given in all parts of the Kingdom. Dublin and London and other Universities have also arranged similar lectures. London University first admitted women to degrees 1878, and Oxford and Cambridge admit women to honours examination, but not to degrees. Miss Scott obtained the Wranglership at Cambridge, 1885, and Miss A. F. Ramsay and Miss B. A. M. Hervey, high honours, 1887. Girton College, at Cambridge (1875), and Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville College (1824) at Oxford, provide for the higher education of women.

A few of the most prominent poets, authors, and artists of the 19th century are given below:

Poets.—Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Blomfield, Rogers, Sir Walter Scott, Crabbe, Campbell, James Montgomery, Mrs. Hemans, Coventry Patmore Procter ("Barry Cornwall"), Joanna Baillie, Robert Montgomery, Shelley, Keats, Thomas Moore, Landor, Tennyson, Browning, Elizabeth B. Browning, Matthew Arnold, Dante G. Rossetti, William Morris, Jean Ingelow, Algernon Swinburne, Rudyard Kipling.

Novelists.—Scott, Thackeray, Chas. Dickens, Lytton, Marryat, Ainsworth, Chas. Kingsley, Charlotte Brontë, Wilkie Collins, George Eliot, Lever, Meredith, Miss Braddon, George MacDonald, Hardy, R. D. Blackmore, Marie Corelli.

Historians, Essayists, &c.—Macaulay, Alison, Grote, Merivale, Buckle, Carlyle, Froude, Lecky, S. R. Gardiner, John Richard Green, E. A. Freeman, Stubbs, Dean Stanley, Matton, Leslie Stephen, John Morley, Lord Rosebery, Justin MacCarthy.

Theological Writers.—Whately, Newman, Trench, Stanley, Maurice, F. W. Robertson, Alford, Liddon, James Martineau, Caird, Tulloch, Hamilton, Church.

Science and Philos. phy.—Whewell, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Mansel, John Stuart Mill, Bain, Faraday, Darwin, Tyndal, Huxley, Wallace, Foster, Max Müller, Herbert Spencer, Caird.

Artists.—Sir David Wilkie, Collias, Mulready, Turner, Constable, Cooper, Caldecott, Eastlake, Ward, Ety, Maclise, McWhirter, Landseer, Leighton, Alma Tadema, Ho-man Hunt, Noel Paton, Burn-Jones, Frith, Madox Brown, Fildes, Millais, Herkomer, Fielding, Prout, Vicat Cole, Hage, Oules, Keeley, Halswelle, Whistler.

SCIENCE.

The past century will in future time be characterised as the period during which science has made her most remarkable researches and discoveries. The space at disposal will permit only the merest outline of some of the more notable discoveries, their relation to various departments of knowledge and their practical application in daily life. Of such discoveries, steam and electricity in their varied applications are, perhaps, the most important. Each of these was known in the preceding century, but the perfecting of the methods of their application to industrial uses may be said to belong to the

19th century. Watt, indeed, by his invention of parallel motion, and the transformation of reciprocating motion into rotatory motion in his engines, and also by the "eccentric" and "fly wheel," led the way to many subsequent improvements in the construction of steam-engines of various types and uses, but it is during the past century that the engineer's skill has brought the steam-engine to so high a degree of perfection. In 1801 the first iron railway sanctioned by Parliament, and worked by horses, was run between Wandsworth and Croydon; the following year Trevethick and Vivian took out a patent for a high-pressure locomotive engine, and George Stephenson's "Rocket" obtained the prize of £500 offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, opened 1825. From the "Rocket" the two modern types of locomotive engines, differentiated by the position of the cylinder, have been developed. The first railway opened (1825) for passenger traffic was the Stockton and Darlington Railway, constructed by Edward Pease and George Stephenson. The G.W.R. was opened to Slough 1838, and extended to Bristol 1841. During the forties many lines were projected and constructed, 272 Railway Acts being passed in 1846, the year of the "railway mania and panic." In 1849 there were in the United Kingdom 6,031 miles of railways open, carrying 63,841,539 passengers, with total receipts £11,805,498. In 1899 (latest return) there were 21,700 miles open, 1,106,691,991 passengers, with total receipts £95,851,393. The use of steel rails, the block system of signalling, absolute and interlocking, the improvement in the construction of the rolling-stock—the 3rd-class carriage on a corridor train of the present contrasting markedly with the old "cattle trucks" in which the ill-fated passengers of a similar class travelled in earlier days—all indicate the vast development of this important factor in national life and commerce, although even yet on some lines the ideal standard of punctuality has not yet been attained in the departure and arrival of trains. The first steamboat in Great Britain was the *Comet*, which sailed (1812) from Glasgow to Greenock three times weekly. In 1818 the *Rising Sun*, a steam vessel, crossed the Atlantic, the pioneer of the magnificent fleets which now run between Liverpool and New York in about six days. Steamboats were established between Dover and Calais 1821, and the first steam voyage was made to India by the *Enterprise* (1825). In 1837 the screw steamer *Francis Borden* was constructed by Ericsson. In 1838 regular steamboat communication was established across the Atlantic, the *Sirius* steaming to New York in 17 days. The first Cunard steamer, *Britannia*, made her voyage across the Atlantic, 1840. The first ironclad built by the Government and propelled by steam was launched 1860. Double screws were used in the *Far East* (1863). Improvements in the construction and size of the vessels and their engines have made our naval and mercantile marine the finest in the world. Steam is rapidly displacing sailing vessels: the total number of steam vessels belonging to the United Kingdom in 1899 was 9,029, with a gross tonnage of 11,341,622; sailing vessels 11,167, tonnage 2,404,594. In 1886 the figures were:—*steam*, 6,653 (T. 6,321,504); *sail*, 16,179 (T. 3,512,783). Vessels of novel design, as the twinship *Castalia*, a steamer with two hulls, and the *Nautilus*, and the *Water witch* (a gun vessel) driven

by hydraulic propellers, have also been constructed. Steam power works our looms, our printing presses (first applied to printing in the *Times* office, 1814), drives our traction engines and the machinery of our factories, and in ways too numerous to mention has contributed to the material prosperity of the country. The developments and application of electricity are intimately connected with the 19th century. Galvani and Volta had discovered galvanism at the close of the 18th century, and so long ago as 1747 Watson had devised a method for the transmission of electricity by an insulated wire. CErsted's discovery of electro-magnetism (1819) was followed by attempts to apply it to the production of signals at a distance. The first who succeeded in giving a practical character to the electric telegraph was Professor Wheatstone (1837), who took out a patent with W. F. Cooke. In 1838 the telegraph line from Paddington to West Drayton was set up, followed by that on the Blackwall line (1840). Morse's system was adopted on a large scale between Baltimore and Washington (1844), and the ingenuity and simplicity of his method, the alternate magnetising and unmagnetising of a bar, which causes a point to mark dots and scores on a travelling piece of paper, caused it to become universal in the States, and it was introduced into Germany in 1851 and other countries of Europe. Morse also invented the transmitting key. There have since been many improvements; the Morse recording telegraph used by the G. P. O. printed the signals in ink. Recently Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy has been successfully worked at long distances. It has great possibilities for extended use and development. Duplex and Quadruplex telegraphy has been successfully used. The first submarine line was laid between Dover and Cape Grisnez, near Calais, 1851. In 1857 the laying of a cable between Valentia, Ireland, and Newfoundland was commenced, and after various failures it was successfully laid in 1866 by the *Great Eastern* steamship, which also laid the sixth Anglo-American cable in 1874. In 1876 a direct line between London and New Zealand was established. By the Telegraph Act of 1868 the Post Office acquired the inland telegraphs; in 1872 the Act came into operation. In 1885 the 64. telegram was introduced. An electric launch, the *Volta* (1886), crossed from Dover to Calais, and an electric omnibus ran in London 1889. Motor-cars, propelled by electricity, have more recently come into vogue. An electric light had been obtained by Humphry Davy with carbon points (1800), and various apparatus for regulating electric light were subsequently patented. In 1856 Jules Duboscq's electric lamp was used by Professor Tyndall at the Royal Institution. Faraday's discovery of magneto-electricity (1830) was followed by the invention of dynamo-magneto-electric machines by Wilde (1865); Siemens (1867), Gramme (1875), Clarke, Serrin, Brush, Thompson, Carré, Houston, Edison, and others, gave an impetus to electric lighting. Serrin's lamp and Jablochhoff's electric candle improved upon by Rapiéff (1878), came into use, and the Gaiety Theatre was lit by Lontin's and Jablochhoff's system. Edison patented plans for subdividing lights, and other lights, as the Wallace, Siemen, Jamin, Brush, &c, came into notice. In 1880 the electric light was placed on the Thames Embankment, and Swan's incandescent lamps were used in the Savoy Theatre (1881), the Fisheries and Health Exhibitions (1883 and 1884) were lighted

by the electric system, and (1891) Queen Victoria Street from the Mansion House to Blackfriars was permanently lighted by electric lamps. Electricity stored in secondary batteries or accumulators as the motive power for tramscars, was tried successfully at Leytonstone (1882), and extended in use. The City and South London Electric Railway was opened 1891, the City and Waterloo Electric Railway in 1893, and the Central London Electric Railway, opened 1900. For light railways the Telpherage system has come into notice. Electricity has been successfully applied to electro-metallurgy, and also to a variety of contrivances and apparatus, as the electric chronograph, for measuring the velocity of projectiles, the telephone, microphone, &c. Among the many discoveries of scientists during the Century, spectrum analysis is one of the most important to the astronomer as well as to the chemist. Fraunhofer, a German optician, in 1814 made the discovery of the lines, called "Fraunhofer's Lines," in the spectrum, and distinguished them by letters of the alphabet. Sir David Brewster (1832) discovered that the vapour of certain gases was represented in the spectrum by characteristic dark lines. Professor Miller subsequently examined and described the spectra of coloured flames, but the invention of the spectroscope is due to Professor Kirchhoff and Bunsen. The spectroscope has received many improvements and modifications, but its essential features are the same. By its use not only new metals, but gases, as argon, have been discovered, and the constitution of the sun, planets, stars, nebulae, and comets has been determined, the velocity with which the stars of our system are increasing or diminishing in their approach or recession from the earth, pointing to the common constitution of the earth and stellar system, and their obedience to the same physical and chemical laws, and holding out the prospect of obtaining definite evidence as to the nature of our so-called elementary bodies. Photography, established 1816 by Joseph Nicéphore Niepce, the first to obtain a permanent sun-picture, and advanced upon by Fox-Talbot and Daguerre, and still further improved by the dry plate gelatine-bromide process, in place of the wet collodion process, has proved a valuable ally to the astronomer, enabling him to map out the heavens, to discern thousands of stars invisible even by means of the most powerful telescope, to record phenomena presented in an eclipse of the sun, and also to obtain correct representations of the moon and planets. Comets, meteorites, and the aurora borealis have been photographed. In microscopy, medicine, surgery, anthropology, commerce, the arts, in the Army and Navy its use has proved all important. The attempt to obtain photographs in colours appears to have met with success, M. Lippman having (1890) succeeded in photographing the solar spectrum in its natural colours. The discovery (1895) by Dr. W. R. Röntgen of the X rays, has been utilised in surgery, and skiagraphs produced. In connection with astronomy mention should be made of the discovery of the planet Neptune (1846), and of the two satellite of Mars (1877), of many new asteroids and several comets, the increased size and power of telescopes, as the "Lick" and "Yerk." The theory of the precession of the equinoxes, causing corresponding modifications in the climate of the two hemispheres of our earth, has brought astronomy into intimate relation with geology, which science, by the researches of

Murchison, Sedgwick, De la Beche, Agassiz, Lyell, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Geikie, Ramsay, and a number of other distinguished men, has made great progress during the past century. The establishment of the Museum of Geology and the publication of the valuable maps of England, Scotland and Ireland in connection with the Geological Survey, deserve notice. The doctrine of evolution, enunciated in Mr. Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species" (1859) and "Descent of Man" (1871), Mr. Alfred Wallace's "Natural Selection," Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy," Haeckel's "History of Creation," and the writings and researches of eminent scientific men, as Dr. Huxley and others, had produced not only a revolution in the study of biology, botany, and allied sciences, but has influenced philosophy, history, and almost every department of knowledge. The investigation of the correlation of the physical forces, or the conservation of energy, which has been carried on by Sir William Grove, Balfour Stewart, Tyndall, Helmholtz, Clausius, Sir Wm. Thompson (Lord Kelvin), &c., has established the mutual dependence and convertibility into each other of all the natural forces. In medicine the modern school is characterised by its adoption of the methods of research of physical science, theory being used as a means of research rather than as an ultimate conclusion—"rational empiricism." During the past century great advances have been made by physiological experiment and clinical observation. About 1835 Dr. Thos. Davies introduced the use of the stethoscope. In 1821 Sir Charles Bell demonstrated the nature and functions of the spinal cord. Dr. Bright investigated diabetes. Dr. W. B. Carpenter devoted himself to the physiology of the nervous system, and many other eminent specialists have contributed

their knowledge to special diseases. Preventive inoculation against disease; the investigation of specific bacteria, with which the names of Pasteur and Koch, Burdon Sanderson, Cohn, and others are associated; the study by Budd of typhoid, have all greatly contributed to the correct diagnosis of disease. The use of anaesthetics, introduced by Sir James Simpson, has facilitated the labours of the surgeon and rendered possible operations before impracticable. Mention should be made of antiseptic surgery, introduced by Lord Lister. Sanitation in the earlier part of the century was greatly neglected: the first step towards reform was by the Poor Law Commission, 1838-39, which presented reports to Government on preventable diseases in the Metropolis. This inquiry was extended to England and Wales, and in 1840 to Scotland. A Report, drawn up by Mr. Edwin Chadwick, was presented to Parliament 1842, and led to the passing of Acts (1848), which form the basis of all modern sanitary legislation. The Act empowered local authorities in certain places to appoint medical officers of health, the City of London being the first to appoint its officer. In 1857 the National Association for the promotion of social science was founded. By the Medical Act of 1858, and subsequently amended by other Acts, a council for the United Kingdom and Ireland was established to register properly-qualified persons to practise medicine.

Our review of the development of science would be incomplete did we not refer to the great engineering works which have been executed during the last hundred years. Works such as the Tay and Forth Bridges, the Thames Embankment, the Manchester Ship Canal, will remain as memorials to our successors of the engineering skill which has been so characteristic a feature of the 19th century.

Relief (War) Funds in 1900.

The Royal Patriotic Fund was inaugurated in 1854, under the presidency of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, to provide relief to the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the Crimean War, and it soon reached very considerable proportions. Since that time, various other philanthropic funds have been placed in the hands of the Royal Commissioners, such as the "Victoria Relief Fund," the "Captain Fund," and many others, until in 1895 the total capitalised amount was over £1,000,000.

Among other Funds are "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund" (founded in 1803 and amounting in 1895 to £162,000); the "Imperial War Fund," formed in 1882; the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association," the "Royal Naval Fund" (1893), formed with a surplus of £47,658 from the Naval Exhibition of 1893; the "Indian Military Relief Fund" (£46,000), and the "Military Tournament Fund," which obtains a yearly income from the tournament held at the Agricultural Hall.

The Funds opened at the Mansion House in connection with the War in South Africa, are:—

1. For the widows, orphans and other dependants of soldiers killed during the Campaign.
2. For sick and wounded soldiers, sailors and marines.
3. For soldiers, sailors and marines who may have to leave the Service disabled by wounds.

4. For the benefit of wives, children and dependants left at home during the Campaign.

At the time of going to press, the amount raised stood as follows:—

Fund 1, £432,600; Fund 2, £96,500; Fund 3, £110,000; Fund 4, £189,000. Total received, £1,020,000.

Fund No. 1 is to be administered by the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund, who have stated their intention not to invest the money, but to divide it as required; No. 2 comes under the management of the Red Cross Society; No. 3 will be distributed by Lloyd's Patriotic Fund; No. 4 will be administered by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.

The Lord Mayor's Discretionary Fund, to be applied to above or other purposes connected with the war, amounted to £192,000.

The Transvaal Refugees Fund, also subscribed at the Mansion House, amounted to nearly £180,000.

Another very successful Fund is that inaugurated by the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, and managed by themselves. This Shilling Fund (formed for the benefit of soldiers' relatives), at the time of going to press, amounted to over 4,500,000 shillings, which is immediately distributed through skilful agencies to the beneficiaries.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR Athletics in 1900 were chiefly noticeable for the unprecedented success of the A. A. A. Championships and the International Meeting in connection with the Paris Exhibition, otherwise the Sports of the year and the performances accomplished by English athletes were not very remarkable. The various winter cross-country events and championships resulted as follow:— Cambridge defeated Oxford at Rochester, Dec. 1st. 1899, scoring a highest possible—15 points to 40—five men to count, C. E. Pumphrey, Christ's, being first man home in 45 min. 49½ secs. The Highgate Harriers won the Southern Championship, C. Bennett (F. H.) being first man; and the Salford H. won the North-run, J. D. Marsh (S. H.) leading the field. The Birchfield H. took the Midland, S. J. Robinson, Northampton, coming in first. The Finchley H. carried off the National, C. Bennett of that club taking first place. Both at Oxford and Cambridge the University Sports failed to produce very good performances, but at Cambridge, Paget Tomlinson won the Hurdles easily in 16½ sec. H. W. Workman won the Half in 1 min. 58 secs. F. G. Cockshot took the One Mile in 4 min. 26½ secs., and A. E. Hind, of Trinity Hall, finished first in the Hundred in 9½ secs., which time, however, has been seriously questioned. All these performances were better than anything done at Oxford. The Inter-Varsity Sports took place at the Queen's Club as usual on March 30th, Oxford winning with six events to four; G. C. Davison, A. E. Hinde, and A. Hunter, three brilliant Cantabs, being unable to assist the Light Blues. Oxford won the Hundred, A. M. Hollins and C. R. Thomas a dead heat, time 10½ secs.; Quarter, A. M. Hollins, time 50½ secs.; Long Jump, G. W. F. Kelly, 21 ft. 8 in.; High Jump, E. B. Henderson, 5 ft. 9½ in.; Putting the Weight, E. E. B. May, 36 ft. 8 in.; Hammer, J. D. Greenshields, 115 ft. 2 in., a record for the A. A. A. Regulations at these sports. Cambridge won the Hurdles, W. G. Paget Tomlinson, time 16½ secs.; the Half, H. E. Graham, time 1 min. 58½ secs., a record for the Sports; the Mile, F. G. Cockshot, time 4 min. 28½; and the Three Miles, H. W. Workman, time 15 min. 1½ secs. The day was chilly, and not particularly favourable for fast times. The A. A. A. Ten Mile took place on the following Saturday at Stamford Bridge, S. J. Robinson (in the absence of the holder, C. Bennett) winning by ten yards from J. T. Rimmer in 53 min. 14½ secs. The winners at the Public Schools Meeting at Stamford Bridge, April 21st were:—Hundred, time 10½ secs., and Quarter, 53½ secs., both won by H. S. F. Collier, of Great Yarmouth Grammar School; Hurdles, S. F. Hawley Edwards, of Sherborne, 18½ secs.; Half Mile, E. S. Kemp, St. Paul's, 2 min. 9½ secs.; One Mile, H. W. Hegson, Oundle, 4 min. 32½ secs.; Three Quarter Mile Steeple Chase, Torrens, St. Paul's; High Jump, G. H. W. Mortimer, Rossall, and N. C. Vidal, Framingham, tied at 5 ft. 3½ in.; Long Jump, J. H. Pattison, Aldenham, 19 ft. ½ in. The A. A. A. Championships were held at Stamford Bridge, on July 7th, in bright but rather cold weather, with a north-westerly wind against fast time except in the Hurdles and Sprint, in which the breeze was favourable. Some two dozen of the American champions had entered, and the attendance of spectators, about 6000, was

a record for the ground. The winners were:—Hundred, A. F. Duffy, of Georgetown University, U.S.A., time 10 secs.; Quarter, M. W. Long, New York A. C., time 49½ secs.; Half Mile, A. E. Tysoe, Salford H., time 1 min. 57½ secs.; One Mile, C. Bennett, Finchley H., time 4 min. 28½ secs.; Four Miles, J. T. Rimmer, Southport H., time 20 min. 11 secs.; Four Miles Walk, W. I. Sturgess, Polytechnic H., time 30 min. 20½ secs.; Two Miles Steeplechase, S. J. Robinson, Northampton, time 11 min. 8½ secs.; High Jump, J. K. Baxter, Pennsylvania University, 6 ft. 2 in.; Long Jump, A. C. Kraenzlein, Penn. Univ., 22 ft. 10½ in.; Pole Jump, B. Johnson, New York A.C., 11 ft. 4 in.; Throwing the Hammer, J. J. Flanagan, New York A.C., 163 ft. 1 in.; Putting the Weight, R. Sheldon, New York A.C., 45 ft 10½ in.; Hurdles, A. C. Kraenzlein, time 15½ secs. a world's grass record, but made with strong wind behind the men. Altogether the Championships were the most interesting and successful ever held in England. All the English Championship winners, except Sturgess, went over to Paris to take part in the Exhibition International Athletic Meeting on the Racing Club's grass track in the Bois de Boulogne on July 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, and 22nd. The weather all through the Meeting was intensely hot, and most of the previous world's metres grass records were beaten. The Sports were badly managed, the prizes poor, and the attendances of spectators small. The winners (World's Champions) were:—Hundred Metres, F. W. Jarvis, Princeton Univ., U.S.A., time 11 secs., after he had made a world's record of 10½ secs. in a trial heat (A. F. Duffy competed, but broke down in the final); 110 Metres Hurdles, 10 flights 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles, A. C. Kraenzlein, U.S.A., time 15½ secs.; 400 Metres, M. W. Long, New York A.C., time 49½ secs.; 800 Metres, A. E. Tysoe, England, time 2 min. 1½ secs. (he subsequently did 1 min. 57½ secs. in a handicap from scratch); 1500 Metres, C. Bennett, England, time 4 min. 6 secs.—a world's record; 60 Metres, A. C. Kraenzlein, America, time 7 secs.; 200 Metres, W. B. Tewkesbury, America, time 2½ secs.; 400 Metres, Hurdles, W. B. Tewkesbury, America, time 57½ secs.; Standing High Jump, Ray Ewry, New York A.C., 5 ft. 4½ in. (world's record); Standing Long Jump, Ray Ewry, 10 ft. 10 in.; High Jump, J. K. Baxter, America, 6 ft. 2½ in.; Broad Jump, A. C. Kraenzlein, America, 23 ft. 5½ in.; Pole Jump, J. K. Baxter, America, 13 ft. 9½ in.; Putting the Weight, 16 lb., R. Sheldon, 45 ft. 11 in.; Throwing the Hammer, 16 lb. with handles, 157 ft. 4½ in.; Throwing the Discos, R. Bauer, Budapest 117 ft. 10½ in.; 2500 Metres Steeplechase, G. W. Orton, America, time 7 min. 34½ secs.; 4000 Metres Steeplechase, J. T. Rimmer, England, time 12 min. 6½ secs. The Marathon Race, about 25 miles round the walls of Paris, was won by M. Theato, of Paris, in 2 hours 59 min. 45 secs. The Nations Team Race (5 to run in each team) was won by England. The distance was 5000 metres; C. Bennett was first man home, and the time, 15 min. 20 secs., a world's record.

During the year, C. H. Jupp, of the L. A. C., ran One Hundred Yards at Stamford Bridge in 10 secs., and C. Bennett won a Three Quarter Mile Race, at the Paddington Grounds, in 3 min. 10½ secs. (an English record). In America, in September, M. W. Long ran a Quarter Mile, on

a circular track at Traver's Island, in 47½ secs., and in the following week he ran the distance on a straight track in 47 secs.; also, J. J. Flanagan threw the 16-lbs. hammer 169 ft. 4 in. All these three performances are world's records. In October, Dennis Horgan, the Irishman, went to America, and on October 21st, at Celtic Park, New York, he "put" the 16-lbs. shot 47 ft. 4½ in., a record, afterwards disallowed.

BILLIARDS.

EXHIBITION billiards last season failed to attract to any very great extent, and the big gates of a few years ago were not to be obtained in 1900, even when the incomparable Roberts or C. Dawson were in evidence and in form. Of course the ad-absorbing incidents of the South African War, in the closing months of 1899, took away public interest from almost everything else, and a very large proportion of the usual habitués of scientific billiards were either at the front or, at any rate, on duty out of London. Another cause also, perhaps, helped to curb public interest in our national indoor winter game: All, or nearly all, the matches were played under the Billiard Association rules, and huge breaks and record scores could not be expected on the none too easy "Standard" tables passed and certified by the B.A. executive, and with the players not quite perfect in all the details of the new rules. In London, Messrs. Wright's, Argyll Hall, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts's rooms, Dean Street, Soho, and the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, were still the only places devoted to billiard entertainments. John Roberts, although he stood aloof from the Billiard Association and made no attempt to dispute C. Dawson's title of Champion, was still undoubtedly the best player we have at English billiards. He confined his attention solely to exhibition matches of a week or a fortnight's duration, giving big starts to Stevenson, Mitchell, Harverson, Diggle, F. Bateman, W. Cook, and others. Roberts, although his average breaks were as high as ever, did not compile any exceptionally large aggregate; indeed, 555 against J. Duncan was about his biggest of the season in London; but against Mitchell, and with benzoline balls, in a break of 364 he made no fewer than 357 off the red ball alone, and only one of these was a winning hazard. No better proof than this is required to show that Roberts still retains, when over fifty years of age, his unequalled power of cue and knowledge of strength. Roberts's allowances to the leading players were as follows: Diggle and Stevenson, 5,500; Mitchell, 6,000; Harverson, 8,000; J. Duncan, 9,000 out of 21,000, Roberts generally winning. Roberts also gave the improving young player I. Inman 6,000 in 12,000, and beat him. Roberts was touring in the country for the first six weeks of the new year, and then, after three more matches in London, went to Australia, with the intention of subsequently visiting India and Africa. His absence from England will probably last two years. Taylor, Peall, and North were at seldom seen at public matches, and Stevenson and Diggle, with Mitchell, are undoubtedly the nearest opponents to Dawson. Stevenson made distinct improvement in his play. Before the end of 1899 he placed two Standard table breaks to his credit of 520 and 591, and then in April and Diggle challenged Dawson for the Championship. In playing off who should meet Dawson 9,000 up at the Argyll Hall, Stevenson

d-feated Diggle rather easily by 2,900, the winner on the very first day of the match placing to his credit a break of 648, his record performance. In Easter week Stevenson and Dawson met for the Billiard Association £100 per annum and the Championship. After the first day Dawson led and finally won rather easily by 2,225. Some of the best breaks of the match were: Dawson 316, 230, 207, 205, &c.; Stevenson 354. The most important genuine money match of the season took place at the end of January at the Egyptian Hall, W. Mitchell accepting the short start of 1,000 in 18,000 from C. Dawson for £100 a-side, B.A. rules. Mitchell played well for the first week, but Dawson led by 634 after six days' play, and finally won by 1,931. The best breaks were: Dawson 421 (unfinished), 403, 341, 251, &c.; Mitchell 225, 224, 212, &c. I. Inman, the winner of Messrs. Wright's Billiard-markers' Tournament, subsequently played several small genuine money matches, defeating Courtney, H. Barr, and others easily. Inman appears likely to take a prominent place amongst the best professionals in the near future. W. Osborne defeated F. Bateman for the Championship of the Midlands after a very close game, Osborne winning by 16 points. Bateman made a break of 431 in March, when Dawson tried to give him 6,000 in 18,000 and failed. C. Dawson (scratch) won Messrs. Burroughes and Watts's 3,000-up heat Tournament. W. S. Large (owes 100) won the Licensed Victuallers' Handicap from a huge entry at the Gaiety Restaurant; but Large, the holder, was defeated for the L.V. Championship by A. W. T. Good, who won at 1,000 to 799. Good made a record break for the Championship, viz., 103. Oxford won both the Single and the Doubles matches with Cambridge. B. J. Bosanquet (Oriol) and E. B. Dixon (Ch. Ch.) represented Oxford, and G. G. Heslop (Clare) and E. P. Ward (St. Catherine's), Cambridge. Oxford won the Doubles by 127. Ward made the best break, 43. In the Singles, Bosanquet (best breaks 47 and 48) beat Heslop by 103. All the games were 500 up. A. R. Wisdom, the Amateur Champion, was challenged for his Cup, and the contest was decided at the National Sporting Club, March 12-16. The challenger's heats resulted: S. H. Fry (best breaks 105, 81, 80) defeated W. A. Lovegrove by 588; S. S. Christey (best break 73) beat A. Jordan by 354; Fry, with a best break of 69, beat F. A. Lindner by 272. Fry then defeated Christey by 119, and finally met A. R. Wisdom for the title. The points were 1,500 up. After a very even game all through, Fry won by 72. The best breaks were: Fry, 91, 80, and 65; Wisdom, 71, 67, 66, 65, &c.

With Roberts in Australia, and no one but H. W. Stevenson to dispute C. Dawson's Championship honours, the 1900-1 should be a very quiet one. H. W. Stevenson will meet Dawson for the Championship the first week of the new year. The only Tournament running through the season will be Messrs. Burroughes and Watts's for one hundred guineas, arranged on the same lines as before, three games per week of 3,000 up each. The handicap is as follows:—Dawson owes 500; Diggle and Stevenson scratch; Spiller, F. Bateman, and Harverson 600; Reece 950; W. Cook 1,000. Notwithstanding his heavy handicap, Dawson, up to the end of November, had won several games, and had placed the best break of the Tournament—381—to his credit.

BOXING AND FENCING.

The first important fixture of the year was the fourth meeting between Oxford and Cambridge, which took place in the Gymnasium at Oxford. As always before, the Dark Blues proved victorious. The results were—Fencing, R. Montgomerie, Oxford, beat B. H. Seaward, Cambridge, 5 hits to 1; and C. M. H. Howell, Oxford, beat J. B. Leach, Cambridge, 5 hits to 1. Sabres: H. B. Salaman, Cambridge, beat W. Astor, Oxford, 5 hits to 3. Boxing: Feather Weights, L. H. Carlyle, Cambridge, beat R. D. Hodson, Oxford. Light Weights, W. L. Ambrose, Cambridge, beat A. C. Sim, Oxford. Middle Weights, H. C. Squires, Oxford, beat H. C. Bentinck, Cambridge. Heavies, J. Knight, Oxford, beat C. M. Bell, Cambridge. About this time, the Leith Club won the Scottish A.G.A. Club Championship, and W. P. Alexander, of Glasgow, won the individual and all-round championships. The Amateur Boxing Association Championships, at St. James's Hall, on March 30th, were a great improvement on the previous season. The winners were: Bantams (8 st. 4 lb. and under), J. Freeman, Lynn A.C.; Feather (9 st. and under), R. Lee, Stanhope B.C.; Light Weights (10 st. and under), G. W. Humphries, Lynn A.C.; Middle Weights (11 st. 4 lb. and under), E. Mann, Lynn A.C.; Heavy Weights, W. Dees, Goldsmith's Institute. The Army and Navy Boxing Championships at Aldershot, in September, were very successful. In the Officers' Competitions, Lt. H. Peel Ritchie (R.N.) won the Light Weights (10 st. and under), and Lt. F. G. Tanqueray-Willauve, Royal Marine Artillery, won the Middle Weights (11 st. 4 lb. and under). The Heavies did not fill. In the Non-Com., &c., Competitions, Corp. McFadden (R.M.A.) won the Heavies; Seaman Skinner (H.M.S. Pembroke), the Middles; Lance-Corporal Saunders (South Wales Borderers), the Light Weights; and Private Wheeler (6th Royal Fusiliers), the Feather Weights. The Amateur Fencing Championships were won: Foils, by T. P. Hobbins (Civil Service R.V.), and Sabres, by Capt. W. Edgeworth Johnston (Royal Irish Regt.). The Public Schools' Boxing, &c., Championships, at Aldershot, April 6th, were won:—Boxing: Feathers, H. A. Ward (St. Paul's); Light Weights, H. B. Smith (St. Paul's); Middle Weights, S. A. MacMillan (St. Paul's); Heavies, R. H. Edmondson (Rugby). Gymnastics, Cheltenham (R. Haines and G. M. Clark). Silver Medal, F. G. Skeiton (Felsted). Fencing: Foils, K. Fisher (Charterhouse). Sabres, J. C. Boys (Epsom College).

CRICKET.

ALTHOUGH there was no Australian visit to give International interest to the Cricket Season of 1900, it is doubtful whether the National summer game of England has ever been followed with more close attention and keenness by the general public. With the exception of a wet spell in August, the weather during the summer was exceptionally fine and dry, so that the attendances at the various grounds were always large, and the scoring and run-getting something seldom before witnessed in the history of the game. Statistics prove that the bat has well maintained its superiority over the ball, and although a few bowlers have brilliant records, the averages of the

majority are not quite what they should be. The fielding, however, has been distinctly bad, and many competent judges contend that a large number of matches have been lost entirely owing to this want of capacity amongst our best players, who dropped catch after catch when the ball should have been held, with disastrous effects to the defaulting side. County Cricket and the Championship demand attention before dealing with the general averages. The entire programme of the counties was a little longer than last season, 166 matches being played instead of 150. Of these, 96 had a definite result, whilst the remaining 70 were left unfinished. This gives the same proportion as in 1899—viz., three finished games out of five, so that the alterations in the laws effected in the previous year have not been very successful in preventing draws. The wet weather in August, however, sadly interfered with a large number of games, which otherwise would most certainly have been either won or lost. Although 1900 was most decidedly not a bowler's year, Yorkshire and Lancashire may be said to owe their position as premier county and runner-up, more to their attacking powers and good bowling than to the skill of their batsmen. Both the two counties most thoroughly deserve their position; but Kent, Sussex, and Notts can be well satisfied with the results of their programme. Surrey dropped from first place to the middle of the list, possibly owing to not being quite up to their previous form as regards bowling; but on a perfect Oval wicket they often performed in a most brilliant fashion. The following tables give the complete

DETAILS OF THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITION, 1900.

County.	Derbyshire.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hampshire.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicester.	Middlesex.	Notts.	Somerset.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwick.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.
Derbyshire	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Essex	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Gloucestershire	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Hampshire	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Kent	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Lancashire	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Leicestershire	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Middlesex	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Notts	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Somerset	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Surrey	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Sussex	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Warwickshire	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Worcestershire	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Yorkshire	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

The top line shows the result of the home match, the bottom that played away. w, won. L, lost. D, drawn.

The final order of the Counties was as below:—

Posn.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Per-centage.
1	Yorkshire .. 23	16	0	12	16	100'00
2	Lancashire .. 23	15	2	11	13	76'47
3	Kent .. 22	8	4	10	4	33'33
4	Sussex .. 24	4	2	18	2	33'33
5	Notts .. 18	7	4	7	3	27'27
6	Warwick .. 18	3	2	13	1	20'00
7	Middlesex .. 22	9	7	6	2	12'50
8	Gloucester .. 23	9	7	6	2	12'50
9	Surrey .. 23	9	7	12	1	12'50
10	Essex .. 23	4	6	12	2	20'00
11	Somerset .. 16	4	11	1	—	46'65
12	Worcester .. 22	3	10	9	—	53'84
13	Derbyshire .. 18	2	7	9	—	55'55
14	Leicester .. 22	8	11	8	—	57'14
15	Hampshire .. 22	0	16	6	—	100'00

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 the Champion County."

This arbitrary system of reckoning is by no means considered perfect, and at the end of the year the M.C.C. appear to be taking steps to arrive at some plan or method by which the value of drawn games may be equitably estimated. It is, however, a most difficult and awkward subject to deal with. The highest total of the season was the 685 for 8 wickets of Sussex against Leicestershire. The 37 by Hampshire against Lancashire was the lowest. The highest individual score in county cricket was 275 by Ranjitsinhji for Sussex against Leicestershire. C. B. Fry, B. J. T. Bosanquet, and G. L. Jessop have each added their names to the list of those credited with two separate hundreds in a match, the first-named having the additional honour of securing over 200 in one of the contributions.

For Yorkshire, Whitehead heads the batting averages with 70'00 in 7 innings, and Tunncliffe the bowling averages with 12 from 8 overs, Rhodes' averages 12'29 from 1,165'1 overs. For Lancashire, Ward in batting has an average of 37'77 in 45 innings, and Hallam heads the bowling averages with 13'80 from 78 overs, Briggs doing most of the work viz., 1,116'3 overs, average 17'45. For Kent, J. R. Mason tops the batsmen with 33 innings and an average of 53'61; Blythe's 84'1 overs giving him an average of 18'47. For Sussex, Ranjitsinhji's 34 innings and 2,563 runs give the magnificent average of 83'43, C. B. Fry's average of 63'10 coming next; K. O. Goldie 57 overs, average 19'25, and Tate 903'2 overs, average 21'74, head the bowlers. For Notts, Shrewsbury, 28 innings, average 32'03, and Atkinson, 30'1 overs, average 12'28, head the lists. Warwickshire's best averages are—batting, W. G. Quaife, 26 innings, 58'00, bowling, Santall, 287'5 overs, 18'97; Middlesex, batting, A. E. Stoddart, 3 innings, average 73, bowling, C. M. Wells, 212 overs, average 13'00; Gloucestershire, batting, G. L. Jessop, 41 innings, average 44'43, bowling, F. C. Weaver, 42 overs, average 16'75; Surrey, batting, Abel, 34 innings, average 58'75, bowling, Lockwood, 754'1 overs, average 19'84; Essex, batting, Carpenter, 36 innings, average 41'94, bowling, Mead, 887 overs, average 15'45; Somerset, batting, L. C. H. Palaret, 27 innings, average 35'07, bowling, Cranfield, 490'1 overs, average 24'61; Worcester-

shire, batting, R. E. Foster, 17 innings, average 32'70, bowling, Banister, 536'4 overs, average 19'51; Derbyshire, batting, Storer, 30 innings, average 34'00; Leicestershire, batting, C. J. B. Wood, 40 innings, average 39'32; Hampshire, batting, Capt. Wynyard, 113'5, average 45'00, bowling, Soar, 199'3 overs, average 23'12. The averages in all first-class matches of the season give some interesting facts; K. S. Ranjitsinhji's is a marvellous performance. Although he has fallen 94 short of his aggregate of 1899, viz., 3,159, the record, his 3,065 runs in 1900 give an average of 87'57 against 63'18 in the previous year. His exact figures read 40 innings, 3,065 runs, highest 275, not out 5, average 87'57. After a close struggle the record which he shared with "W. G." of ten centuries in a season has gone, although for a few hours he held the new record of 11, and then shared the distinction with Abel, until the latter eclipsed this by putting on his twelfth century at Hastings. Also Ranjitsinhji's figures include no less than five scores of 200 and upwards. C. B. Fry comes second on the list with 41 innings, 2,325 runs, highest 229, not out 3, average 61'18. His aggregate includes no less than 9 centuries. The old Oxonian has certainly never been seen in such brilliant form. Abel comes next with 49 innings, 2,592 runs, 221 highest, 3 not out, average 56'34. Considering his years, Abel's 1900 performance is indeed a marvel. Hayward (T.) is again close up with his fellow Surreyite. His record reads 57 innings, 2,693 runs, 193 highest, 7 not out, average 53'86. Ten centuries stand to his credit this season, J. R. Mason comes fifth, innings 36, runs 1,828, highest 147, not out 2, average 53'76. Whitehead (Lees) and R. E. Foster's averages are 53'50 and 51'62 respectively. W. G. Quaife has averaged 47'75 with 38 innings, and P. F. Warner 45'44 with 39 innings. G. L. Jessop also comes out very well indeed with 58 innings, 2,210 runs, 179 highest, 3 not out, average 40'18. Jessop in addition secured 100 wickets, a double event hitherto only credited to W. G. Grace in 1876. The veteran W. G. Grace is well up in the averages with 31 innings, 1,277 runs, 126 highest, 1 not out, average 42'56, a really magnificent performance for a man over fifty years of age.

In the bowling averages for the season Rhodes and Haigh stand out by themselves as the successes of the year. Mead and Mold have also proved very deadly with the ball. Trott, perhaps the most formidable bowler of 1899, has gone very low down on the list—fortieth; although with 1,547'1 overs he took 211 wickets, his average being 23'33, but with the boundary net in use at Lords he was very expensive. At the actual head of the list stands Sladen, 44'1 overs, 127 runs, wickets 10, average 12'70. C. M. Wells is second, 212 overs, 468 runs, wickets 36, average 13. Hallam comes third, 78 overs, 138 runs, wickets 10, average 13'80. Rhodes is fourth on the list, but he bowled more overs than any other player. His complete average reads 1,553 overs, maidens 455, runs 3,605, wickets 261, average 13'81. Mold, the next, reads 560'3 overs, runs 1,359, wickets 97, average 14'01. Haigh, overs 958'3, maidens 259, runs 2,416, wickets 163, average 14'82. Mead's average was 17'45 and 131 wickets. Briggs, 17'74 and 127 wickets. J. T. Hearne, with 1,116'2 overs, took 133 wickets per average of 21'15. As regards the other important matches of the year, the Oxford and Cambridge contest ended in a draw for the second year in succession. Oxford began with 503 (H. L.

Pilkington 87, R. E. Foster 171). Cambridge made 392 (L. J. Moon 58, T. L. Taylor 74, E. M. Dowson 65). Oxford at 219 declared (Pilkington 45, Foster 42); Cambridge playing out time with 186 for the loss of two wickets (Moon 60 and J. Stanning 60). Oxford's 503, Foster's 171 and his aggregate of 213, and the total aggregate of 1,300 runs, were all records for the match. The Eton and Harrow scores were: Harrow 388 and 128 (G. Cookson 88 and F. B. Wilson 79); Eton 294 and 218 (Lord Dalmeny 52 and A. A. Tod 96). Harrow won by 1 wicket, and 388 is a record innings for the match. The Players won the Oval match against the Gentlemen by 37 runs. Totals: Players 302 and 253 (Abel not out 153, Hayward 94); Gentlemen 205 and 313 (C. J. Burnup 123, C. McGahey 63). The Lords match was won by the Players with 3 wickets to fall. Players 136 and 502 (Abel 98, Hayward 111, Brown, Senr., 163); Gentlemen 297 and 339 (R. E. Foster 102 and 136, C. B. Fry 68 and 72, Ranjitsinhji did not play in either match. The Cricket Obituary of the year included Richard Daft, E. Peate, and W. Bates. A West Indian team of cricketers visited England during the season.

CROQUET.

PROBABLY in no previous year has Croquet been so popular and so well supported all round as in 1900, not even in the old days when golf and lawn tennis were almost unknown except to a very few enthusiasts. Ireland opened the ball with its first Championship Tournament in Dublin on April 16th. Mr. K. N. Roper won the Gentlemen's Championship, and Mrs. H. Stewart won the Ladies' Championship. Also England beat Ireland in a match two a side. The Northern Championship was held at Old Trafford on May 7th, when Mr. A. E. Beddow won the Gentlemen's, and Mrs. O. Henry the Ladies'. Then followed the London Championships at the Queen's Club, May 14th, in which Mr. B. Carter won the Gentlemen's, and Mrs. Brigstocke the Ladies'. The Championships at Wimbledon on May 28th produced some splendid play. Mr. J. E. Austen won the Gentlemen's Championship, the holder, Mr. Blaxter, being beaten in the third round. Mr. R. N. Roper and Miss Cowie won the Mixed Doubles Championship. Miss Gower, the holder, won the Ladies' Championship, Mrs. Blackett being unable to play off the final owing to illness. After this, tournaments were held all over the country, winding up at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, September 24-29th, when 478 matches were played; and Mr. C. E. Wills and Mrs. Tuckett respectively won the Gentlemen's and the Ladies' Singles.

CYCLING.

It cannot be said that either amateur or professional cycle racing flourished under the auspices of the National Cyclists' Union in 1900. The professionals declined to be dictated to by a body from which nothing could be gained except harassing regulations, and the best of them went abroad to compete for the valuable prizes offered on the Continent. It is not easy to say why amateur cycle racing failed to draw the public, but it certainly did not, except at country meetings and on a Bank Holiday. Perhaps the miserable loafing and waiting tactics adopted by some of the best riders, which rendered nearly all races a last-lap rush and the rest a crawl, are answerable for the lack of public interest in this once most

popular sport. Notwithstanding, the N.C.U., if not successful as a racing organiser, certainly did a good deal for cycling as a means of locomotion and touring, and as a proof of the governing body's vitality and prosperity their income for the year ending 1899 amounted to no less than £2,307. The N.C.U. held their Annual Championship Meetings at Middlesbrough on June 23rd, and at Worlington July 14th. Both attracted big gates, and the expenses being small the profits were large. At Middlesbrough, A. S. Ingram, Polytechnic C.C., won the Amateur Quarter-Mile in 33 secs., and W. A. Edmonds, of Bristol, the One Mile in 2 mins. 43½ secs., the final being the slowest of all the heats. The three professional events were not at all well supported, and the defeat of Platt Betts in two of them was rather unexpected. J. Camp, of London, won the Quarter-Mile in 32 mins. ¾ secs., and W. Chinn, of Birmingham, took the One Mile in 2 mins. 28¾ secs., the slowest heat of the lot, Platt Betts being second. The Five Miles went to H. B. Howard, of Putney, in 13 mins. ½ sec, Platt Betts being again second, Howard slipping away in the last lap. At Worlington the Five Miles Amateur Championship, with a time limit of 15 mins. and a standard of 13 mins. 30 secs. fell to A. S. Ingram, of the Polytechnic, in 14 mins. ¾ secs., the final heat again being the slowest. The Twenty - Five Miles Amateur Championship, with a time standard of 1 hour 10 mins., and eight starters, was won by W. S. Ramsay, of Barrow, who defeated the holder, H. W. Payne, of the West Roads C.C. by inches, in 1 hr. 4 mins. 33¾ secs. The Fifty Miles Amateur Championship, paced, was held at the Crystal Palace on September 15th; twelve competed, and the holder, H. W. Payne, won brilliantly by 100 yards in the new record amateur paced time of 1 hr. 44 min. 15½ secs., indeed, H. W. Chinn, of Birmingham, and Payne, between them beat all the records for paced amateur racing from 11 miles to the finish, Chinn making a new 1-Hour amateur record of 29 miles 465 yards. The standard time for the championship was 1 hr. 50 mins., good pacing and a high standard certainly answering here. Another record made on the same day during the meeting was 2 mins. 7¾ secs. by G. A. Olley, Anerley B.C., for the unpaced amateur 1 Mile standing start. With improved motor pacing and the tracks altered to suit the requirements of the motors, 1900 saw nearly all the world records considerably improved. The 1-Hour record was the one generally attacked. H. Elkes, with 36 miles 747 yds., held the honour, but during last year Bouhours and Bauge at the Parc des Princes-Auteuil, Paris, gradually increased the distance to 63 kilometres 779 metres. Bauge holding these figures in September. On October 25, however, on the wood track at Brockton (Mass.), W. Stinson the American crack, admirably paced, became the first rider to cover 40 miles inside the hour, his full record being 40 miles 327 yards. He beat world's records from 12 miles, inclusive, and his 20 miles' time, 29 mins. 55 secs., is the first performance of 20 miles inside 30 mins. On Nov. 4th, Bauge, at Auteuil, went for this record; he beat all world's records from 20 kilometres to 160. His 1 hour = 64 kilometres 333 metres, or some 300 yards less than Stinson's performance. Bauge, however, went on and placed the following world's records to his credit: 2 hours, 128 kilometres 470 metres; 50 miles, 1 hr. 14 mins. 55½ secs.; and 100 miles, 2 hrs. 33 mins.

All these figures are simply marvellous, and entirely put in the shade anything in the way of record breaking done in England.

With the exception of the Champ'ionships none of the English Cycle Meetings attracted anything of a gate. Indeed, chiefly owing to want of support, both the Catford and the Wood Green tracks were sold and ceased to exist at the end of the season. During the year E. Hale, the professional, completed his ride of 100 miles per diem, not including Sundays, over the roads of England. The Bordeaux to Paris race, 594 kilometres, about 372 miles, this year, without motor pacing, was won by J. Fischer, of Munich, from M. Garin, of Roubaix, in 21 hrs. 57 mins. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., as against C. Huret's 1899 win with motor pacing in 16 hrs. 35 mins. 47 secs. In the Paris World's Champ'ionships, the professional World's Champ'ion, Jacquelin, beat the Amateur World's Champ'ion, Didier Nauts easily. The Road records—which must now be unpaced—of the year have not been numerous. The following, however, have been passed: 50 Miles Tricycle, J. Van Hooydonk, 2 hrs. 35 mins. 10 secs.; London to Portsmouth and back bicycle, H. Green, 8 hrs. 13 mins. 20 secs.; 100 Miles bicycle, H. Green, 5 hrs. 3 mins. 43 secs.; 12 hour bicycle H. Green, 226 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; ditto, tandem, D. K. Hall and H. Charles, 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; London to York, bicycle, H. Green, 10 hrs. 19 mins. The Automobile Club, Offices, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W., is now a very flourishing organisation, and the Cyclist Touring Club Offices, 47, Victoria Street, S.W., now numbers 56,000 members. The Offices of the National Cyclists' Union are at 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

FOOTBALL.

Football was certainly quite as popular a pastime in 1900 as in any former year; but it is doubtful whether the various abuses which had gradually crept into its general management and methods were not more prominent and pronounced than before. The Association game decidedly increased the numbers of its votaries and clubs at the expense of the Rugby code, the professional rules and regulations of the former enabling more money to be made under its laws than even with the Northern Union, and, of course, the Rugby Union still steadily refused to recognise professionalism in any shape or form. It may or may not be to the best interests of the Rugby game to allow Association professionalism to attract so many players to its standard, but it is perfectly certain that unless the R.F.U. somewhat alter their present hostile attitude to the paid player under their rules, the Rugby game in England will, in the near future, be entirely confined to a few Varsity and Public School teams and the Northern Union.

ASSOCIATION.

Notwithstanding the modern mania for the League tournament and even the venerable glamour surrounding the F.A. Cup ties, the International matches are still able to attract immense gates and excite universal interest. In the two previous years the English eleven had won a triple crown, but 1900 saw the Rose in a very different position. The English team began against Ireland and just managed to win, but not at all on the same lines as in previous years. With Wales England came off rather worse, as they only managed a draw. In the meantime Scotland had won both their matches against

Wales and Ireland with a good margin, and when the final test, England v. Scotland, came off at Glasgow on April 7, public form was amply vindicated, Scotland proving themselves the better side all round, and fairly winning rather easily a most interesting match. Over 68,000 spectators paid gate, and the receipts amounted to over £4,000, both records for an International Association contest. The following table gives exactly the results of the International Competition, there being very little to choose between Wales and England.

	Plyd.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.	Goals.	
						For	Agst.
1. Scotland	3	3	0	0	6	12	3
2. Wales.....	3	1	1	1	3	5	6
3. England	3	1	1	1	3	4	5
4. Ireland	3	0	0	3	0	0	7

The Scottish team were: Reenie, goal; N. Smith and Drummond, backs; Gibson, Raisbeck and Robertson (capt.) half-backs; Bell, Walker, R. S. Mc Gill, Campbell, and A. Smith, forwards. England: Robinson, goal; Crabtree and W. J. Oakley, backs; Johnson, Chadwick and Needham half-backs; Athersmith, Bloomer, G. O. Smith (capt.), G. P. Wilson and Plant, forwards. The Football Association Challenge Cup was left to be fought out in the final tie at the Crystal Palace by Bury, a club very low down in the League, and Southampton, the latter being the first Southern club to reach the final since 1833. As a first-class exhibition of the game the match tie was not a very grand display, but Bury won easily by 4 to 0. For the second year in succession Aston Villa headed the First Division of the League with 50 points out of 34 matches played, the highest score yet totalled in this competition. In the Second Division Sheffield Wednesday came out top, with the Bolton Wanderers second. Sheffield United were second in the First Division with 48 points. The Scottish and English Leagues managed to make a draw for the League International Competition. In the Southern League Competition Tottenham Hotspur and Portsmouth both headed Southampton, the points being 44, 41, and 35, the 'Spurs being the champions. Oxford won the Inter-Varsity match by 2 goals to nil, a justification of previous relative form. Owing to the war the Army Football Cup fell through for the season. The F.A. sent a team to Germany and Austria in the spring, playing matches at Berlin, Carlsruhe, and Prague.

RUGBY.

The Rugby season of 1900 was a curious one as regards the Union International matches. England led off by losing badly to Wales at Gloucester on January 6 by 3 goals to a try, and Wales followed this up by beating Scotland by 4 tries to 1. England, after a series of changes in their team, met Ireland, the champions of the previous year, and beat them by 2 goals and 2 tries to 1 goal. Ireland followed this up by drawing with Scotland a pointless game, and the chances of England v. Scotland looked well for the wearers of the Rose, but after an excellent struggle at Edinburgh on March 10, not a point was scored on either side the play being of a very high order as regards the forwards. Wales finished up the International series by beating Ireland at Belfast by one try to nil on March 17. Possibly the war interfered with both England and Scotland putting their very best teams in the field.

The table of the matches is as below, Wales most thoroughly deserving their victory.

	Plyd.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.	Points.			
						For.	Agst.		
						G. T.	G. T.		
1 Wales	3	3	0	0	6	3	5 = 28	0	2 = 6
2 England	3	1	1	1	3	3	18	4	0 = 17
3 Scotland	3	0	2	1	2	0	1 = 3	0	4 = 12
4 Ireland	3	0	1	2	1	1	0 = 4	2	3 = 18

The English team against Scotland was H. T. Gamlin, back; R. Forest, W. L. Bunting, G. Gordon-Smith, and G. C. Robinson, three-quarter backs; G. H. Maisden and G. C. Marquis, half-backs; J. Daniel, A. H. Luxmore, E. W. Bell, S. Reynolds, A. F. Todd, H. Alexander, J. Baxter, and J. P. Shorter, forwards.

The Welsh fifteen against Scotland was W. J. Bancroft, back; W. Llewellyn, E. G. Nicholls, G. Davies, and W. Trew, three-quarter backs; G. L. Lloyd and L. A. Phillips, half-backs; A. Brice, F. Millar, G. Boots, J. I. Hodges, J. Blake, W. H. Williams, R. Thomas, and G. Dobson, forwards. The County Championship fell to Durham, who rather unexpectedly defeated Devon by 11 pts. to 3. Of the two North and South matches North just one the first, but the South easily gained the second by 2 goals and 4 tries to 3 tries. In the Inter-Varsity match Cambridge outplayed the Oxonians completely, and won with a record score of 22 pts. to nil, this being exactly in accordance with their relative performances during the term. The Metropolitan Club honours rested with London Scottish and Blackheath Clubs in the order named. St. Mary's won the Inter-Hospital Challenge Cup, beating London; and the Yorkshire Challenge Cup fell to Mytholmroyd. The Northern Union did not make any very great strides during 1900, the expenses and wear and tear of a Rugby fifteen being very heavy even under their stringent professional rules. Runcorn finished top of their Lancashire competition, and Bradford headed the Yorkshire list of clubs. For the Northern Union Cup final tie Swinton beat Salford by 2 goals and 4 tries to 1 goal and 1 try.

GOLF.

THERE appears to be no end to the increasing popularity of Golf. New clubs are being started everywhere, and all the old-established fixtures receive more and more support from all parts of the country, and also from abroad. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, by means of the rules of the Golf Committee, have now arranged a code by which, as a notable and capable writer recently remarked, "we end our old and begin our new century of Golf." The average standard of Golf throughout the world has greatly improved in the last three or four years, medal play is largely in vogue, and team matches are becoming more numerous than formerly. In America, where the game has made gigantic strides, it is estimated that now there are 1,200 regularly organised clubs, with a membership of 20,000, of whom 50,000 are women. The following are some of the most noticeable results of the year. The Amateur Championship of India and the East, under the management of the Calcutta Golf Club, on the Tollygunge Club links, was won by G. Maitland Heriot, North Cachar, with a total of 178 points. On March 27, the annual Oxford and Cambridge match was played at Sandwich, the Dark Blues winning the 22nd match by no less than 69 holes to none. The

Oxonians have now won 10 matches to the Cantabs' 11. The Amateur Championship took place in the second week in May on the Sandwich links. The entry was a large one, and thoroughly representative. Mr. Harold H. Hilton, of the Royal Liverpool Club, won the Championship, beating Mr. James R. bb, St. Andrews' Club, by 8 up and 7 to play. The eighth Ladies' Championship, held at the Westward Ho links, May 18, was won by Miss Rhona Adair, Royal Portrush the Irish lady champion beating Miss Neville, Worcester-shire, by 7 holes up and 5 to play. The Open Championship was held on the St. Andrews' links, June 6 and 7; J. H. Taylor (Richmond) won the Championship Vase, the Gold Medal, and £50, with a total score of 309. H. Vardon (Scarborough) was second with 317. Mr. Robert Maxwell, of Tantallon, was the leading amateur—viz. seventh with 329. H. Vardon subsequently went to America and greatly distinguished himself in the States. Mr. F. G. Tait, of the Black Watch, was killed in South Africa, near the Modder River. He was amateur champion 1896 and 1898.

HOCKEY.

As year by year Football becomes more and more impossible to the genuine amateur, the Public School boy, or the University man, Hockey, under a governing association and proper rules, is rapidly adding to its votaries and clubs. International and county matches are regular fixtures, the best clubs have a long list of engagements each season, and gradually the game is forcing its way into the Schools' sports programme. Cambridge defeated Oxford for the fifth year in succession at Richmond by 3 goals to 2, after rather an uninteresting game. For the first time the North defeated the South, also at Richmond, by 2 goals to nil. At Belfast, England beat Ireland by 2 goals to 1. Ireland has not yet won this match; and at Kersal, Manchester, England, inflicted a crushing defeat on Wales by 10 goals to nil. At Llandudno, Ireland beat Wales 5 goals to 1. Amongst the county matches, Middlesex beat Lancashire and Surrey, and Lancashire beat Yorkshire very easily. These would appear to be the leading county teams.

PEDESTRIANISM.

PROFESSIONAL pedestrianism did not produce any very grand results in 1900. The same old "stair" were still in evidence, and there were no recruits from the amateur ranks to add interest to any money matches that might be arranged. Downer and Bredin, Cullum, Bacon, Watkins, and O'Neil had all met one another at every possible distance, and there could be no question as to their relative abilities over any given number of yards. At one time, early in the season, it was expected an A.A.A. champion would go over to the professional ranks, when several matches might have been arranged for him, but time went on and he still remained an amateur, without any very satisfactory results to himself. Downer had proved his pace to be too fast to be tackled by any of the Sheffield sprinters, and Bredin, between a quarter and half-a-mile, was still a dangerous man to meet, although the ex-amateur is now by no means in his first youth. Watkins, up to ten miles, remained unchallenged, as Bacon was at last virtually on the shelf. The few matches that were decided failed to produce anything in the way of time. H. Cullum led off his professional match-making by defeating a very indifferent runner named Fielding at a

Quarter of Mile, and having beaten Bredin earlier in the season at a Half, ran G. B. Tindler for the Half-Mile Championship of the World, at Rochdale. In a slow run race, Tindler won easily, in very poor time. This encouraged Bredin to make another match with Cullum, and on April 28th the pair met at Cardiff at 700 yards. The gate was small, considering Cullum was a local and popular pedestrian. Cullum made the running until close home, when Bredin went by and won easily, in 1 min. 31secs. A. R. Downer then ran Johnson (otherwise Maybury, of America, 100 yards, and beat him; also Bacon beat Len Hurst, in slow time, for ten miles, at Southampton, at the end of July. Downer and Bredin went to Paris for the World's International Meeting for Professionals the first week in July; Bredin won 100, 400, and 1,500 metres, the prize money amounting to about 900 francs. Downer ran in the Hurdles in Paris, but injured a sinew in his leg and failed to win anything, and also caused him to forfeit to Bredin for a match the pair had arranged at a Quarter of a Mile. In August, at Rochdale, O'Neil, the Irishman, ran H. Watkins a match over three miles. Watkins was by no means fit, and O'Neil won in slow time. In all these matches the gates were miserably small, and as the £50 or £100 stakes were generally fictitious the amounts to be divided between the competitors must have barely paid training expenses. Decidedly the most noticeable event of the year took place at Wood Green on October 6th, when for a £25 prize Len Hurst tried to run 19½ miles in 1 hr. 51 min. 54secs. The day was very windy and cold, but he accomplished the distance in 1 hr. 50 min. 58sec., and, going on, covered the 20 miles in 1 hr. 53 min. 42½secs., which replaces the previous doubtful record of Bryne, viz., 1 hr. 54secs. Bredin also in October ran Keane of America two matches at 400 Yards and 350 Yards, at Northampton. Bredin won the first in 46½secs., but lost the second.

RACKETS AND TENNIS.

Although some of our best players were otherwise engaged in Africa, the majority of the long-established competitions took place. Early in the year, Mr. E. H. Miles, the English Amateur Champion, took up his residence at the Tuxedo Court, not far from New York, and a series of most interesting International matches were played both at Tuxedo and Boston. Miles beat L. M. Stockton, the American Amateur Champion, 3 sets to 0; and Latham beat Stockton (rec. halt :o) by 3 sets to 0. Pettitt beat Miles (rec. 15 and a begin) by 3 sets to 1; Pettitt and Stockton beat Latham and Miles by 3 sets to 1 at Boston; but the English pair, in a return match at Tuxedo, won easily by 3 sets to 0. Subsequently, Latham and Miles played racket's. Miles beat Q. A. Shaw, the American Amateur Champion, 3 games to 2 at Boston, and Latham once out of three times gave Standing 3 aces and beat him 3 games to nil, in the Philadelphia fast court. Latham and Miles beat Standing and Shaw, 4 games to 1, at New York; and Latham and Miles beat Standing and Pettitt, 4 games to 3, at Philadelphia. Subsequently, on February 11, Miles beat Q. A. Shaw for the Amateur Racket Championship of America at Boston, by 3 games to 1. In April, at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, the most important matches of the year took place. P. Ashworth, the best of the challengers, was easily defeated by the holder, H. K. Foster, for the

Amateur Rackets Championship, by 3 games to nil, and 45 aces to 25. In the Double Rackets Championship, H. K. Foster, and P. Ashworth, the holder, defeated the challengers, two Old Cartusians, F. Dames Longworth and W. G. K. Price, by 4 games to 1. Oxford (L. F. Andrewes and S. J. G. Hoare) defeated (E. B. Noel and W. K. French) Cambridge in the Double inter-Varsity match, by 4 games to 1, and in the Single, the Oxonian, Andrewes, won again against Noel, after a most interesting match, by 3 games to 2. The play in the Public Schools' Racket Cup was of a decidedly high standard, the final going to Malvern (B. S. Foster and W. H. B. Evans); Rugby (H. C. Blackwood and O. S. Fleischmann) losing by 4 games to love, at 15-5, 15-4, 15-2, 15-3. The Military Racket Competitions fell through owing to the war. At Tennis, J. B. Gribble beat all the challengers for the Amateur Championship at the Queen's Club, early in May, and then met the holder, E. H. Miles, who came from America to defend his title. Mr. Miles won easily by 3 sets to nil, 18 games to 7, and 96 strokes to 52. On July 5 and 6, the Cantabs, E. M. Baerlein and E. B. Noel, beat the Oxonians, E. A. Biedermann and H. E. Underdown, 3 sets to nil, for the Four-handed Match, and Baerlein also won the Singles against Biedermann, by 3 sets to love. Mr. J. B. Gribble won the M.C.C. Gold Prize, Mr. E. H. Miles not defending his title.

ROWING.

THE amateur rowing season of 1900 was perhaps rather more successful than that of the previous year owing to the brilliant weather which prevailed during the regatta month—July. Skiff-racing decidedly advanced in popularity, and the minor up-river regattas were capitally attended and proved very fashionable functions. The racing of the year, as usual, began at the Universities in February. At Oxford, the Torpids resulted as follows: First division, head bat, New College; Second division, Hertford; third, Queen's. At Cambridge, "the Lents" finished with Magdalene head of the third division, Caius II. of the second, and First Trinity of the first division. The Clinker Fours at Oxford fell to New College, stroked by R. Culme-Seymour, who subsequently gained his Blue, and a similar contest at Cambridge was won by Peterhouse from a large entry. The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race took place on March 31st over the usual course. Cambridge had five of their old Blues rowing, Goldie and Chapman being prevented from competing again. The Oxonians, from various causes, lost the services of Hale, Warre, Steel, and Thornhill, their No. 7, the last-mentioned, after their arrival at Putney. The day was fine the water smooth, and Oxford won the toss. Cambridge led all the way and won by quite 20 lengths in 18 mins. 47 secs., equaling the record. The winners were perhaps the best eight ever sent up by either University. Messrs. D. H. McLean (Oxford) and S. D. Muttelbury (Cambridge) were the coaches. The Cambridge times to Hammersmith, 7 mins. 10secs., Chiswick, 11 mins. 23secs., and Barnes Bridge, 15 mins. 34secs., were all records for the race. The crews were: Cambridge—S. P. Cockerell (bow), 11 st. 10 lb.; C. J. M. Adie, 12 st. 3 lb.; B. W. D. Brooke, 11 st. 10½ lb.; J. E. Payne, 13 st.; R. B. Etherington-Smith, 12 st. 11½ lb.; R. H. Sanderson, 12 st. 13½ lb.; W. Dudley Ward, 12 st. 9 lb.; J. H. Gibbon (stroke) 11 st. 8 lb.; G. A. Lloyd (cox), 9 st. Oxford—H. H. Dutton,

10 st. 9½ lb.; R. Culme-Seymour, 11 st. 7½ lb.; C. E. Johnston, 12 st. 12 lb.; C. W. Tomkinson, 11 st. 13 lb.; Lord Grimston, 13 st. 10½ lb.; H. B. Kittermaster, 14 st. 6 lb.; T. B. Etherington-Smith, 11 st. 5½ lb.; C. P. Rowley (stroke), 11 st. 12½ lb.; G. S. Madagan (cox), 8 st. 5 lb. Both crews rowed in boats built by Sims of Putney. Previous to Henley Regatta, at Cambridge, C. H. Taylor and C. J. D. Goldie, both Etonians, won the C.U.B.C. Pairs, and R. H. Sanderson and C. J. M. Adie won the Lowe Double Sculls. The June Eights on the Cam left the following crews heads of the two divisions. First Trinity retained their pride of place in the first division, although pressed by "Third," and Pembroke II. gained the top of the second division in the last night. At Oxford the "Mays" gave Magdalen the headship of the river, the Varsity stroke, H. G. Gold, rowing stroke for them; Lincoln leaving off head of the second division. The O.U.B.C. Sculls were won by W. W. Field, of Exeter, and the O.U.B.C. pairs by T. B. Etherington-Smith and F. W. Warre (stroke). Henley Regatta took place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 4th, 5th, and 6th, in splendid weather, except on the last day, when the wind was too much off the Bucks shore, and all in favour of the crews on that side of the river; indeed, all the finals were won from that station except one. The entries numbered 46 as against the record of 58 in 1895. The winners were—Grand Challenge Cup, Leander, stroked by F. O. Huntley; Ladies' Plate, New College, Oxford; Thames Cup, Trinity College, Cambridge (second crew); Stewards' Cup, Leander, stroked by J. E. Payne; Wyfold, Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Visitors' Cup, Trinity College, Cambridge (second crew); Silver Goblets, Goldie and Maitland (stroke), Trinity College, Cambridge; Diamond Sculls, E. G. Hemmerde, University College, Oxford. A Belgian eight from Gand made a big fight with Leander in a heat of the Grand, and Howell, in the final of the Diamonds, fell out of his boat after passing the post. There was not a very large attendance on either of the three days. After Henley, the London Rowing Club defeated the Thames R.C. in all the Senior Eights at the Metropolitan, Kingston, Molesey, Staines, and Goring. They also won the Senior Fours at the Metropolitan, Kingston, and Staines. Blackstaffe, Fox, and St. G. Ashe won the chief amateur sculling races. The Wingfield Sculls—Amateur Championship of the Thames—was won on July 20th by C. V. Fox of the Guards Club. He defeated B. H. Howell of the Thames, the holder, very easily in 22 mins. 54 secs., a best on record for the race. Howell was far from well both here and at Henley. The two chief provincial prizes of the year, the Victoria Gold Vase at Nottingham, and the West of England Cup at Tewkesbury, were both won by the Burton R. C. four. H. M. Cohen is Amateur Punting Champion of the Upper Thames, but C. R. Mullins defeated him for the Amateur Punting Championship. G. Haines, of Old Windsor, is the Professional Punting Champion. Two Cambridge blues, A. W. Swanston and N. L. Calvert, were killed in South Africa during the year.

At the Paris International Regatta on the Seine, in August, the Vesper R.C., U.S.A., won the eights, beating the Gand crew from Belgium, and Barrelet, of d'Enghien, won the sculls. In the same month, L. Prevel, of Nice, won the European Amateur Sculling Championship at Courbevoie on the Seine. With the exception

of St. G. Ashe, no Englishman competed at the Paris International Regatta.

Professional rowing remained at a very low ebb during 1900; although on September 10th two Australians, G. Towns (the holder) and J. Wray, sculled for the Championship of England and £200 aside from Putney to Mortlake. Towns led after the Crab Tree, and won easily by 2½ lengths in 22 mins. 40 secs. On September 24th, G. Bubear (aged 42) and S. Emmett (aged 36) sculled for £50 aside from Putney to Mortlake, Emmett winning easily in 23 mins. 8 secs. A match in open boats on the Tyne, in August, for £100, between J. Gibson and G. Brown, won by Gibson, was the only other professional event worth recording.

SKATING.

In the matter of records, Skating in 1900 was most important, as the great champion, Peder Oestlund of Trondhjem, Norway, placed no less than four world's records to his credit, and all the big International fixtures were brought to a definite conclusion. Yet the great Norwegian skater lost the World's Championship at Christiania, under the International Skating Union, although he must be considered very unlucky to have done so.

The Amateur Skating Association of England, owing to its admirable organisation, managed to hold three important events on the only three days that ice was available in England—viz, February 10th, 12th and 13th. This body, early in January, very wisely decided that in future speed tests must be skated in Great Britain alone, Engadine skaters possessing superior advantages over those of Great Britain in the matter of ice and other conditions. On February 10th, at Littleport, Cambridgeshire, the N.S.A. Amateur Championship was decided on good ice over the usual distance but with 5 turns. A. E. Tebbit, of Milton, the holder, again won in 5 min. 30½ secs., H. A. Palmer, of Kettering, being second. There were 18 entries. It was five years since Tebbit had had to race for his title. On the following Monday, Feb. 12th, the Professional Championship was held over the same course. James Smart, of Welney, retired, and F. Ward, of Sutton St. Edmund's, won easily in 5 min. 33½ secs., the ice being rough. On Feb. 13th, at the Welsh Harp, S. Markham of Dalston won the A.S.A. Baker 220 Challenge Cup—a straight course—Markham did 21 secs. in a heat, but his opponent, A. E. Tebbit, fell in the final. The pair raced again subsequently for an extra prize, and Tebbit won by six inches in 20½ secs. On Feb. 22nd, at the Niagara Rink, London, Herr Salchow, of Stockholm, won an A.S.A. International Figure Skating Contest. The Foreign Competitions resulted as follow:—On Jan. 21st Herr Salchow won the Figure Skating Championship of Europe at Berlin, Herr G. Riegel, of Vienna, being a close second. On Feb. 3rd and 4th the Speed Skating Championship of Europe at Csorba, in the Carpathians—an altitude of 4,400 feet—were all won by Peder Oestlund, of Trondhjem, 500 metres, time 47½ secs.; 5,000 metres, time 9 min. 15½ secs.; 1,500 metres, time 2 min. 39½ secs.; 10,000 metres, time 22 min. 45 secs.; G. Wathén, a Finn, and J. C. Greve, of Amsterdam, were his most dangerous opponents. On Feb. 10th and 11th, at the big Davos meeting, on good ice, Oestlund again won all the four Speed events for the Davos Cup. His times were as follow:—500 metres, 45½ secs., 1,000 metres, 1 min. 34 secs.,

1,500 metres, 2 min. 22½ secs.; 5,000 metres, 8 min. 51½ secs.; 10,000 metres, 17 min. 50½ secs. All these were world's records, except the 5,000 metres. At the same meeting the Figure Skating Championship of the World was won by Herr G. Hügel, of Vienna, although in points there was nothing to choose between the Austrian and Herr Salchow, of Stockholm. The World's Speed Championships came off on Feb. 25th at Christiania, Norway, on the Frogner Kilen. Wind, snow and thaw spoilt all the times. Oestlund, after all his previous training and an eight days' journey from Davos to Norway, was palpably stale. Edv. Engelsaas, also of Trondhjem, the Norwegian champion of the year, defeating him in three out of the four events. The results were:—500 metres, P. Oestlund, time 46½ secs.; A. Naess, second, 47½ secs. 1,500 metres, Edv. Engelsaas, time 2 min. 38½ secs.; A. Naess, second, 2 min. 42 secs.; Oestlund retired. 5,000 metres, Engelsaas, time 9 min. 34½ secs.; Oestlund, second, 9 min. 43 secs.; 10,000 metres, Engelsaas, time 20 min. 9½ secs.; C. Frantzen, second, 20 min. 12½ secs.

SWIMMING.

LAST season the Amateur Swimming Association contented itself with comparatively little legislation, and, consequently, the sport, unharassed by its ruling body, had a successful if rather uneventful year. An agitation, however, is on foot to enlarge the A.S.A. from three to five divisions, which seems likely to be successful. The wisdom of the move, however, is doubtful, and may ultimately tend to the disruption of the Association. The racing of the year resulted in J. A. Jarvis, of Leicester, winning all the A.S.A. Championships, from the Quarter-Mile upwards, a feat he had never done before, although he only placed one record to his credit, viz., the Bath Quarter-Mile, he swimming the distance at Leicester, in his club championship, in 5 mins. 52 secs., as against Tyers's Swindon record of 5 mins. 53½ secs. Jarvis began with the One Mile Championship at Highgate Ponds on June 30th, which he won for the fourth year in succession in 25 mins. 26 secs. easily, G. E. Sharp, of Leicester, being second. On July 21st he won the Half-Mile Championship at Southport in 12 mins. 35 secs. for the third year, Sharp again being second. The Long Distance Championship from Strand-on-the-Green to Putney July 14th, he also won for the third time in 1 hr. 4 mins. 17 secs., a best time for the race, Sharp again being second. At Skegness, September 1, he took the Salt-water Quarter-Mile in 12 mins. 55 secs., J. Wildgoose, of Hyde, being second, and in the same month he carried off the 500 yards Championship in 6 mins. 49½ secs., and the Ulph 1000 Yards Challenge Cup at Great Yarmouth in 11 mins. 59½ secs. F. C. V. Lane and J. H. Derbyshire swam a dead-heat for the A.S.A. 500 Yards Championship in 2 mins. 34½ secs., a record, and Derbyshire won the Hundred Yards Championship very easily in 61 secs. at the end of the season. W. Taylor, of Bootle, for the third year took the Plunging Championship with 75 ft. 11 in. In the Oxford and Cambridge match at the Bath Club, June 22nd, Oxford won the 50 yards and 100 yards with D. Milburn, Cambridge, taking the Quarter with D. V. Cow. Cambridge, however, won the Team race, and also the Water Polo by 3 to 2. An A.S.A. team visited Paris for the International races at Asnières, Jarvis winning the 1000 Mètres in

13 mins. 40½ secs.; F. C. Lane the 200 Mètres in 2 mins. 25½ secs., and also the 200 Mètres Obstacle race; Jarvis won the 4000 Mètres easily, and Gresley took the Professional 4000 Mètres; the Osborne S.C. also beat the Brussels Club at Water Polo by 7 to 2. The chief Water Polo matches were won as follow:—North beat South 6 o; England b at Ireland 5-0, Wales 7-3, and Scotland 5-0—Jarvis and Derbyshire being in the English team; Scotland beat Wales 1-0, and Ireland 6-1; and Wales beat Ireland 3-1; Lancashire beat Middlesex for the County Championship 3-1; and the Amateur S.C. defeated Otter 6-0 for the Southern Counties Championship.

TURF.

"THE Prince's Year," as 1900 is sure to be called, owing to the triple victory of Diamond Jubilee in the three classic races of the year, was chiefly noticeable for the bold bid made by the American jockeys and trainers to wrest racing honours from their English rivals, and the regular introduction of the starting gate into all the two-year-old races. The death of the Duke of Westminster prevented the hero of 1899, Flying Fox, by Orme—Vampire, proving his powers as a four-year-old, and setting the seal to his fame in the more important events of 1900. On the death of his owner, Flying Fox and the rest of the racing stud of the Duke were sold at Kingsclere, on March 8th, the sale producing the wonderful average of 3,797gs., Flying Fox reaching the record world's price of £37,500, Mons. E. Blanc being his purchaser. Although entered for the Ascot Cup, his new owner decided to withdraw Flying Fox from all his engagements, and he was not seen again on a racecourse, to the general regret of all English sportsmen. Forfarshire, by Royal Hampton—St. Elizabeth was, very early in the year, installed first favourite for the Derby, the colt not being engaged in the Two Thousand, for which several horses were heavily supported. Eventually, on the day of the Newmarket race, May 2nd, Elopement at 15 to 8, started first favourite; but the Prince of Wales's horse, Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon—Perdita II., won rather easily, at 11 to 4, the third favourite, Bonarosa, being second, and Sidus third; value of the Stakes, £4,700. This victory, of course, at once placed Diamond Jubilee at the head of the Derby betting, and as he won the Newmarket Stakes of £3,425 a fortnight after the Two Thousand, his Derby victory was almost a foregone conclusion. On May 30th, at Epsom, he started a hot favourite at 6 to 4, and won rather easily from Simon Dale, Forfarshire, the second favourite, at 100 to 30, running badly, although ridden by S. Loaves. Diamond Jubilee, at the First Newmarket July Meeting, with 5 to 4 on his chance, signally failed to give 1st. 6lb. to Merry Gal, 7st. 13lb., in the Princess of Wales Stakes, value £7,150, but with 9st. 4lb. on his back he won the richest prize of the year, the Eclipse Stakes, value £9,285, at Sandown Park, on July 20th. After this victory, he started for the St. Leger, value £5,125, at 3½ to 1 on, and the opposition being rather weak, he won easily by a length from Elopement, second. The Prince's horse only made one more appearance in public after the St. Leger, when he started for the Jockey Club Stakes at the Newmarket, 1st October, value £7,150. He was first favourite at 7 to 4 against, but, in the worst of tempers, he was beaten out of place, Disguise II., by Domino, receiving 12lb. from

the Derby hero, winning easily. Out of his seven attempts, Diamond Jubilee won five times, and was second once, his total winnings during the season amounting to £27,985. Merry Gal, 3 years, by Galopin, accounted for the £7,150 Princess of Wales Stakes, one of the "Ten Thousand pounders," as they are termed. The Cup races of the year were quite spoilt by the absence of Flying Fox. Merman, by Grand teneur, Sloan riding, made his solitary appearance for the year in the Ascot Cup, value £3,300, which he won, defeating a tremendous favourite in the French horse, Perth II., who started at 4 to 1 on, and Mazajan, by Martagon, accounted for the Goodwood Cup. King's Courier, by Kingston, won the Doncaster Cup from an excellent field of good horses. Osbeck, by Common, took the Jockey Club Cup, after running most consistently from the very first week of the season. Gaddy, by Hampton, by winning the Alexandra Plate at Ascot (£1,400), and that ancient trophy "the Whip," at Newmarket, proved herself one of the best stayers of the year. The big handicaps of 1900 were all well supported, beginning with Sir Geoffrey's Lincolnshire (£145) win—his only appearance during the year. King's Messenger, 5 years, with the top weight at 8st. 8lb., took the Metropolitan at 8 to 1, and Grafter, aged, 8st. 10lbs., at 7 to 1, carried off the City and Suburban. Theold Chester Cup (£2,050), went to Roughside, aged, 7st. 5lb., ridden by loan, at 7 to 1. The Kempton Park Jubilee (£2,655), was won by a 33 to 1 chance, Sirenia, 5 yrs. 8st. 6lb.

Osbeck, 8st. 10lb., only just lost the Ascot Stakes (£1,655) to Baldur, 4 years, 7st. 2lb., both starting at 4 to 1, and Royal Flush, J. Reiff up, won the Royal Hunt Cup, of £2,450 at 100 to 7. Eager, 6 years, 10st. 2lb., the crack sprinter of the year, won the Queen's Stand Plate (£950), at the same Meeting.

Joe Chamberlain, 3 years, 8st. 2lb., won the Northumberland Plate (£925). In the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood (£632), Royal Flush, 7st. 13lb., won easily, Eager, 9st. 13lb., being nowhere. At the end of the season these two met in a match at Hurst Park, at 9st., for a £1,000 Gold Cup, Eager, at 7 to 4 on, winning easily. Clarehaven, at 6 to 1, won the Cesarewitch (£1,065) in a canter, Berrill, well backed, being nowhere; but in the Cambridge-shire (£1,685), Berrill, 7st. 6lb., at 20 to 1, won easily. Winifreda won the One Thousand £4,110), and La Roche, both by St. Simon, won the Oaks (£4,550), Merry Gal being second. Winifreda beat both these fillies in the Ore Flou-and, but she was nowhere in the Oaks. The two-year-old form is very confusing. Orctid, by Orme—Musley Maid, winner of the Champagne (£1,580), Seaton Delaval (£1,080), &c., not only defeated Star Shoot, by Isinglass, the winner of the National Breeders' Produce Stakes (£4,779) and other big races, but also in the Middle Park Plate (£2,415), with 9st. 3lb., was only beaten a neck by Floriform, by Florizell II—Maid of Athol, with 8st. 10lb. Lord Bobs, 8st. 6lb., by Bend Or—Silver Seas, won the Dewhurst Plate (£1,532), Orctid being nowhere. Bay Melton—the Limosa colt—and Princess Melton also ran remarkably well during the season.

Owing to the big wins of Diamond Jubilee, La Roche, and Winifreda, St. Simon took Orme's place, and easily headed the 1900 list of winning stallions with over £54,000. Galopin with Merry Gal &c., Galinade with Sirenia, Good Morning

&c., Melton with Princess Melton, Isinglass with Star Shoot, as their chief winners, have all been credited with upwards of £13,000. Common's total of over £12,000 was mainly owing to Osbeck's victory in the New Century Stakes of £8,950 at Sandown in April. Orme but for Orctid would have been very low on the list.

The struggle for the Jockey premiership has been most interesting. S. Loates, after being well in front at the mid-season, eventually being just beaten by the American, L. Reiff. Sloan was away in America for a long time in the summer, or he would have been almost first. The figures of the leading jockeys were: L. Reiff, mounts 553, wins 143; S. Loates, mounts 810, wins 137; J. Reiff, mounts 604, wins 124; O. Madden, mounts 661, wins 96; F. Rickaby, mounts 476, wins 84; J. F. Sloan, mounts 311, wins 82; M. Cannon, mounts 490, wins 82; K. Cannon, mounts 600, wins 75; B. Rigby, mounts 447, wins 68; J. H. Marten, mounts 327, wins 52.

YACHTING.

ONE noticeable feature of a very dull and uneventful season owing to so many owners being on active service in South Africa—was the increasing popularity of the yawl rig, more particularly for the larger class racers.

The Mediterranean season was wholly devoid of interest so far as big class racing was concerned, and when the English regattas commenced in May there were but two bona fide racers on the water—*Senga* and *Penitent*, 52-ra'ers—the other contests being entirely filled by cruisers, and with but slight variation this was the case at all the remaining regattas. The building programme of the previous winter gave promise of excellent sport, but some of the new boats were eventually not fitted out. *Distant shore*, a big cutter, was built on the Clyde from Mr. G. L. Watson's designs, but her owner, Mr. C. D. Rose, did not put her in commission owing to the death of his two sons at the "front" *Sybilite*, yawl, likewise a Watson design, was built on the Clyde for Mr. Whitaker Wright. She made her debut at the Kiel Regatta, gaining a great reputation as a fair-weather boat, which she fully maintained on her return to England, although unfortunately she had no opportunity of racing in this country against *Victor*, the German Emperor withdrawing his flyer from all matches excepting that for the Queen's Cup at the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta in consequence of the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. *Khoma*, a 65-feet cutter, was also built on the Clyde for Mr. Kenneth M. Clark from designs by Mr. W. Fife. A Hogarth, who commanded *Shamrock* in the America Cup contest, was her skipper, but with no other boat of her class in commission she had to sail in cruiser handicaps all the season. Mr. Andrew Coats had a 52-footer built at Southampton from Mr. A. E. Payne's designs, but he did not fit her out owing to being on active service.

The Queen's Cups were won as follows: Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, *Satonio*, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald; Royal Torbay Y.C., *Creole*, Colonel V. S. Bagot; Bourne End Regattas, *Ulva* Mr. T. Foster Knowles.

The fourth annual handicap race, from Dover to Heligoland, for the German Emperor's Cup was won by Mr. Rait's cutter *Fiona*, a Fife boat built in 1855.

The Emperor's Cup at Cowes Regatta was won by Mr. A. F. Fynn's yawl *Columina*. *Sybarita*

won four races in six starts at German regattas, and in England took six firsts in eight starts, losing the others by time allowance *Benedict*, yawl, Mr. S. W. Calverley, won 13 handicaps; *Maia Marion*, cutter Mr. M. B. Kennedy, 8; *Creole*, cutter, Colonel Bagot, 6; *Khamr*, cutter, 3; *Irene*, *Columbine*, *Clara*, *Nereus*, *Gertrude*, and *Heartsease*, 2 each; *St. Agnes*, *Cicely*, *Sidonara*, 1 each. *Senga* and *Penitent* sailed 43 matches, the former winning 27 and the latter 16.

Another challenge was received for the Coupe de France (20-tonners). The Duc Decazes was the challenger his yacht *Quind Mém* being specially built. The races were sailed at Ramsgate, under the auspices of the Royal Temple Y. C., when the Payne-designed boat, *Lucrea*, the successful defender of 1899, again won.

Mr. Lorne C. Currie challenged through the Island Sailing Club for the Coupe Internationale des Un-Tonneaux of the Cercle de la Voile de Paris. The races were sailed at Meulan, when the English boat, *Scoti*, was unsuccessful,

although she afterwards won the prix d'honneur and La Coupe Internationale in the Paris Exhibition matches.

Sir Thomas Lipton again competes for the America Cup, probably late in August, and Mr G. L. Watson will design his new boat. *Shamrock* will be fitted out for trial races.

The Kiel Regattas, encouraged by the German Emperor, are rapidly increasing in popularity. Many German yachtsmen are favouring schooners, Mr. Max Guillaume having a fine one built at Southampton from Mr. J. M. Soper's design.

In America a class of one-design 70-footer has been started, and provided excellent sport during the season. A noticeable feature was the number of British skippers in command of American yachts, and in at least one case near the whole crew was English.

The Yacht Racing Association has now adopted a new rating rule, to be in force for five years.

National Rifle Association.

OFFICES OF THE ASSOCIATION, 22, Pall Mall East.

Secretary: Lt.-Col. C. R. Crosse.

QUEEN'S PRIZE. FIRST STAGE TO 1831.—FIRST AND SECOND STAGES FROM 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.	Winner.	Distances. Yards.	Shots.	Scores.	pts.	Rifle used.
1876	Burgess.....Pte.	1st Newcastle.....	2, 5, & 600	7	36 mks.	105 Snider B. L.
1877	Betts.....Corp.	1st Norfolk.....	" "	"	92 "	" "
1878	Lowe.....Pte.	Queen's Westmtr.	" "	"	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.....	" "	"	183 "	" "
1884	Taylor.....Segt.	1st Lanark.....	" "	7 10 15	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	3V.B.A.&S.Hdrs.	" "	"	201 "	" "
1893	Stocks.....Pte.	2nd V. B. L'pool.	" "	"	208 "	" "
1894	Bateman.....Capt.	2nd Towr.H.Engs.	" "	"	208 "	" "
1895	Hogg.....L.-Srg.	1st Rox. & Sel.	" "	"	205 "	" "
1896	Foster.....Capt.	4 V. B. W. Surrey	" "	"	196 "	" "
1897	Scott.....Ar.Serg.	1st Rox. & Selkirk	" "	"	219 "	303 Magazine Rifle.
1898	Fletcher.....Lt.	2nd V. B. L'pool.	" "	"	214 "	" "
1899	Matthews.....C.-Srg.	12th Middlesex	" "	"	213 "	" "
1900	Comery.....C.-Srg.	3rd V. B. High.L.I	" "	"	215 "	" "

* 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.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE. THIRD STAGE.—£250, AND THE N.R.A. GOLD MEDAL.

1892	Pollock.....Major	3V.B.A.&S.Hdrs.	200 to 1000	66	277 mk.	330	Govt. Martini-Hen. B.L
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	303 Magazine Rifle.
1898	Yates.....Lt.	3rd Lanark.....	" "	76	327 "	380	" "
1899	Priaulx.....Pte.	Guernsey.....	" "	76	336 "	380	" "
1900	Ward.....Pte.	1st V. B. Devon.....	200 to 1000	76	341 "	380	" "

CLOSESEASON 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 Jne.
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.	2nd Feb. & 31st Aug.
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. Dotteder.
 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.
- Goatsucker.
- Godwit.
- Goldfinch.
- Grebe.
- Greenshank.
- Guillemot.
- Gull (except Black-backed).
- Hoopoe.
- Kingfisher.
- Kitiwake.
- Lapwing.
- Lark.
- Loon.
- Mallard.
- Marrot.
- Merganser.
- Murre.
- Night-hawk.
- Night-jar.
- Nightingale.
- Oriole.
- Owl.
- Ox-bird.
- Oyster-catcher.
- Peewit.
- Petrel.
- Phalarope.
- Plover.
- Ploverspage.
- Pochard.
- Puffin.
- Purre.
- Razorbill.
- Redshank.
- Reeve or Ruff.
- Roller.
- Sanderling.
- Mandpiper.
- Scout.
- Sealark.
- Seamew.
- Sea parrot.
- Sea swallow.
- Shearwater.
- Sheldrake.
- Shoveller.
- Skua.
- Smew.
- Snipe.
- Sol in Goose.
- Spoonbill.
- Stint.
- Stone Curlew.
- Stonehatch.
- Summer snipe.
- Tarrock.
- Teal.
- Tern.
- Thicknee.
- Tystey.
- Whaup.
- Widgeon.
- Wild duck.
- Willock.
- Wimbrel.
- Woodcock.
- 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. 698), 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:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
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	—	1 Nov. to 23 Feb.
Dart	1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Ayron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 29 Feb.
Exe	1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Ribble	" "	" " "
Usk	" "	2 Nov. to "
Teign	" to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	" to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	" to 31 Mar.	2 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex) .	" to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rumney	" to 1 Apr.	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Stour (Kent) ...	" to 1 May	" to 1 May.
Severn†	" to 15 Jun.	" —
Lune	" to 1 Mar.	2 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Eden	10 Sep. to 16 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.
Dwyfac	" "	" "
Derwnt. (Cum.)	" to 10 Mar.	" to 10 Mar.
Cleddy	" to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	" to 25 Mar.	" to 31 Jan.
W. Cumberlind.	" to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Conway	" to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Ogmore	" "	" "
Clwyd & Elwy .	" to 15 May	" to 15 May
Axe	20 Sep. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & T'rridge	21 Sep. to "	16 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Avon & Erme..	30 Sep. to 1 May	30 Nov. to 1 May
Camel	31 Sep. to 4 Apr.	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Powey	1 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 September 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, Eckraig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira.	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Beauy, Dunbeath, Lossie, Ness, Spey.	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Halladale, Strathly, Naver, Borgia, Helmsdale.	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Earn	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, 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	15 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

† In Borough of Shrewsbury only.
‡ Below Old Sandsfield. § Below Lostwithiel only.
|| Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April.

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.

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 ...	Helvieck 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.	11 Oct. to 2 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 ...	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Drogheda .	Clogher Head..	5 Aug. to 11 Feb.	16 Sept. to 11 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 (1) 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; (2) in the Thames, where the close season is from 11th Sept. to 31st March; and (3) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act passed in 1876, the trout and char close-time has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. 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:—

*Eben ...	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.	
Tyne.....	1 Oct. to 21 Mar. (for rods and nets).	
*Severn ...	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 But- termere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.	
W. Cumber- land..	{ 2 Sept. to 10 March (rods and nets).	
*Teify, ...	{ 1 Oct. to 28 Feb. (ditto)	
*Avon & Erme ...	{ 1 Oct. to 1 March (ditto)	
*Tees ...	{ 1 Oct. to 1 March (ditto)	
Adur, Cuckn're, *Avon & Stour ...	{ 1 Oct. to 31 Mar. (ditto)	
Usk	{ 2 Oct. to 14 Feb. (ditto)	
Clwyd and Elwy ...	{ 1 Oct. to 28 Feb. (ditto)	
Camel, Fowey & *Esk	{ 1 Oct. to 15 March. (ditto)	
Seint, &c.	{ Trout, 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. (ditto) Char, 22 Oct. to 1 Mar. (ditto)	
*Wye, Towy, *Lune, Ribble	{ 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. (ditto)	
*Dart	{ 2 Oct. to 28 Feb. (ditto)	
Kent?	{ 2 Oct. to 3 Mar. (ditto)	
*Ouse and Neve ...	{ 2 Oct. to 31 Mar. (ditto)	
Yorks ...	{ 2 Oct. to 15 Mar. (ditto)	
Wear ...	{ 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. (ditto)	
*Suffolk & Essex.	{ 1 Oct. to 10 Apr. (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, 1878, 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

† 15 Oct. above Amesbury.

‡ Rivers Braint and Cefni, 15th Oct. to 1st March.
§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 2 Sep. to 6 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 Erne, 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 4¼ 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 June 16 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.
Achill Sound, Clew Bay Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays ...	2nd 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 springs; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence, and soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables on duty, or at practice, or occupiers of land 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. 446.

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	*West Cumberland... 10/6
*Lune	Fowey
*Ribble	*Eden
*Dee	*Seint
Clwyd & Elwy... 20/-	Dwyfach
*Conway	Towy
*Dovey	*Taw and Torridge... 12/-
*Teify	*Camel
Usk	*Kent and Leven ...
*Wye	Rhymney
Avon and Erne ... 20/-	*Ayron
*Dart	Severn
*Teign	Axe
Exe	Trent (Yorkshire) ...
Frome	*Esk (Yorkshire) ...
Avon and Stour	Avon, Brue, & Parret
Stour (Kent) ...	Tamar and Plym ...
Yorkshire	Ouse (Sussex)
Tees	Wear
*Tyne	Coquet
Cledly	Cuckmere
Taff and Ely ... 10/6	Adur
Ogmore	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and trout is placed by the Salmon and Fresh-water 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 53 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 Warbon	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
+Lune.....	Warbon to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
+Ribbles	Blackpool to Formy Point	H. Backhouse, Blackburn.
+Doe	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 Criccieth	David Jones, Portc' adoc.
Dovey.....	Criccieth 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. Goven's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
+Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
+Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knop	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
+Taaf and Ely	Cold Knop to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
+Rhymney	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. T. Owen, Builth.
+Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, 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	J. H. Gameson, 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	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
+Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
Exe.....	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
Otter.....	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
+Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. Forward, Axminster.
Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Avon and Stour	W. Boundary of Hants to Hurst Castle	R. D. Sharp, Christchurch.
+Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	E. W. Oxborrow, Brighton.
+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	—
+Suffolk & Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
Norfolk and Suffolk	{ West Boundary of Norfolk to Lap- water Hall .. }	H. Brittain, 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. Halero, Sunderland.
+Tyne	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	J. Gibson, Hexham.
+Coquet.....		C. Percy, 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. 695).

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 Nash Point to Worms Head. 10. Milford Haven, from Worms Head to Cemmas Head. 11. Lancashire and Western, from Cemmas Head to Haverigg Point. 12. Cumberland, from Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be 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 mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The asterisk (*) signifies that the fish are then

in their prime; the dagger (+) signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the double dagger (‡) signifies that it is "close time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	*	*	*	Lobster	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	+	
Bass	-	-	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	Mackerel	-	-	+	+	*	*	*	*	+	+	+	
Bream	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	Mullet (red)	-	-	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	+	
" (sea)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	" (grey)	+	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	+	
Brill	*	*	*	+	*	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	Mussel	*	*	*	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Carp	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	Oyster (b)	*	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Catfish	+	+	+	*	*	*	+	-	-	-	-	-	Perch	*	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	*	*	
Char	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	Periwinkle	*	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Chub	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	Pike	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Coal fish or Saithe	*	*	*	+	+	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	Pilchard	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Cockle	*	*	*	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	Plaice	*	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Cod	*	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	Pollack	*	*	+	-	-	+	+	*	*	*	*	
Conger	-	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	-	Prawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Crab	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	+	+	+	Salmon & Sea Trout (c)	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	+	+	+	+	
Crayfish (a) ..	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Shad	-	-	*	*	*	+	+	-	-	-	-	
Dab	*	*	*	+	*	*	*	*	+	+	+	+	Shrimp (d)	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Dace	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Skate	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	
Dory	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Smelt or Spar- ling	*	*	*	*	+	-	-	+	+	*	*	
Eel	*	*	*	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	Sole	*	*	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	
Flounder	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Sprat	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Graying	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Sturgeon	*	*	*	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	
Gudgeon	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tench	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Gurnard (red) " (grey)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	*	*	*	*	Thornback	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Haddock	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Torsk or Tusk Trout	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Hake	*	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Turbot	*	*	*	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Halibut	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Whelk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Herring	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Whitebait	-	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Lampern	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Whiting	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Lamprey	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Wrasse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ling	*	*	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+													

(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.

Hunts and Hounds.

THESE are in England, including "Her Majesty's" (Master, Lord Coventry), of which there are 40 couples the kennels being at Ascot Heath, 17 packs of Staghounds, containing between them 422 couples of hounds besides four packs in Ireland, with 102 couples. The following are the Masters, the Kennels, and the numbers of the principal packs of Staghounds (with over 100 couples each):—

PACK.	COUPLES.	MASTER.	KENNELS.
Amory's, Sir J.	25	Sir J. Amory, Bart.	Hensleigh, Tiverton.
County Down	34	Mr. F. Barbour	Ballinacinch, county Down.
Devon and Somerset ..	50	Mr. R. A. Sanders	Exford, Taunton, Somerset.
Enfield Chase	25	Mr. J. H. Harbridge	Enfield Court, Middlesex.
Essex	22	Mr. W. H. Barnes	M. Ghills, Du. m.w.
Gerard's, Mr.	26	Hon. R. Gerard	Wrightington Hall, Appley Bridge, Lancs.
Mid Kent	25	Mr. Aug. Leney	Wateringbury, Maidstone.
New Forest	26	Mr. E. F. Kelly	Northerwood, Lyndhurst, Hants.
Omnrod's, Mr Peter ..	25	Mr. P. Omnrod	Wyresdale, Scorton, Lancs.
Rothschild's (Lord) ..	30	Lord Rothschild	Ascot, Leighton Buzzard.
Roscommon	26	(a committee)	South Park, Castlereagh.
Surrey	25	Mr. F. Gregory	Horleyland, Horley, Surrey.
Surrey, West	24	Mr A. J. Curneck	Woodland Park, Leatherhead.
Ward Union	30	Mr. Percy Maynard	Ashbourne, county Meath.
Savernake	30	Mr. J. L. Phipps	Savernake, Marlborough.

Of Foxhound packs, there are no less than 163 in England and Wales containing 6,172 couples of hounds; in Scotland, ten packs, with 370 couples; and in Ireland, 23 packs, with 886 couples. The following are the packs of Foxhounds containing 50 couples of hounds or more:—

PACK.	COUPLES.	MASTER.	KENNELS.
Albrighton	54	Mr. Jas. Foster	Whiston Cross, Shiffnal.
Atherstone	63	Mr. G. H. Hardy	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	70	Mr. J. S. H. Fullerton	Badsworth, Pontefract.
Beaufort's, D. of	75	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Wilts.
Bedale	50	Sir G. Greenall	Low Street, Bedale, Yorks.
Belvoir	66	Mr. E. Dunn	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincoln.
Berkshire, Old	56	Mr. Heywood Lonsdale	Kingston Bagpuze, Abingdon.
Bicester and Warden Hill ..	53	Mr. J. Hargreaves	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	56	Mr. N. C. Cockburn	Charleton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	50	Capt. J. R. Lane-Fox	Blankney, Sleaford.
Bramham Moor	50	Mr. T. Wilson	Bramham Park, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.
Burton	55	Rev. E. A. Milne	Reepham, Lincolnshire.
Cattistock	51	Mr. E. Hanbury	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cottesmore	54	Mr. L. Barlow	Ashwell Road, Oakham, Rutland.
Craven	50	Mr. C. B. Godman	Walcot, Hungerford.
Crawley and Horsham	50	Mr. W. Coryton	West Grinstead, Sussex.
Dartmoor	50	(a committee)	Woodland, Ivybridge.
Essex	52	Mr. E. T. Mashiter	Harlow, Essex.
Essex Union	50	Mr. C. W. Fernie	Great Burstead, Billericay.
Fernie's (Mr.)	64	Lord Fitzhardinge	Medburne, Market Harborough.
Fitzhardinge's (Lord)	50	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Berkley, Gloucester.
Fitzwilliam's (Mr.)	55	Lord Galway	Milton, near Peterborough.
Galway's (Lord)	55	Mr. T. Garth	Serlby, Bawtry, Yorks.
Garth's (Mr.)	53	Hon. E. D. Pennant	Haines Hill, Twyford, Berkshire.
Grafton	52	Mr. F. Coryton & Col. Knox	Roopers Pury, Worcester.
H. H. (Hampshire)	54	Earl of Harrington	Poules, Alresford.
Harrington's (Earl)	50	Messrs. T. Harrison & O. Part	Gedling, Notts.
Hertfordshire	56	Mr. A. Brassey	Keuesbourne Green, Luton.
Heythrop	54	Mr. A. Wilson	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	56	Mr. H. M. Wilson	Etton, near Hull.
Ledbury	54	Mr. R. Fort	Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Maynell	50	Lord Middleton	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	50	Earl of Emskillen	Birdsall, Malton, York.
North Cheshire	55	Duke of Sutherland	Forest Kennels, Northwich.
North Staffordshire	60	Lord Algernon Percy	Trentham, Stoke.
North Warwickshire	50	Mr. P. A. Whitaker	Kenilworth.
Oakley	56	Mr. A. F. B. Cresswell	Milton Ernest, Bedford.
Percy	60	Mr. E. C. Barclay	Greenrig, Lesbury.
Puckeridge	65	Mr. W. M. Wroughton	Braughing, Ware, Herts.
Pycinley	55	Capt. B. Hartopp	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	55	Mr. L. Rolleston	Quorn, Loughborough.
Rufford	50	Hon. C. Brand	R. fford, Ollerton, Newark.
Southdown	50	Mr. E. P. Rawnsley	Kingmer, Lewes, Sussex.
Southwold	52	Mr. W. J. Scarlett	Belchford, Hornacastle, Lincolnshire.
Tedworth	50	Mr. J. C. Straker	Tedworth, Marlborough.
Tynedale	50	Hon. R. G. Verney	Stagshaw, Corbridge-on-Tyne.
Warwickshire	52	Earl Dudley	Kineton, Warwick.
Worcestershire	53	Sir H. Williams Wynn, Bart.	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
Wynnstay	50	Earl of Yarborough	Wynnstay, Raubon.
Yarborough's (Earl of) ..	54	Mr. E. Lyett Green	Brookley Park, Lincs.
York and Ainsty	50	Marquess of Zetland	Acombe, York.
Zetland's (Marquess of) ..	5		Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.

IRELAND.

Kildare	55	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.

SCOTLAND.

Berwickshire	50	Sir Jas. Miller, Bart.	Sriery Hill, Edrom.
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	57	Duke of Buccleuch, &c.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	50	Earl of Eglinton and Winton ..	Kilwinning Castle, Irvine, Ayr.

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 ninepence 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.
Leicestershire and Rutland	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	W. H. Walpole	Ipswich.
Essex, North	C. Wodehouse	Bury St. Edmunds.
Suffolk, W.		
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, Pembroke, etc.	W. Morgan Griffiths	Carmarthen.
Glamorgan and Monmouthshire	Clemt. Waldron	Llandaff.
Worcestershire	H. A. Franklin	Worcester.
Gloucestershire, except Bristol	R. Fuller	Gloucester.
Bristol and Bath	Wm. H. Clarke	Bristol.
Oxford, Berks, & Bucks	Thomas M. Davenport	Oxford.
Somerset, East, except the Bath C. C. District	John Raymond Holligan	Wells.
Somerset, West	E. T. Alms	Taunton.
Devonshire	W. H. Bailey	Exeter.
Cornwall	W. H. Shadwell	Bodmin.
Wiltshire	H. Elliott Fox	Salisbury.
Dorsetshire	H. F. C. de Crespigny	Blandford.
Hampshire	C. Woodridge	Winchester.
Sussex, East	J. W. Heisch	Lewes.
Sussex, West	Sir R. G. Raper	Chichester.
Kent, East (including Canterbury)	H. M. Chapman	Canterbury.

DEPOSITORY FOR THE WILLS OF LIVING PERSONS.—It is unfortunate for the success of this institution that its existence is 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 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 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	
„ E. Riding, inc. York	Hudson	York.
Lancashire, except Salford and West Derby	J. G. Douglas-Willan	Lancaster.
Hundred, Manchester		
Manchester and H. of Salford	Oswald H. Hardy	Manchester.
W. Derby, Hun. Lanc. Chester	T. E. Paget	Liverpool.
„	H. A. Jenner	Chester.
Carnarvon & Anglesey	H. B. Roberts	Bangor.

Hall Marks on Plate.

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, 22 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 1890.]


















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 only, see col. 1 of p. 702.
	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  1721-2 can be distinguished from letter  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  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  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, 1901, is , on a shield shaped like that of the last specimen shown above: that for 1902 is the letter .

ASSAY OFFICES OUT OF LONDON.

Assay Office.	Distinguishing Mark.	*Letter for 1901-02.	Cycle.
Birmingham ..	An Anchor	b	Years. 25
Chester	The City Arms (3 garbs and a sword)	R.S.	25 or 20
Sheffield	A Crown	h i	Variable [20 to 25]
Edinburgh ...	A Castle	t n	25
Glasgow ...	Tree, Fish, and Bell	D E	26
Dublin	A Harp, crowned	E F	25

* The date letters are changed in the middle of each year.

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, 1837), and Dr. W. A. Browne's "Merchants' Handbook" (Stanford, 1879). To the latter, inquirers may be referred for fuller information.

The Metric System is fully given on p. 436.

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 Metric 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	=	90'251 lbs. av.

Austria-Hungary.

Metric, 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 Metric 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.....	=	3875'0'02 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 Braca	2'430 yards.
1 Estadio.....	285'235 yards.
1 Milha	1'296 miles.
1 Legoa	3'889 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 Metric 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 Metric 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).....	=	141 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 Ch'io).....	=	1815'0 sq. feet.
4 Ch'io (1 Mou).....	=	726'0 sq. feet.
100 Mou (1 Ch'ing).....	=	72600'0 sq. feet.
1 Ho.....	=	2'0 pints.
1 Shêng (10 Ha).....	=	circ. 20 pints.
1 Tou (10 Shêng).....	=	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 Metric 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 Tünde.....	=	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.....	=	4'778 bushel.
1 Fjerdingskar.....	=	9'557 bushel.
1 Tünde.....	=	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.....	=	0'848 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...	=	7575 Tr. grains.

Sumatra.

Tempo... = 4'5 ins.	1 Hailoh = 1'0 yard.
Junkal... = 9'0 ins.	1 Tung... = 4'0 yards.
Etto..... = 18'0 ins.	And as in Netherlands.

Ecuador.

Metric since 1857, and old Spanish (q. v.).

Egypt.

1 Kirat.....	=	1'125 inches.
1 Rub (6 Kirat).....	=	6'75 inches.
1 Draâ, or Pike.....	=	27'0 inches.
1 Draâ Istambuli.....	=	26'654 inches.
1 Draâ Belendi.....	=	22'736 inches.
1 Endasch.....	=	25'134 inches.
1 Pike Nili.....	=	21'287 inches.
1 Nubian Draâ.....	=	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 Mörrhi (12 Maud).....	=	7'703 bushels.
1 Dirhem.....	=	47'661 Tr. grs.
1 Uekieh (12 Dirhem).....	=	571'938 Tr. grs.
1 Rottolo (12 Uekieh).....	=	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.

Metric 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 Brandy.....	=	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).....	=	668'8 pints.
1 Pipe.....	=	1091'2 pints.
1 Tonneau.....	=	2204'6 lbs. av.

Germany.

The Metric 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 décaграмme, 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.....	=	2'1831 feet.
" Ruth.....	=	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 grs.
" Ossel.....	=	1'007 pints.
" Anker (60 Ossel).....	=	7'559 gallons.
" Ohm (2 Eimer) ...	=	30'237 gallons.
" Fuder.....	=	181'422 gallons.
" Zollpfund (30 Loth) =	=	1'1027 lbs. av.

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.
" Fass (2 Ochoft)	=	88'937 gallons.
Hanoverian Fuss	=	11'5 inches.
" Last	=	10'284 grs.
" 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)	=	1'031 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 (33 Loth) ...	=	1'0725 lbs. av.

Greece.

The Metric System was introduced by an ordinance of Oct. 26, 1832. In Greece, gramme = millimeter; daktylos = centimeter; palame = decimeter; pecheus = meter; stadion = kilometer; skionis = myriameter; stremma = are; kybos = milliliter; mystron = centiliter; kottyle = deciliter; litra = liter; kolion = hectoliter; kokkos = centigram; obolos = decigram; drachme gram; mna = 1½ kilogram.

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 metre = 3'280899 feet; and the standard of capacity is the Ser (litre) = 1'760773 pints, or 61'027045 cubic inches.

1 Moot (4 Ungulee) ...	=	3 inches.
1 Hâth (21 Ungulee) ...	=	18 inches.
1 Hyderabad Hâth ...	=	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	=	2'20452 lbs. av.
1 Ser	=	1'76195 pints.
1 Tola	=	180 Tr. grains.
1 Ser (16 Chillaks)	=	2'059 lbs. av.
1 Factory Maund	=	74'65 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 Ser (4 Powah)	=	1'951 pints.
1 Maund (40 Ser)	=	9'8098 gallons.

Bombay.

1 Guz (24 Tussoo)	=	27 inches.
1 Beegah (20 Pund)	=	3927 sq. yards.
1 Ser (72 Tank)	=	7 lbs. av.
1 Maund	=	28 lbs. av.
1 Candy	=	560 lbs. av.
1 Battara 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 Cutchra Beer	=	4320 Tr. grains.
1 Viss	=	3'0857 lbs. av.
1 Maund	=	24'6857 lbs. av.
1 Candy	=	493'7142 lbs. av.

Italy.

The Metric System.

1 Roman Miglio (1000 Passo) .	=	1627'783 yards.
1 Roman Scorzo	=	1381'648 sq. yds.
1 Roman Quaierello	=	1'012 bushels.
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) ...	=	7'477 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)	=	'1193 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 Chō	=	2'4507204 acres.
1 Tan	=	32'211526 sq. poles.
1 Se	=	118'61486 sq. yds.
1 Tsubo	=	3'9538289 sq. yds.
1 Shaku	=	'98845723 sq. ft.
1 Sai (10 Sat)	=	'003176 pint.
1 Shaku (10 Sun) ...	=	'03176271 pint.
1 Gō (10 Shaku)	=	'3176271 pints.
1 Shō (10 Gō)	=	3'176271 pints.
1 To (10 Shō)	=	3'703389 gallons.
1 Koku (10 To)	=	4'9629237 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 Metric System. Strep = millimeter; Duim = centimeter; Palm = decimeter; El = meter; Roede = decameter; Mijle = kilometer; Wisse = Stere; Vingerhoed = centiliter; Maatje = deciliter; Kan = liter; Vat = hectoliter; Korrel = decigram; Wigtje = gram; Lood = decagram; Onze = hectogram; Pond = kilogram.

Norway.

The Metric System since 1878.

Persia.

1 Zer (16 Gereh)	=	33 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.

Metric, 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	8795 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 Cwierc (6 Cal) =	5 606 in.	1 Sznurow =	47 245 yds
1 Stopa	= 11 212 in.	1 Mila ... =	5 304 mls
1 Loziec	= 22 425 in.	1 Morgow =	1 382 acs

Portugal, Roumania, and San Domingo.

The Metric 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	=	13066 2/3 sq. yards.
1 Vedro (100 Tsharkey) ...	=	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 Metric and Turkish Systems.

Siam.

1 Niw	=	83 inch.
1 Kii'p (12 Niws)	=	10 inches.
1 Sawk (2 Kii'ps)	=	19 1/2 inches.
1 Wah (4 Sok)	=	80 inches.
1 Sen (20 Wahs)	=	44 4 yards.
1 Yot (400 Sens)	=	9 1/2 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 Keenan (20 Piculs) ...	=	1675 lbs. av.

Spain.

The Metric 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)	= 1 109 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)	= 621 bushl.
1 Almude (2 Medio)	= 1256 bushl.
1 Fanega	= 1 5076 bushls.
1 Cahiz	= 18 0919 bushls.
1 Tomin (12 Grano)	= 20213 oz. av.
1 Onza	= 6634 lb. av.
1 Libra (of Castile)	= 1 014 lbs. av.
1 Quintal	= 101 442 lbs. av.
1 Tonelada	= 1014 42 lbs. av.

Sweden.

The Metric 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 Metric System since Jan. 1st, 1873.

1 Fuss (10 Zoll)	= 11 8112 inches.
1 Stunde (1600 Ruthe) ...	= 2 9825 miles.
1 Malter (10 Viertel) ...	= 4 126 bushels.
1 Maass (4 Schoppen) ...	= 2 641 pints.
1 Pfund (16 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	= 27 1/4 inches.
1 Pike or Arshen (land) ...	= 29 3/4 inches.
1 Halebi or Archim ...	= 27 9 inches.
1 Endazzezh (Silk)	= 25 1/4 inches.
1 Agatsch (3 Berri) ...	= 3 1159 miles.
1 Jubbeh (11 Rottol) ...	= 4851 bushel.
1 Fortin (4 Killow) ...	= 3 8809 bushels.
1 Rottol (12 Okieieh) ...	= 2 513 pints.
1 Almud (8 Oka)	= 1 1519 gallons.
1 Cantar (100 Rottol) ...	= 31 417 gallons.
1 Cantar (dry)	= 124 08 av.
1 Okieieh (10 Dirhem) ...	= 70854 lb av.
1 Kéléor Oke (4 Okieieh) ...	= 2 1975 lbs. av.
1 Batman (dry)	= 16 92 av.

United States.

The Metric 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.

Metric System, introduced 1864; also as in Argentine Republic, Venezuela, the Metrical System, since 1857; and old Spanish.

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.—Arthur Macnamara, Billington Manor, Leighton Buzzard.
BERKSHIRE.—Lt.-Col. Frederick Finch Mackenzie, Ramsdale, Bracknell.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Rudolf Chambers Lehmann, Fieldhead, Bourne End.
CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON (SHIRES).—Thomas Walter Harding, Kirkstall Abbey, Leeds, and Doddington, Cambridgeshire.
CHESHIRE.—Arthur Masterton Robertson Legh, Adlington Hall, Macclesfield.
CUMBERLAND.—Hamlet Riley, Eonim.
DEBBYSHIRE.—Henry Walthall-Walthall, Alton Manor, Wirksworth.
DEVONSHIRE.—Frederick Hamlyn, Clovelly Court, Bideford.
DORSET.—Capt. Edward Wilmot Williams, Her-ringstone House, Dorchester.
DURHAM.—George Fenwick Boyd, Moorhouse, Leamside, E.S.O.
ESSEX.—Ernest James Wythes, Copped Hall, Epping.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Gardner Sebastian Bazley, Hatherup Castle, Fairford.
HEREFORDSHIRE.—James Louis Alexander Hope, Whitney Court, Whitney.
HERTFORDSHIRE.—Major-General Apsley Cherry-Garrard, Lamer Park, Wheathampstead.
KENT.—Henry Booth Hobler, Fawkham Manor, Longfield.
LEICESTERSHIRE.—James Burns Hartopp, Scrap-toft Hall, Leicester.
LINCOLNSHIRE.—Joseph Cliff, Scawby Grove, Brigg.
LONDON, COUNTY OF.—Arthur Hill, 22 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.
MIDDLESEX.—Frederick Cox, Harefield Place, Harefield, Uxbridge.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.—William Llewellyn, Upton House, near Poole, Dorset.
NORFOLK.—Maj. Robert Heath Jary, Burlingham.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—James Griffith Dearden, Walcot Hall, Southouse.
NORTHUMBERLAND.—Hugh Andrews, Swarland Hall, Felton.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—John Robinson, Worksop Manor.
OXFORDSHIRE.—Henry Clerke Brown, Kingston Blount.
RUTLAND.—William Henry Neill, The Grange, Wing, Oakham.
SHERIFFSHIRE.—John Sidney Burton-Borough, Chetwynd Park, Newport, Salop.
SOMERSET.—William Robert Phelps, Montacute House, Montacute.

SOUTHAMPTON, COUNTY OF.—Herman Le Roy Lewis, Westbury House, Petersfield.
STAFFORDSHIRE.—Richard Powell Cooper, Shenstone Court, Lichfield.
SUFFOLK.—John Dupuis Cobbold, Holywells, Ipswich.
SURREY.—Herbert Gosling, Botley's Park, Chertsey.
SUSSEX.—Charles Egerton Legge, Ashling House, Chichester.
WARWICKSHIRE.—Harry Leigh Townshend, Caldecote Hall, Nuneaton.
WESTMORLAND.—Edward William Wakefield, Stricklandgate House, Kendal.
WILTSHIRE.—Chas. A. W. dry, Shaw Hill, Melksham.
WORCESTERSHIRE.—Edward Alfred Broome, Arey Court, Stourport.
YORKSHIRE.—Sir Theophilus Peel, Bart., Potterton Hall; Barwick-in-Elmet, Leeds.

Wales (North and South).

ANGLESEY.—William Jones, Llwydiarth Fawr, Llanerchymedd.
BRECONSHIRE.—John Edwards Vaughan, Rheola, Neath.
CARDIGANSHIRE.—Edward Walter David Evans, Camnant Hall, Llandysil.
CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Ernest Trubshaw, Aelybryn, Llanelly.
CARNARVONSHIRE.—Lt.-Col. Owen Lloyd Jones Evans, Broomhall, Chwilog.
DENBIGHSHIRE.—Lord Newborough, Plas Newydd, Trefnant.
FLINTSHIRE.—Philip Thomas Godsall, Iscoyd Park.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Edwin Llewellyn Morgan, Swansea.
MERIONETHSHIRE.—Robert Prys Owen, Aelybryn, D. ffryn.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Arthur Watkin Williams Wynn, Coedymaen.
PEMBROKESHIRE.—George Powell Roch, Butter Hill, Milford Haven.
RADNORSHIRE.—James Mansergh, Bryngwy, Rhayader.

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.	27	27½	28	28½	29	29½	30	30½	31	31½	32
1	27	27½	28	28½	29	29½	30	30½	31	31½	32
2	54	55 0	56	57 0	58	59 0	60	61 0	62	63 0	64
3	81	82 ½	84	85 ½	87	88 ½	90	91 ½	93	94 ½	96
4	108	110 0	112	114 0	116	118 0	120	122 0	124	126 0	128
5	135	137 ½	140	142 ½	145	147 ½	150	152 ½	155	157 ½	160
6	162	165 0	168	171 0	174	177 0	180	183 0	186	189 0	192
7	189	192 ½	196	199 ½	203	206 ½	210	213 ½	217	220 ½	224
8	216	220 0	224	228 0	232	236 0	240	244 0	248	252 0	256
9	243	247 ½	252	256 ½	261	265 ½	270	274 ½	279	283 ½	288

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 Monies and their English Equivalents.

EXCHANGE RATES.—France, Belgium, Italy, Greece and Switzerland constitute what is known as the "Latin" Union, and their coins are alike in weight and fineness, excepting different denominations. The same system has been in part adopted by Spain, Serbia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Roumania, and their coins are not uniform in weight and fineness, and centimes in France, Belgium, and Switzerland are respectively designated lire and centesimi in Spain; levs and banis in Roumania; leva and stotniks in Bulgaria. Similarly the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, have coins of the same weight and fineness, their names being also alike. Most of the South American States possess a standard coin, equal in weight and fineness to the silver 5-fr. piece, generally termed a "peso." In Hayti the corresponding coin is a "courde."

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 British Settlements, Hong Kong, and Labuan on the Mexican dollar, and of Canada and British Honduras on the United States dollar. A British dollar identical in weight and fineness with the Japanese "yen" was authorized by Order in Council in 1884, 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 a * is determined by the rate of exchange for the day, and may be taken as approximately that given in the last column. The rate given in the daily papers generally represents the number of the standard coins (see page 431) that are equivalent to one sovereign. The Spanish rate is given in terms of pence per dollar (= a escudo), the Russian in pence per rouble, Portuguese in pence per milreis, and the United States rate in pence per dollar. The value of other silver coins must be sought in one of the columns headed "Intrinsic Value with Silver at par Troy Ounces." The exchange value of the rupee depends on the rate for "India Council Bills," but by an Act of 1891 the British sovereign was made legal tender and equivalent to 15 rupees, the rupee being thus rated at rs. 67d. "Metallic" countries pure gold is generally taken as being worth 151 times its weight of pure silver. This proportion corresponds to giving standard silver a constant value of 602d., in the last column of the table.

COUNTRY.

GOLD COINS.
Denominations.

Legal Weight in grams.

SILVER COINS.
Denominations.

Legal Weight in Gramms.

Equivalent weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces.

Intrinsic Value with Silver at par Troy oz. Gold, &c. Gold to Silver as 15.16 to 1.

COUNTRY.	GOLD COINS. Denominations.	Legal Weight in grams.	Sterling Value.	SILVER COINS. Denominations.	Legal Weight in Gramms.	Equivalent weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces.	Intrinsic Value with Silver at par Troy oz. Gold, &c. Gold to Silver as 15.16 to 1.
Argentina Republic	Argentina or 5-peso piece	124.64	£ 5. 10	Peso of 100 centesimos	386.8	0.782	1. 81
Austria-Hungary	Ducat	53.46	0.9 4	Florin or gulden of 100 kreuzer	350.5	0.786	1. 19
Brazil	8-Rona or golden piece	99.57	0.16 10	Florida	82.4	0.197	0. 23
Canada	10 milreis	52.28	0.8 4	Krone of 100 heller	77.4	0.174	0. 21
Chile, Columbia, Uruguay	doubleton or 5-peso piece	137.35	£ 2. 5 1/2	1 milreis of 1000 reis	386.8	0.782	1. 18
Denmark	10-Rona piece	67.14	0.11 0	1 peso of 100 centavos	386.3	0.782	1. 18
EGYPT	100-piastre piece (Egyptian £)	137.35	0.11 0	1 krona of 100 ore	145.3	0.369	0. 29
Finland	10-marckka piece	49.28	0.7 1/2	1 markka of 100 penni	121.6	0.194	0. 16
France and Latin Union	10-franc piece	49.78	0.7 1/2	5-franc piece	80.9	0.185	0. 14
*German Empire	Sovereign of 20 shillings	62.74	£ 0. 9 1/2	1 franc of 100 centimes	386.8	0.782	1. 18
*Holland and Java	Ducat	53.92	0.9 4	1 rixdaler or mark of 100 pennig	467.2	0.174	0. 23
India	10-rupee piece	103.71	0.16 6 1/2	1 crown of 5 shillings	467.2	0.174	0. 23
Japan	Mohr of 15 ruypees (obsolete)	180.20	£ 9. 2 1/2	1 shilling of 12 pence	467.2	0.174	0. 23
Mexico	100-peso piece	123.27	£ 2. 5 1/2	Rupree of 15 annas, 64 pies, or 960 pies	386.3	0.782	1. 18
*Netherlands	See Holland	257.21	£ 2. 0 5 1/2	1 yen of 100 sen	416.0	0.782	1. 18
*Norway and Sweden	See Denmark, and note	261.12	£ 2. 0 5 1/2	1 peso of 100 centavos	417.8	0.784	1. 19
Ottoman Empire	Turkish pound of 100 piastres	111.36	0.18 0 1/2	1 piastre of 40 paras	48.6	0.125	0. 10
Portugal	Toman of 200 shablis	57.30	0.9 0	1 khram of 20 alshabis	77.0	0.198	0. 16
Roumania	Lira of 10-soli	133.27	£ 0. 9 0	Sol of 10 dinaros or 100 counts	365.8	0.782	1. 18
*Russia	Corn of 10 milreis	273.70	£ 4. 4 1/2	1000 of 100 reis	351.6	0.800	1. 24
*Serbia and Bulgaria	Imperial of 15 roubles	199.10	£ 3. 11 9	Rouble of 100 kopecks	308.6	0.765	1. 14
Spain	See France, and note	129.43	£ 1. 0 7 1/2	100 peseta of 100 centimos	305.8	0.782	1. 18
Tunis	45-peseta piece	124.46	£ 0. 19 10	1000 of 100 centimos	47.2	0.125	0. 10
Turkey	10-piastre piece	30.09	£ 0. 4 1/2	1000 of 100 centimos	47.2	0.125	0. 10
United States	Dollar of 10 dollars	258.0	£ 2. 5 1/2	1000 of 100 centimos	412.5	0.830	1. 24
Uruguay	See Chile, and note.	258.0	£ 2. 5 1/2	1000 of 100 centimos	198.9	0.391	0. 16

Principal Clubs and Club-Houses.

Name of Cl. b.	Estab-lish- ed.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscrip- tion.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Albemarle	1875	13, Albemarle Street	800	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss L. Brabrook	Ladies and gentlemen.
Alexandra	1884	12, Grosvenor St., W.	900	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss Eleanor M. Boyd	Ladies of position only.
Alpine	1857	23, Savile Row, W.	No limit	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. A. Wills (Hon.)	Intrsd. in mnln. explorn.
Army and Navy	1837	35, Pall Mall	2,400	£40	7&20 G	Gilbert J. Smallpeice	Officers of Army and Navy.
Arthur's	1705	66, St. James's Street	600	30 G	10 & 11	Aubrey Hepdown	Social.
Arts	1863	40, Dover St., W.	600	£16	11 G	Duncan Irvine	Art, literature, and science.
Arundel	1860	1, Adelphi Terr., W.C.	250	None	5 Gs.	G. S. Williams (Hon.)	Literary and artistic.
Athenaeum	1824	107, Pall Mall	1,200	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	H. R. Tedder	Literary, scientific, artistic.
Authors		3, Whitehall Court	300	5&2 G	G	G. Herbert Thring	Literary and Social.
Automobile	1897	4, Whitehall Ct., S.W.	720	2 Gs	4 Gs.	C. Johnson	Intrsd. in motorlocomotr.
Bachelors	1881	8, Hamilton Pl., W.	923	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. A. Smith	Social. Ladies adm. as visitors.
Badminton	1876	100, Piccadilly, W.	1,000	12 Gs.	8 Gs.	P. M. Buchanan	Sporting & coaching club.
Baldwin	1887	79a, Pall Mall	225	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. S. Fyler (Hon.)	Social, whist and bridge.
Bath	1894	34, Dover Street, W. (Berkeley St. Ladies)	1,500	15 Gs.	10&6 G	J. Wilson Taylor	{ Social, swimming, and gymnastics.
Boodle's	1762	28, St. James's Street	600	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	Capt. H. Wombwell	Social.
Brooks's [Arts	1764	St. James's Street	650	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	Maj. J. F. Wegg-Prosser	Liberal. Social. [tors of art.
Burlington Fine	1866	17, Savile Row	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. Beavan	Amateurs, artists, & collec-
Caledonian	1818	30, Charles St., S.W.	500	10 Gs.	6 & 25	Ld. W. Gordon Lennox	Strictly Scottish.
Camera	1895	Charing Cross Road	700	£1	5&2 G	F. Seyton-Scott	Amateur photogra. Social.
Carlton	1832	14, Pall Mall	1,800	230	10 G & 11 G	A. N. Streatfeild	Conservative. (scientific)
Cavalry	1890	97, Piccadilly, W.	1,200	20 Gs.	10&11 G	Capt. H. R. Darley	Mounted Forces.
City Carlton	1868	St. Swithin's Lane	2,000	{ 21 G 10 G	5 G	G. T. Lawrence	Conservative.
City Liberal	1874	Walbrook	900	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	W. T. Deverell	Liberal.
City of London	1832	19, Old Broad St., E.C.	800	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. Luscombe-Browne	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Cobden	1856	6, Raymond Bldgs.	950	None	3 Gs.	Harold Cox	Free trade.
Cocoa Tree	1746	61, St. James's St., S.W.	500	4 Gs.	11 Gs.	G. John Graham	Social.
Colonial	1890	Whitehall Court	No limit	11 G.	3 & 2 G	Alex. D. McArthur, R.N.	Colonials and Social.
Conservative	1830	74, St. James's Street	1,500	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	John Walter Knags	Strictly Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Av.	6,500	15 Gs.	11 Gs.	Hon. A. E. Henniker- Major	{ Political, Constitutional.
Criverton	1871	39, King St., W.C.	250	None	3&13 G	P. S. Levi (Hon.)	Social, musical, and lite-
Devonshire	1875	50, St. James's Street	1,200	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	Capt. Edgar W. Brodie	Liberal. [rary.
East India	1849	16, St. James's Square	2,500	{ £22 10 G	8 Gs.	A. D. McArthur, Fleet Paym., R.N. ret.	Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ. Serv. and of A. & N.
United Serv.				11 G.	1 G.	R. C. Hawkin	Strictly Liberal.
Eighty	1880	3, Hareot, Tmpl. E.C.	600	11 G.	4 & 2 G	Maj. J. L. Stevenson	Legal and social.
Eidon	1877	3, Curstort St., W.C.	200	None	1 G.	S. B. L. Druce	Agricultural and social.
Farmers	1842	Salisbury Sq. Hotel	500	None	10 Gs.	Charles J. Piche	Theatrical, literary, &c.
Garrick	1831	15, Garrick S. Cov. Gar.	650	11 Gs.	3, 1 G	Mrs. W. F. Branston	Social, golf.
Golfers	1893	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,000	11 Gs.	3 Gs.	Mrs. Luther Munday	Ladies, social and music.
Green Park	1894	10, Grafton Street, W.	600	6 Gs.	4 Gs.	Geo. A. Delacher (Hon.)	Dramatic, artistic, &c.
Green Room	1877	20, Bedford's Cov. Gar.	325	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	L. R. Wynter	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Gresham	1843	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	475	None	10&6 G	Capt. Cleather Gordon	Social. Non-political.
Grosvenor	1883	35, New Bond St., S.W.	3,000	4&3 Gs.	4&3 Gs.	Miss Hewat	Ladies, Social.
Grosvenor Club	1897	15, Grosvenor Cr. S.W.		30 Gs.	£12	W. H. Hurnell	Offs. Past & Pres. of 4 regt. of Gds.
Guards	1813	70, Pall Mall	700	£15	£10	G. A. Battcock	Pigeon shooting.
Gun Club	1860	Wood L., Notting H.	No limit	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. K. Hurrell	Polo, and pigeon shooting.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.	1,600	None	10 & 7	C. H. Jackson	Uvs. Pblc. schls., Army, Nvy.
Isthmian	1882	105, Piccadilly	1,600	None	10 Gs.	Sir N. R. Pringle, B't.	{ Officers of Arm. Nav. Mar. & Militia.
Junior Army	1869	10, St. James's Street	2,000	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Henry de Cartevet	Social and non-political.
& Navy				10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles Martin	Strictly Conservative.
Jr. Athenaeum	1864	116, Piccadilly	1,200	None	3&1 Gs.	Com.-Gen. Humley, O.B.	Conservative and social.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 to 35, Pall Mall	2,100	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Com. E. F. Powell, R.N.	Strictly Conservative.
Jr. Conservative	1889	43, 44, Albemarle St.	5,500	6 Gs.	3&5 Gs.	H. A. White	Officers of Army & Navy.
Jr. Constitutional	1887	101, Piccadilly	5,500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. M. de Vine	For improving breed of dogs.
Jr. Untd. Serv.	1827	Charles St. St. James's	2,000	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Arch. Keen	Mbms. of the Incorp. Law
Kennel	1874	26 S. th'mpt nSt., W.C.	300	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	E. E. Lacey	Headqrs. of Cricket. [Soc.
Law Society	1832	103, Chancery Lane	450	5 Gs.	6&2 Gs.	C. H. Stone, R.N.	Social.
M.C.C. (Lurd's)	1878	St. John's Wood Rd.	4,700	£5	£3	Col. W. G. Robinson, O.B.	Protestant.
Marlborough	1869	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	500	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Donald Murray	Strictly Liberal.
National	1845	1, Whitehall Garden	600	None	6&1 Gs.	A. F. Bettinson (Mngr.)	Social and athletic.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.	6,000	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	S. C. Watrole	Army, Navy, and Marines.
Natl. Sports	1891	Covent Garden	700	5 Gs.	4&6 Gs.	Kyrle G. Wright	Social.
Nav. & Military	1862	14, Piccadilly	2,000	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	James Strange	Mbms. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
New Club	1893	4, Grafton Street, W.	900	Nil.	10&6 G	Maj. W. P. Thring	Mbms. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
New Ox. & Cam.	1884	18, Pall Mall, S.W.	900	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Miss Johnston	Social.
New University	1893	57, St. James's Street	1,100	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Cecil Maxwell-Lyte	Sporting.
N'w Victorian				2 Gs.	3 Gs.	C. J. Pratt-Barlow	Social.
(Ladies)		10A, Sackville St., W.	400	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	Aubrey Coventry	Social, Ladies as guests.
Nimrod	1894	12, St. James's Sq., S.W.	2,000	None	10&6 G	W. Woodstock	Mbms. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
Oriental	1824	12, Hanover Sq., W.	800	£31	9 Gs.	H. M. Abel (Hon.)	{ Cultivation of Chamber Music; Social.
Orleans	1877	29, King St., St. James's	500	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. Williams	Social.
Oxford & Camb.	1830	74, Pall Mall	1,170	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	A. S. Wallis	Social, ladies as visitors.
Ox. & Camb.				1 G.	3 Gs.	A. S. Hincus	Non-political.
Musical	1899	47, Leicester Sq.	No limit	None	1 G.	F. J. Hillier	Strictly journalistic.
Palace	1882	9, Bridge Street, S.W.	250	None	2 Gs.	J. H. Saunders	Conservative.
Pall Mall	1893	12, St. James's Sq.	200	2 & 1	5 & 2		
Piccadilly	1893	128, Piccadilly, W.	1,500	10 Gs.	10 Gs.		
Portland	1893	9, St. James's Sq., S.W.	300	10 Gs.	10 Gs.		
Press	1882	7, Wine Office Court E.C.	363	1 G.	3 Gs.		
Primrose	1886	1&5 Prk Pl., St. James's	5,000	3&1 G	7 Gs.		
Princes Reg. & Tennis	1853	Knightsbridge	1,500	7 Gs.	7 Gs.		

Address of Secretary; has no Club House.

Principal Clubs and Club-Houses—continued.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bera.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Queen's.....		West Kensington	1,300	5 Gs.	11 Gs.	Henry Becks.....	Rackets, tennis, &c.
Raleigh.....	1853	16, Regent St., S.W.	800	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	Ernest Whitehead....	Social.
Ranelagh.....	1834	Barn Elms, S.W.....	1,700	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Geo. A. Williams, M.A.	Polo, golf, &c.
Reform.....	1837	104, Pall Mall, S.W..	1,400	£40	10 Gs.	Lt.-Col. W. Newbigging	Strictly Liberal.
Royal Societies	1894	St. James's St., S.W.	1,500	Library	654 G.	D. Lewis-Poole (Hon.)	Membr. of learned societies.
R. Water-Colour	1884	5A Pall Mall East...	250	1 G.	1 G.	Aubrey Stewart, M.A..	Art conversazioni, &c.
St. Geo.'s Chess	1826	37, St. James's Street	No limit	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	H. A. Richardson....	For cultivation of chess.
St. James	1857	106, Piccadilly.....	650	25 Gs.	12 Gs.	L. A. Baker.....	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's..	1870	1, Bridge S. Westmstr.	1,250	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Alfred W. Gordon....	Conservative.
Sandringham..	1899	38, Dov-r St.....	1,200	2&3 G.	5 Gs.	Mrs. H. W. Grace....	Social, billiards, and golf.
Savage.....	1857	Adelphi Terr., W.C..	600	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	E. E. Peacock (Hon.)	Literary, art, music, drama.
Savile.....	1868	107, Piccadilly, W.C.	675	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	W. H. Gray (Hon.)...	Social. (and science.)
Smithfield.....	1793	12, Hanover Square...	1,147	None	1 G.	E. J. Powell.....	Patentle & implement show.
Sports.....	1893	8, St. James's Sq....	No limit	£10	5,350	Maj. F. A. B. Talbot..	Social, sports, & athletics.
Thatched Hse.	1865	36, St. James's Street	750	—	10&5 G.	Frederic Prope.....	Non-political.
Travellers'....	1819	106, Pall Mall.....	800	30 Gs.	10 G.	Major F. J. Carandini	Travellers.
Turf.....	1868	35, Piccadilly.....	—	10 Gs.	12 G.	Edward Parsey.....	Sporting and social.
Union.....	1822	Trafalgar Square...	1,000	30 Gs.	6&10 G.	Arthur Stirling.....	Social. Non-political.
United Service	1815	110 & 117, Pall Mall.	1,600	£30	£10	S. G. Robinson, R.N..	Combatant officers.
Und. Unvrsty.	1822	1, Suffolk Street...	1,120	40 Gs.	8 Gs.	Harry J. Hadow.....	Mmbrs. of Oxf. & Cam Univ.
University for Ladies.}	1837	32, George Street, Hanover Sq., W.C.	No limit	1 G.	1 G.	Miss Brierley.....	Ladies of University edu- cation & medical women.
Victoria.....	1857	Wellington St., W.C.	450	10 Gs.	6 G.	W. Bowman (Managr.)	Sporting and social.
Wellington....	1835	1, Grosvenor Place...	1,400	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	G. A. Hart Dyke.....	Social. Ladies as visitors.
Whitehall.....	1856	47, Parliament Street	600	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	W. R. Millar.....	Social.
White's.....	1739	37, St. James's Street	800	19 Gs.	11 Gs.	Mark Weyland.....	Social. Non-political.
Windham.....	1825	13, St. James's Square	700	31 Gs.	£10	Lt. Col. H. A. Reid...|	Social.
Yorick.....	1833	29 & 30, Bedford St., w.c.	300	—	2 G.	Louis Kight (Hon.)..	Literature, drama, arts.

Yacht Clubs.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club-House.	Date of estab-lishment.	Date of Adm'n. Within	Subscription.		Commodore.
					Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes.....	Cowes.....	1812	1830	£100	£11	H.R.H. Prince of Wales, &c.
Albert.....	Southsea.....	Southsea.....	1854	1865	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	(Vacant)
Alfred.....	Kingstown.....	(2, Earlsfort Pl., Dublin)	1864	—	2 Gs.	1 G.	(Vacant)
Barrow.....	Barrow-in-F.....	Barrow-in-Furness	1871	1872	1 G.	1 G.	Duke of Buccleuch, k.c., k.r.
Channel Islands	Jersey.....	St. Helier's, Jersey	1863	1893	£1	£1	W. H. V. Vernon.
Cinque Ports	Dover.....	Dover.....	1872	1872	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.
Clyde.....	Hunter's Qy.	Hunter's Quay	1856	1857	11 Gs.	—	John Scott, c.n.
Cork.....	Queenstown.....	Queenstown.....	1720	1831	£7	£3 10s.	Rt. Hon. A. H. Smith-Barry.
Cornwall.....	Falmouth.....	Falmouth.....	1871	1872	2 Gs.	—	F. Layland Barratt. [M.P.]
Dart.....	Dartmouth.....	Kingswear	1866	1870	1 G.	—	H. Studly.
Dorset.....	Weymouth.....	Weymouth.....	1875	1875	7 Gs.	4 Gs.	H. B. H. Prince of Wales, &c.
Eastern.....	Firth of Forth	12, Queen St., Edinburgh	1836	1836	2 Gs.	None.	Duke of Buccleuch, k.r.
Engineers.....	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	1846	1872	£1 10	£4	H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.
Forth.....	Granton.....	Granton.....	1868	1882	2 Gs.	—	Sir Donald Currie, c.o.m.g.
Harwich.....	Harwich.....	Harwich.....	1843	1845	1 G.	—	H.R.H. Duke of York, &c.
Highland.....	Oban.....	Oban.....	1881	1881	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch.
Irish.....	Kingstown.....	Kingstown.....	1846	1846	£10	4 Gs.	The Marq. of Ormonde, k.p.
London.....	Cowes.....	2, Savile Row, and Cowes	1838	1849	—	7 Gs.	Sir H. Seymour King k.c.i.e.
Mersey.....	Liverpool.....	N. Wch's er Rd. Rock Ferry	1844	1844	1 G.	1 G.	Col. Sir D. Gamble, Bt., c.n.
Munster.....	Monkstown.....	Monkstown, Co. Cork	1872	1892	—	1 G.	A. P. Sharnan-Crawford, J.P.
Norfolk & Suffolk	Lowestoft.....	Lowestoft.....	1859	1893	2 Gs.	2&1 G.	R. J. C. Man.
Northern.....	Rothesay.....	Rothesay.....	1824	1831	£3	£3	Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bt.
Portsmouth Corin.	Portsmouth.....	Portsmouth.....	1830	1880	None	3 Gs.	Pr. Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
St. George.....	Kingstown.....	Kingstown.....	1838	1845	£15	£4	H.R.H. Duke of York, &c.
Southern.....	Southampton	Southampton	1875	1877	3 Gs.	3&2 G.	F. Cox.
Southern.....	Southampton	Southampton	1843	1848	4 Gs.	3&4 Gs.	Col. Hon. H. G. Crichton.
South Western.	Plymouth.....	West Hoe, Plymouth	1890	1891	1 G.	2 Gs.	R.-Adm. J. H. Bainbridge.
Temple.....	Thames and Ramsgate.....	Hotel Cecil, Strand, and West Cliff, Ramsgate	1857	1898	None	2 Gs.	Lord Charles Beresford, c.n.
Thames.....	Thames.....	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1823	1842	None	8&6 G.	H.R.H. Prince of Wales, &c.
Torbay.....	Torquay.....	Torquay.....	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Major Bogle, R.E.
Ulster.....	Bangor.....	Bangor, co. Down	1866	1870	5 Gs.	3&2 G.	Marq. of Duferin and Ava.
Victoria.....	Ryde.....	Ryde.....	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	W. B. Paget.
Welsh.....	Carnarvon.....	Carnarvon.....	1847	1847	3 Gs.	—	Sir Lewelyn Turner.
Wstrn. of Engl.	Plymouth.....	The Hoe, Plymouth	1827	1834	7 Gs.	£5	H.R.H. Prince of Wales, &c.
Windermere..	Bowness, Windermere	Bowness.....	1860	1887	2 Gs.	10&3 Gs.	J. M. Sladen.
Yorkshire.....	Hull.....	Vittoria Hotel, Hull	1747	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	W. S. Bailey.
Lexandra.....	Southend.....	Southend.....	1873	1891	1&2 Gs.	2 Gs.	T. H. Blackall.
Castle.....	Calshot.....	Calshot.....	887	—	£3	£3	Earl of Dunraven, k.p.
Land Sailing Club	—	Burnham-on-Crouch	1872	—	£1	1 G.	George Terrell.
Leeward.....	—	Sun Hotel, Chatham	1880	—	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	W. L. Wylie, A.R.A.
Leeward.....	—	Gravesend.....	1867	1868	—	—	Robert Hewat
Ocean Ycht. Sqdn.	None.....	(150, Pall Mall, S.W.)	1888	—	1 G.	1 G.	(Vacant)
Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, I. of W.,	1879	—	2 Gs.	2&1 G.	Sir Charles Seely, Bart.

* 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.

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, 23 Station Inspectors, 12 Detective Inspectors, 74 Sergeants, 7 Detective Sergeants, and 865 Constables; also 57 Constables on private service duty.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE* district embraces an area of 440,518 statute acres, with a population of between six and seven millions. There are within this area fifteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, Marlborough St., Greenwich, Lambeth, Marylebone, North London (Stoke Newington Rd.), South Western (Lavender Hill), Southwark, Thames (Stepney), West Ham, West London (Vernon St.), Westminster, Woolwich, and Worship St.

The Force on Oct. 26, 1900, consisted of 32 Superintendents, 572 Inspectors, 1,981 Sergeants, and 13,270 Constables, making a total of 15,854, with 314 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 '99-1900 was £42,557,150. The Police Rate is now fixed

by 31 & 32 Vict. c. 67 at *9d.* in the £, of which *4d.* 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, 1900, was £882,130, and the Local Taxation Account (including £4,389 under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1895) contributed £701,682 to the Police Fund during the year. The pay of the Force, including Chief Constables, Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables, was £1,227,393. During the year 1899, the criminal offences reported to the Metropolitan Police amounted to 18,508 a decrease of 1,148 as compared with the preceding year. The proportion of felonies relating to property was only 2'439 per thousand of the population. Of burglaries, 447 were committed in 1899, a decrease of 51 over 1898, and the estimated value of the property stolen in these burglaries was £4,225, of which £542 was recovered. Housebreakings numbered 1,321, and the value of the property lost was £17,048. Murder cases in 1899 numbered 21; there were nine death sentences; in one case the homicide was made amenable, but found insane; in one case the murderer committed suicide; in another the homicide was sent to Broadmoor before trial, and in another the trial of the accused resulted in acquittal. There were three cases in which women died from the effects of illegal operations. Of manslaughter there were 31 cases in 1899 as compared with 39 in 1898. The number of Penal Servitude Convicts liberated on licence in the Metropolitan Police District was 681—69 less than in 1898.

* For the official staff of the two Forces, see p. 180.

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. On Jan. 1, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844), the service of the saving of life from fire.

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 estimated expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1901, was, on capital account, all of which was borne by the ratepayers, £38,737, and on rate account £198,640. Of this latter amount the Treasury and the various insurance companies contributed £41,800. The amount to be raised from the ratepayers £150,905.

The strength of the Brigade in Dec., 1900, was as follows: 64 Fire-Engine Stations, with Horses,

18 Street and Sub-stations, without Horses, 4 River Stations with Floating Fire-Engines, 20 Hose Cart and Escape Stations in the streets, 33 Escape Stations in the streets.

The appliances include 65 Steam Fire-Engines, 20 Manual Engines, 48 Hosed E-capes, 10 River Tugs and Fire Floats, 40 miles of Hose, 96 Firemen, including Chief Officer, Second Officer, and Third Officer, Superintendents, and all ranks, 36 men under Instruction, 17 Pilots, 146 Coachmen, 252 Horses, 108 Telephones between Fire Stations, 620 call-points.

The total number of calls for fires was, in 1899, 4,850, of which 781 were false alarms; of the latter no fewer than 268 were maliciously sent through the call-posts, unfortunately only 7 of the offenders being arrested.

During 1899 there were 3,846 fires in the metropolis, and at 102 of them lives were lost.

Headquarters, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
Chief Officer, Commander L. de L. Wells, R.N. £900
Second Officer, Sydney G. Gaule, C.E. 500
Third Officer, Lieut. S. Sinden, R.N. 320

A Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Club is maintained by the subscriptions of the Officers and Firemen; outside help will be gratefully acknowledged by the President, Commander Wells, R.N.

Shipbuilding at Home and Abroad.

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.
1891.....	822	1,130,816
1892.....	681	1,109,950
1893.....	536	836,383
1894.....	614	1,046,508
1895.....	579	950,967
1896.....	636	1,159,751
1897.....	591	932,486
1898.....	761	1,367,570
*1899.....	726	1,416,791

* In addition, there were launched in the United Kingdom, during 1899, 35 Warships of 168,590 tons displacement, of which 18 of 121,140 tons were for the British Government.

Of the merchant steamers (714 in all) launched in the United Kingdom during 1899, 9 vessels were over 10,000 tons, the largest being the "Oceanic" of 17,274 tons; 13 were between 7,000 and 10,000; 81 were between 4,000 and 7,000 tons each; and 262 were between 1,000 and 4,000 tons. No sailing

vessel of considerable size has been launched in the United Kingdom during 1899. The largest being the yacht "Glenliffer" of 473 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.
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
1898.....	598	1,354,250
1899.....	558	1,347,549
1900.....	452	1,204,004

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS BUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1875 AND 1900 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	2	1,065	203	51,122	132	158,531	317	157,643
30 Sept. 1900	398	1,187,264	9	9,280	23	4,353	...	...	2	735	20	2,316	423	1,192,414	29	11,595

These figures show that the average size of vessels built at the present time is quite 3¼ times that of vessels built twenty-five 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.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL SHIP-BUILDING DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1899.

DISTRICT.	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
Barrow, &c.....	10	21,992	2	550
Belfast, &c.....	15	132,015	..	...
Clyde.....	207	421,400	1	473
Mersey.....	8	2,668	1	120
Tees, &c.....	91	274,349	1	275
Tyne.....	112	249,038	...	...
Wear.....	72	244,611	...	...

OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1899.

WHERE OWNED.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom.....	584	1,149,625
British Colonies.....	14	17,904
Austro-Hungary.....	12	36,837
Denmark.....	13	23,597
Germany.....	19	68,057
Holland.....	14	22,312
Norway.....	15	28,419
Russia.....	15	14,984
Spain.....	13	25,546
Other Countries.....	27	29,450
TOTAL LAUNCHED.....	726	1,416,791

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships), OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS, BUILT ABROAD DURING 1898, 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.	7	8,290	...	...	Norway.....	28	23,653	2	693
*British Colonies	17	6,562	24	4,611	Russia.....	1	113	26	4,839
Denmark.....	10	15,001	11	2,214	Sweden.....	22	8,649	9	2,403
France.....	15	21,732	39	48,201	*U.S. of America	70	126,034	84	81,311
Germany.....	77	220,941	21	6,967	Other Countries	■	379	9	1,441
Holland & Belg.	12	12,265	14	2,556					
Italy.....	10	29,696	14	3,846					
Japan.....	9	9,930	...	...	TOTAL...	281	483,635	253	159,087

* Including steel vessels built on the Great Lakes.

A GLANCE AT THE FIRST STEAMBOATS AND EARLIEST LINES—EVOLUTION FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE ON THE ATLANTIC—OWNERS OF THE LARGEST FLEETS, STEAM AND SAIL—BIGGEST AND FASTEST STRAINERS.

In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam-power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals. Denis Papin, who made improvements in the steam engine—then in a crude state—fitted one to drive the paddle-wheels of a small boat on the river Fulda in 1707; Jonathan Hulls in 1736 patented designs embodying features similar to the modern paddle boat. For nearly 50 years little progress was made, but in 1769 James Watt patented a double-acting side-lever engine, the first one to be of any real service in the development of steam navigation.

After the Marquis de Jouffroy's attempts in 1783 came experiments independently carried on in America by James Rumsey and Rob't Fitch; the former, in 1785, drove a boat along at 4 miles an hour by a jet of water steam-pumped through a pipe at the stern, an idea subsequently shelved as un-sound. Fitch, in 1785, was trying steam-paddles, and fitted a boat on the Delaware, 1787, with a series of single canoe-paddles worked by a moving beam, which was America's earliest steamboat; another one in 1790 travelled for a short time at 7 miles an hour between Philadelphia and Burlington. Subsequent trials, including a propeller to a model, leading to no practical results. Fitch retired disgusted, his well-founded prophecies as to the future of steam navigation being only ridiculed. Miller of Edinburgh was experimenting in 1787 with primitive manual machinery, and in conjunction with Symington, the inventor of a locomotive for road purposes, an engine was fitted to a double-hull boat in 1788, developing a speed of 5 miles an hour, which was increased to 7 when the paddle-wheel was tried over the stern of a larger boat. Miller abandoned these costly trials, and Symington could not proceed without means, but in 1802 he seized an opportunity to produce the *Charlotte Dundas* for Lord Dundas—which gave effect in part to Jonathan Hulls' ideas, hitherto untried—intended for towing barges on the Forth and Clyde canal, but she rusted away an idle spectacle, the proprietors, in spite of satisfactory trials, fearing injury to their canal banks. The first sea voyage by steamer occurred two years later, when J. C. Stephens, with his screw boat *Phoenix*, fitted with a Watt's engine and tubular boiler, journeyed at 4 miles an hour from Hoboken to the Delaware. Robert Fulton and Henry Bell had profitably inspected the *Charlotte Dundas*. Fulton returned to America in 1806, having ordered a similar engine from Boulton and Watt for the *Clermont*, 133 x 18 x 7, built in 1807 for him and Livingston, her first trip from Albany to New York took 32 hours; and she was the first passenger steamer continuously and advantageously employed.

In 1803 the *Accommodation* was on the St. Lawrence, and in 1812 a steam-ferry connected New York with New Jersey, one year before the ferry *Etna* appeared at Liverpool. In 1814 Fulton built a frigate for the U. S. Government, but she only steamed 4 miles an hour. The *Washington*, in 1815, was the first to steam up as well as down the strong-running Mississippi, the side-wheeler *Ontario* being built on the lakes, 1816, 25 years before the *Vandal* introduced the propeller there. The year 1819 brought a

small instalment of the fulfilment of Fitch's predictions, when Scarborough and Isaacs purchased a sailing ship on the stocks at New York, and fitted her with auxiliary paddle-wheels; she sailed from Savannah, which she was called after, but only steamed 80 hours during her 30 days passage, which terminated at Liverpool, June 20th.

Beil, in Scotland—failing government support here or in America—had the *Comet* built in 1812, a twin-boat 25 feet long, going 5 miles an hour, with two paddle-wheels each side, increased to 6 miles with a new engine and only one pair of paddles. She ran between Glasgow and Helensburgh, the first passenger steamer regularly employed in Europe. The South Kensington Museum contains her engines, set up there by John Robertson, their maker. The *Maryon* in 1814 plied on the Thames, followed next year by the up-river steamer *Richmond*; the *Regent* starting in 1816 between London and Margate. In 1818 Denny built the first sea-trading steamer in the world, the *Rob Roy*, 90 tons, for Napier of Glasgow, who made her engines and ran her between Glasgow and Belfast. In 1819 the *Talbot*, 156 tons, inaugurated the Holyhead-Dublin steam service, when the passages of the sailing cutters averaged 20 hours. The *James Watt*, 448 tons, between Glasgow and Leith, was the biggest steamer afloat in 1822, when Napier got capitalists to build the *Robert Burns* and other steamers for the Liverpool and Glasgow trade.

Iron first superseded wood for the building of light inland craft; the *Vulcan* in 1818 being so built on a Scotch canal. The *Aaron Manby* steamer was called after her designer, who built her at Tipton in 1821. The *Agata* appeared on the Clyde, and *Prince Albert* on the Tyne in 1832, in which year Laird and Co. built the *Eburkah* for an expedition up the Niger; but ridiculous and imaginary objections long retarded the adoption of iron for sea-going vessels. In 1837 the largest iron vessel was the *Rainbow*, 600 tons, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, her length being 185 feet.

1824 witnessed the birth in England of the railway system, which tended so much to promote trade, wealth, and general advancement. The Stockton and Darlington Railway was opened in 1825, a year bracketed with the names of George Stephenson and his famous locomotive *Rocket*. Vested interests hindered the movement until after 1840, when a railway mania succeeded the period of prejudice, and construction in all directions was hurried forward. With the introduction of the "iron horse" the General Steam Navigation Company arose to champion the adoption of steam; ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbering 109. The comprehensive area of the *Navy Co.*'s original programme is indicated by its title; its prospectus, which made a successful appearance in 1824, included amongst many influential names, Mr. John Hall, whose boats were trading between London and Hull, and Mr. Brocklebank, who was running the diminutive *Eagle* between London and Margate. The national benefits calculated to result from steam power, enabling vessels to enter and quit harbours regardless of wind and tide, were emphasised by

the Directors, as well as the prospects of connecting the remotest parts of the earth, but the Company was too fully engaged with business near at hand to carry out that portion of the founder's views. The first operations were attended with remarkably profitable results; safer and quicker communications were established between the Capital and the Home Ports for passengers and goods in competition with the stage coaches and waggons ashore, and the smacks and "geordies" afloat. The Company soon extended to maintaining express services between London and Continental ports, Her Majesty's mails being carried to Rotterdam and Hamburg long before the railway companies developed into running their own steamships. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert travelled from Scotland in the Company's *Tri ent*, 1000 tons, and were safely landed at Woolwich on September 30th, 1842.

The origin of the propeller is lost in history. One, associated with Bernoulli, dating back to 1762. Pettit Smith, John Ericsson, and Woodcroft, were the first to attain any success; Smith's culminating in the *Arch med s*, 237 tons, launched in 1838, which reduced the Dover-Calais passage, when tried there, to under 2 hours. Commercial results, however, followed Ericsson's efforts. In 1837 he had the *Francis B. Ogden* built by Laird, which towed a vessel 7 miles an hour, and the Admiralty barge at 10 miles; but "my Lords" withheld encouragement, fearing the screw would impede steering. Others did not think so, notably an American, who at once ordered a boat fitted with Ericsson's propeller, named after himself *R. F. Stockton*; she sailed to America, the first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic, and was the first screw steamer ever used there, being employed as a tug-boat. Ericsson fitted a propeller to the U. S. warship *Princeton* in '89, three years before a screw of an improved type by Woodcroft was used on H. M. S. *Bartlett*, built by the Admiralty, 20 years after the first steamboat, the *Comet*, had been constructed in a Royal dockyard.

The earliest Atlantic steamers now claim attention. The first to steam across the Atlantic was the *Royal William*, launched at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec 1831, her engines being sent from England. In 1833 she went from Pictou, N.S., to Gravesend, arriving Sept. 11th after 22 days passage. She was bought by the Spanish government, re-named *Isabella Segunda*, and was utilised as a warship at Sebastian against the Carlists.

The pioneer steamer from the old world to the new was the Cork packet *Sibus*, chartered by the British and North American Steam Navigation Company, whose vessels hailed from Port-mouth. Leaving Cork, April 5, 1838, she reached New York, April 23, having been compelled to burn everything available. On the same day the *Great Western*, the first specially built for the Atlantic service, paddled in, having left Bristol, April 8th—a wonderfully quick passage of 14½ days. The Great Western Steam Navigation Company patronised Bristol until 1841, and before the Royal Mail Company bought the *Great Western* in 1847 she reduced the westward record to 12 days 18 hours, and the one east to 12 days 7½ hours. In 1839 the company which had despatched the *Sirius* built and sent from Port-mouth, July 12, the *British Queen*, with 600 tons of coal, carrying a crew of 100 and a cargo valued at £1,500,000. After an outward run of 14 days 8 hours, she

made several voyages, but, failing to pay, was sold to the Belgian Government in 1841, which, with the loss the same year of her sister-ship *President*—not heard of after leaving New York for Liverpool, March 10th—resulted in the retirement of her owners. A third company, called the Transatlantic Company had selected Liverpool as their port, and started with the *Royal William*; she was the earliest steamer with watertight compartments, and the first to cross from Liverpool, July 18, 1838, taking 19 days. The Transatlantic Company built the *Liverpool*, which sailed on her first voyage, October 20th, 1838; she was eventually acquired by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, who called her the *Great Liverpool*.

The *Royal William* previously referred to had been chartered from the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, now the oldest steamship company in the world. It dates back to 1823, in which year the *Enterprise*, 479 tons, after ten stoppages en route, managed to reach Calcutta from London in 113 days. A voyage worth recalling, by way of contrast, is that of the *City of Venice*, a full-rigged ship which in 1867 sailed from the Clyde, over the same course as the *Enterprise*, in 65 days; she belonged to Messrs Geo. Smith & Sons, City Line of Glasgow, established 1840.

Messrs. Bourne & Co., the largest proprietors of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, were stage-coach contractors for the conveyance of the mails in Ireland, and were instrumental in commencing several Continental trades. The Company was incorporated in 1833, and has carried the mails between Holyhead and Dublin during the whole of Her Majesty's reign.

One of their steamers, the *Royal Tar*, having been chartered to Dom Pedro, and then to the Queen Regent of Spain through their brokers Messrs. Wilcox & Anderson, Messrs. Bourne & Co. were induced, in 1836 to put on steamers from Falmouth to Lisbon, which line was started by the *William Flaxen*, 206 tons, and represented in London by Wilcox & Anderson, the *Iberia*, sailing September, 1837, being the first to carry the Peninsular mails. The original capital and directors were largely found by the Irish company, which was thus practically the godfather of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, so-called when the mail services upon this side of Egypt were combined in 1839 under the time-honoured flag of the "P. & O.," which received its charter in 1840.

The failure of the earliest Atlantic companies did not deter the establishment and development of the Cunard Company. Samuel Cunard, its founder, was the agent at Halifax, N.S., of the East India Company, and had been conducting with sailing ships the local services between Boston, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, which brought home to him the need for steam. As a director of the Canadian Company, which owned the first *Royal William*, he speedily made up his mind as to the possibilities and future of the new power, hence was well prepared to act promptly, when the opportune moment arrived for his memorable and successful mission. To the discomfiture and astonishment of the Great Western Company this enterprising gentleman's tender was accepted, which secured the subsidy of £80,000 a year for a monthly Atlantic service of 4 steamers. The gun brigs were thereupon superseded as mail carriers, and a brighter era was auspiciously commenced by the despatch of the *Brianna*, 1,139 tons, on July 4th, 1840.

In 1839, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was formed and incorporated by Royal Charter, and undertook the conveyance of mails to the West Indies at a time when a steam passage of even a fortnight's duration was to many a subject of wonder. In 1842 the *Thames*, 1889 tons, began the main line to the West Indies, smaller steamers being built to remain out there, and work the company's inter-colonial branch lines, in connection with the mail boats from Falmouth. Directly the feasibility of maintaining steam services across the Atlantic had been demonstrated, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was formed to run a service between Panama and Valparaiso for the conveyance of the British mails along the shores of the Pacific, receiving them upon the other side of the Isthmus from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, who organised the necessary transport across it with mules and canoes. The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s *Osic* and *Peru*, each 700 tons, were sent out through the Straits of Magellan at the close of 1840, and were the first steamers to plough the waters of the Pacific, receiving a public welcome from the inhabitants of Valparaiso.

In 1847 the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was organised as an American line between Oregon and Panama, and the acquisition of California a year later by the United States hastened the necessity for improved communications with the Pacific. 1850 was memorable for the advent of the screw-steamers of Wm. Immau, who commenced his service from Liverpool to Philadelphia with the *City of Glasgow*, which had previously been run from Glasgow to New York by her builders, Tod and McGregor. Next year Mr. Bibby had the *Fiber* and *Arno* built for his line, upon then conducted with sailing ships to the East Indies, since 1821. The African Steamship Company began a monthly mail service to the gold and ivory coasts of West Africa, 1852, in which year Messrs. Palmer & Co., of Jarrow, equipped the first steamer (a screw collier) with water tanks for ballast. The Union Line ran colliers to the Cape in 1853, flourishing four years afterwards into a monthly Mail Line, and during the three succeeding years the Asian, British India, and Anchor Lines joined the ranks of steam in the order named.

The *Great Britain*, built by the Great Western Company, 1839-45, deserves special mention as the first iron screw steamer, and the precursor of the modern Atlantic steamer. Brunel, who designed her, altered his plans for paddle-wheels, which had been commenced after he had seen the *Archimedes* at work. Her dimensions were 322 x 40 x 31, which detained her a year at Bristol, being too wide to pass through the dock gates. She eventually sailed from Liverpool, August 1845, completing two Atlantic voyages but on her third outward passage she stranded at Dundrum Bay, 1846, remaining there intact a whole winter, a signal proof of the durability of iron for shipbuilding. She was got off August 1847, but changed hands, owing to the effect of this disaster upon her owners. After considerable alterations she ran until 1874, to and from Australia, for a long time the only steamer on the Cape route; was converted into a sailing ship in 1882; and, being condemned soon after at the Falkland Isles, finished there as a hulk.

In the *Great Eastern*, whose owners had her built for the eastern trade, Brunel combined the declining paddle-wheel with the dawning pro-

PELLER systems, but 1,700 horse-power for the former and but 1,000 for the latter, with which she was fitted, afforded nothing like enough power to manage and drive such a vast fabric the hull of which was 680 feet long and 83 wide. She was begun at Millwall in 1854, and after several costly attempts at launching, floated herself in 1858. After some unremunerative voyages to America, she was in 1865 instrumental in laying the Atlantic cable and subsequently other ones. During varying vicissitudes she changed hands several times; and after vain efforts to employ the huge failure profitably, once even being tried as a coal hulk at Gibraltar, the leviathan was privately sold for £16,000. Luckily for the speculator in her, a rise occurred in the values of copper and iron, and she fetched £53,000 in 1838 at public auction. She was on exhibition to large crowds at Birk-head before being demolished, after holding for 40 years the barren record of having been the biggest vessel in the world.

Some homeward runs by clippers of the Black Ball and other lines were of sufficient interest to be chronicled here. The *Red Jacket* in 1834 crossed from New York to the Jersey in 13 days, and the *Ligatung* did the passage in a little less time. In 1836 the *Sagorashure* made a run of 14 days, but the *Dreadnought*, 1,413 tons, 220 x 45 x 26, eclipsed all previous runs in 1862, when she reeled off between Sandy Hook and Queenstown the enduring record of 9 days 17 hours. Mention must also be made of the celebrated clipper *Thermopylae*, of the Aberdeen Line, between London and Australia, whose owners, Messrs. Geo. Thompson & Sons, started business at Aberdeen in 1825. Her maiden voyage, in 1858, of 60 days between London and Melbourne remains the fastest ever known. This swift vessel, built at Aberdeen by Walter Hood was a full-ripped heavily-sparred ship, 991 tons, with a hull like that of a big yacht, 212 x 36 x 20. She travelled 2,000 miles in one week, and logged 380 miles in one day, from which can be formed some idea of her wonderful speed. In 1859 the *Patriarch*, 1,339 tons, made for the same owlers the record passage of 68 days between London and Sydney. Their ss. *Aberdeen*, built in 1881, was the earliest ocean steamer to demonstrate decisively the superior merits of triple expansion engines; and the favourite steamers of this line, follow the track of their former "flyers" round the Cape of Good Hope.

The oldest sailing line in existence is Messrs. Devitt & Moore's, whose service of packets dates back to the despatch of the *Conqueror* in 1836. Of late years this firm have made a speciality of the nautical instruction of youths desirous of becoming officers in the Merchant Service. Two fine ships, the *Hesperus*, 1,777 tons and *Acquarone*, 1,867 tons, being specially arranged for the highly desirable purposes of ocean training vessels.

In 184 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 5,000 tons by 1850. There were 76 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all but short of 150,000 tons. Lloyd's invaluable "Register of British and Foreign Shipping" shows that now every other steamer upon the high seas flies the British ensign, and the steamship empire builders of Greater Britain own 8,000 vessels, aggregating more than 12 millions of tons, exclusive of nearly 3,000 ships (2,100,000 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas.

FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE.

- (1) Wood Paddle-boats. (3) Iron Screw Steamers. (5) Steel Twin-Screw Steamers.
 (2) Iron " " (4) Steel " "

Date.	Name of Steamer.	Owners.	Remarks.
1833	Royal William .....(1)	Quebec & Halifax S. N. Co.	From Pictou (N.S.), 1st to cross the Atlantic.
1838	Sirius	British and Amer. S. N. Co.	From Cork, 1st departure from U.K.
"	Great Western	Great Western S. N. Co.....	" Bistol, 1st built for Atlantic.
"	Royal William (2).....	Transatlantic S.S. Co.....	" Liverpool, 1st departure.
1840	Britannia	Cunard Line	" Liverpool, 1st carried British Mails.
1849	Atlantic	Collins "	" New York, 1st carried U.S. Mails.
1854	Canadian	Allan "	" Glasgow, 1st steamer of Line.
1856	Tempest	Anchor "	" " 1st " "
"	Borussia	Hamburg-American Line	" Hamburg, 1st " "
"	Adriatic	Collins "	Last sailing of Line.
1858	Bremen	Norddeutscher Lloyd	From Bremen to New York.
1856	Persia	Cunard	First Cunard Iron Paddle Steamer.
1862	Scotia.....	"	Last " " " "
1845	Great Britain.....(3)	Great Western S. N. Co.....	1st Atlantic Iron Screw Steamer.
1850	City of Glasgow	Inman Line	1st to carry steerage passengers.
1858	GREAT EASTERN	East & Aust'lian S.S. Co.	Paddle-wheels and propeller.
1868	Italy	National Line	1st Atlantic ss with comp. engines.
1869	City of Brussels	Inman	1st " " " steam steering gear.
1871	Oceanic (1st)	White Star Line	1st with mid-ship Saloon, &c.
1873	Pennsylvania	American "	1st sailing of line, to Liverpool.
1874	Britannic	White Star	1st to exceed 5,000 tons. G.E. excepted.
1875	City of Berlin	Inman	1st with Electric light.
1879	Arizona	Guion Line	Water T. Comps. floated her.
1882	Alaska	" " (1)	1st " Ocean Greyhound."
1883	Oregon	{ Cunard,, (2)	Sunk outside New York; everyone saved by N. D. Lloyd ss. Fulda.
1879	Buenos Ayrean	Allan	1st Atlantic Steel Steamer.*
1881	Servia	Cunard	1st Cunard " "
"	City of Rome	{ Inman (1)	Fitted with three funnels.
"	"	{ Anchor (2)	"
1884	America	National	1st and last express ss. of Line.
"	Umbria	Cunard	1st with 20 knots speed.
"	Etruria	"	"
1886	Aller	Norddeutscher Lloyd	1st Triple expansion express ss. †
1888	{ City of New York ....(5)	Inman & International (1) }	1st Twin-Screw Ocean expresses. ‡
"	{ City of Paris	American Line (2)	" , to exceed 10,000 tons. G.E. excepted.
1883	{ Teutonic	White Star	Designed as Mercantile Cruisers.
"	{ Majestic	"	"
1890	Furst Bismarck	Hamburg-American	1st under 6½ days from Southampton.
1892	La Touraine	Compagnie Générale Transm.	Record Havre to New York 6¼ days.
1893	{ Campania.....	Cunard	Lucania: highest day's run 562 kts.
"	{ Lucania	"	L'pool. to N. York records.
1895	{ St. Paul	American	Largest ever built in America.
"	{ St. Louis	"	"
1897	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Record day's run 580 knots.
1899	Oceanic	White Star	Largest in the World. Balanced engs.
1900	Deutschland	Hamburg-American	Fastest Ocean Steamer in the World.
1901	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Largest in the World. Being built in Germany.

* Union Co. of N. Z.'s Rot-mohann 1,763 tons, was 1st Ocean Steel ss. 1879.

† Martello 2,432 tons, of Wilson Line, was first Atlantic cargo Triple expansion ss., 1884.

‡ Nottingham Hill 3,920 tons, of Twin Screw Cargo Line, came out so engine'd 1881.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

Days.	Underg from Q'town.	Tons.	1833	1st to exceed	Feet.	Tons.	
1862.	8	Scotia	3,871	200	Great Western	1,340	
1869.	" 8	" City of Brussels	3,031	" 300	Great Britain...	2,084	
1882.	" 7	" Alaska	6,400	" 400	Oceanic (1).....	3,807	
1889.	" 6	" City of Paris	10,669	" 500	Servia	7,392	
1894.	" 5½	" Lucania	12,950	" 600	Campania	12,952	
1897.	" 6	S'ton. † Kaiser Wilhelm	14,349	" 700	Oceanic (2).....	17,247	
		der Grosse.		Gt. Eastern	680	1858	18,918

50 LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

In order of total gross tonnage, showing sustained sea-speeds.

OWNERS.	Head Office.	Over 20 knots.	KNOTS.										Under 12 knots.	Vessels
			20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12			
Hamburg-American Line	Hamburg	1	2	1	2	1	6	7	75	95				
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen	3	1	3	2	4	9	4	14	47				
British India Steam Nav. Co.	London	1	3	2	4	3	4	10	101	122				
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Nav. Co.	London	2	8	6	3	4	12	14	6	58				
Elder, Dempster & Co.	Liverpool	1	6	9	6	9	64	89						
Messageries Maritimes	Paris	1	8	4	27	8	14	62						
Union Castle Line	London	1	7	3	4	6	15	41						
Leyland Line	Liverpool	1	4	4	17	29	54							
Navigazione Generale Italiana	Rome	1	4	3	5	9	12	67	101					
Japan Mail Steamship Co.	Tokio	1	3	3	23	7	31	68						
Ismay, Imrie & Co. (White Star Line)	Liverpool	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	24					
Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited	Hull	1	2	1	14	13	55	87						

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

		No. of vessels.			No. of vessels.
Robt. Alexander & Co.	Liverpool	11	Irrawaddy Flotilla Co.	Rangoon	118
J. & A. Allan	Glasgow	32	Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	23
Asiatic S. Nav. Co.	Liverpool	12	Kosmos Steamship Co.	Hamburg	28
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.	London	13	Lampart & Holt	Liverpool	40
Austrian Lloyd	Trieste	64	Wilham Lund	London	8
Aznar y Cia	Bilbao	39	Maclay & McIntyre	Glasgow	54
Bailey & Leatham	Hull	24	Christopher Warwood	Whitby	24
E. Bates & Sons	Liverpool	11	McGregor, Gow & Co.	London	11
Bessemer SS. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	57	Manchester Liners, Ltd.	Manchester	8
F. E. Bliss	London	15	Morel, Limited	Cardiff	25
A. Booth & Co.	Liverpool	15	Nederland Steamship Co.	Amsterdam	20
Bucknall Lines, Ltd.	London	20	N. Zealand S. Co., Ltd.	London	12
Cayzer, Irvine & Co.	Glasgow	46	Osaka Steamship Co.	Japan	57
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris	28	Ottoman Steamship Co.	Constantinople	54
China Navigation Co., Ltd.	London	47	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.	Liverpool	39
China Merchants S. Nav. Co.	Shanghai	30	Pacific Steamship Co.	New York	18
China Mutual S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	33	Pickards Mather	Cleveland, Ohio	27
P. W. Clyde	N. York	18	Prince Line, Ltd.	N'etle-on-T'ne	35
Comp. Gén. Transatlantique	Paris	56	Pyman, Bros.	London	16
Compania Frasatlantica	Cadiz	26	Thos. Radcliffe & Co.	Cardiff	24
Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	19	Rankin, Gilmour & Co.	Liverpool	12
Cyprien Fabre Co.	Marseilles	13	Royal Mail S. P. Co.	London	29
Thomas Dixon & Sons	Belfast	15	Reading Co.	Philadelphia	66
Donaldson, Bros.	Glasgow	13	R. Ropner & Co.	W. Hartlepool	34
Thomas Dunlop & Sons	Glasgow	15	Walter Runciman & Co.	N'etle-on-T'ne	21
Deutsch Amer. Petroleum Co.	Hamburg	16	Russian Steam Nav. & T. Co.	Odessa	83
Deutsch Australian Co.	Hamburg	19	Russian Vol. Fleet Assoc.	St. Petersburg	15
Deutsch Levant Line	Hamburg	20	Wm. Ruys & Sons	Rotterdam	19
Det Forenede Dampskibs S.	Copenhagen	110	M. Samuel & Co.	London	35
A. C. De Pretas & Co.	Hamburg	18	Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.	London	22
General Steam Nav. Co.	London	52	Robert M. Sloman & Co.	Hamburg	32
Gordon Shipping Co., Ltd.	London	24	George Smith & Sons	Glasgow	19
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool	9	W. Thomas & Co.	Liverpool	24
Ed. Hain & Sons	St. Ives	22	Wm. Thomson & Co.	St. John, N.B.	23
Hansa SS. Co.	Bremen	32	George Thompson & Co.	Aberdeen	11
Hamburg S. American S. Co.	Hamburg	32	Union SS. Co. of New Zealand	Dunedin, N.Z.	54
T. & J. Harrison	Liverpool	31	La Veloce Nav. C. Italiana	Genoa	13
Henderson Bros., Ltd.	Glasgow	32	J. E. Ward & Co.	New York	23
Holland-America Line	Rotterdam	7	James Westoll	Sunderland	36
Houlder, Bros., Ltd.	London	12	Watts, Watts & Co.	London	25
Alfred Holt	Liverpool	41	W. Hartlepool S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool	21
R. P. Houston & Co.	Liverpool	16	W. Wilhelmsen	Norway	21
Indo-China S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	31	Fredk. Woods	London	14
International Navigation Co.	New Jersey	20	Woermann Linie	Hamburg	22

1899.

SHIPBUILDERS OF OVER 40,000 TONS.		ENGINEERS EXCEEDING 40,000 I.H.POWER.	
	Ships. Tl. tons		I.H.P.
Harland & Wolff, Ltd.	Belfast	7	82,634
Wm. Gray & Co.	W. Hartlepool	27	77,501
Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.	Newcastle	12	57,543
Russell & Co.	Port Glasgow	16	52,465
Workman, Clark & Co.	Belfast	10	45,011
Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.	Newcastle	70,030	
Wallend Slipway Co.	Newcastle	67,600	
E. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co.	Newcastle	56,300	
N. E. Marine Engineering Co.	Newcastle	55,000	
John Brown & Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	52,800	

LARGEST VESSEL BELONGING TO EACH COUNTRY.

Country.	Ship's Name.	Gross Tons.	Speed.	Owners.
Austria	Erzergog F. F. ...	5,900	*	Austrian Lloyd.
Belgium	Friesland	6,409	15	Red Star Line.
Brazil	Brazil	2,003	*	Brazilian Lloyd.
Chile	Britannia	4,159	*	Nogueira Vives & Co.
Denmark	Annab	5,300	*	East Asiatic Co of Copenhagen.
France	La Lorraine	11,210	20	Compagnie Gén. Transatlantique.
Germany †	Deutschland	15,500	23½	Hamburg-American Line.
Great Britain ...	Oceanic	17,247	21	White Star Line.
Greece	Polymitis	3,131	*	A. A. Stathatos.
Holland	Potsdam	12,522	15	Holland-American Line.
Italy	Savoia	5,279	16½	La Veloce Navigazione Italiana.
Japan	Awa Maru	6,309	13	Nippon, Yusen, Kaisha K.
Norway	Guernsey	4,415	*	W. Wilhelmsen.
Russia	Smolensk †	7,270	...	Russian Vol. Fleet Assn.
Spain	Meteco †	6,875	16	Spanish Government.
Sweden	Oscar Fredrik	4,504	*	A. Johnson.
United States	St. Louis	11,629	21	American Line.

† Kaiser Wilhelm II., 19,000 tons, building.

* Under 12 knots.

† Ex Havd.

VESSELS 10,000 TONS AND OVER. SPEED UNDER 20 KNOTS.

Names of Owners and Steamers.	Speed.	Under 11,000 Tons.	11,000 Tons. to under 12,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons. and above.	
FOREIGN.—Hamburg-American Line.					
Hamburg, Kiantschou	15	2	...	...
Patricia, Pretoria, Pennsylvania, Graf Waldersee	13½	...	...	4
Batavia, Belgravia, Bulgaria	12	■	1	...	
<i>Norddeutscher Lloyd.</i>					
Bremen Barbarossa, Fried. der Grosse, Königin Luise ..	15½	4	...	...
Prinzess Irene, König Albert	15	2	...	...
Grosser Kurfurst	14	...	...	1
Main, Rhein	13½	2	...	...
<i>Holland-American Line.</i>					
Statendam, Potsdam	15	1	...	1	
BRITISH.					
Briton, Saxon	Union Steamship Co.	17½	■	...	
Bavarian, Tunisian	Allan Line	16	■	...	
Ivernia, Saxonia	Cunard ,,	15½	...	2	
Cymric	White Star ,,	15	...	1	
Winfredan, Devonian	Leyland ,,	14½	2	...	
Georgic	White Star ,,	13	1	...	
Afric, Medic Persic, Runic*, Suevic*	,,	12½	...	5	
New England, Commonwealth ...	Richards, Mills & Co.	...	1	1	
Norseman, Irishman .....	,, .....	...	2	...
Vaderland, Zeeland	American Line .....	...	2	...
Four steamers building	,,	4	...	...
Minneapolis, Minnehaha	Atlan. Transport Line	...	...	2
Minnetonka*, Minnewaska* .....	,, .....	...	...	2
■ Building.		Totals	20	11	14

N.B.—There are 44 steamers in the World over 5,000 tons each, of which 39 are British, 53 more are building in this country 12 being not less than 10,000 tons each.

OCEAN STEAMERS. 16 KNOTS AND OVER. Number belonging to each Country.

Country.	30 knots & above.	29 knots.	28½ kts.	28 knots.	27½ kts.	27 knots.	26 knots.	Total.
Austria .....	■	...	...	...	...	...	■	■
France .....	■	■	...	...	■	5	5	25
Germany	5	■	1	2	1	1	4	16
Great Britain	9	...	1	11	8	15	31	75*
Italy .....	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	■
Japan .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Russia	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
Spain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	■	■
United States	4	...	...	...	...	5	11	20
Total	21	8	2	13	21	33	59	157

* P. & O., 19; R. Mail, 12; Union Castle, 10; Cunard, 8; Pacific S. N. Co., 6; Orient, 5; White Star, 5; Allan, 2; Canadian Pac. Rail., 3; Khedivial Mail Ss. Co., 3; Anchor, 1; Atlantic Transport Line, 2.

SHORT TRIP STEAMERS (British and Foreign). 20 KNOTS AND OVER.

BRITISH BOATS.		Owners.
* Connaught, Leinster, Munster, Ulster all 23½ knots	4	City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.
Empress Queen 22, Prince of Wales 21, Queen Victoria 21	3	Ile of Man Steam Packet Co.
Waverley	1	North British Steam Packet Co.
France 21½, Sussex, Tamise, Manche all 21¼, Arundel	5	London B. & S. C. Railway.
Banshee 21, Cambria, Anglia, Hibernia	4	London and North-Western Railway.
Ibex, Reindeer, Ruetock	3	Great Western Railway.
Britannia, Cambria, Westward Ho	3	P. A. Campbell, Ltd.
La Marguerite 20½, Royal Sovereign	2	Fairfield S. & E. Co., Ltd.
Eagle	1	General Steam Navigation Co.
Total	26	
FOREIGN BOATS.		
Belgian Government. 3. 22 kts ; 3, 21 kts.....	6	Dover—Ostend Service.
Cie. des Chemins de Fer du Nord of France	2	Dover - Calais Service.
Zeland Steamship Co. of Holland.....	3	Queenborough—Flushing Service.
Total	11	

* The four fastest, short trip Steamers in the World.

OCEAN STEAMERS. 20 KNOTS AND OVER. In order of Tonnage.

Built in	Names.	Owners.	Gross Tons.	Dimensions.	Speed.	Builders.
1901	* Kaiser Wilhelm II. (<i>Edg.</i>)	N. D. Lloyd	19,500	706½ overall	...	...
1894	Oceanic	White Star	17,247	385×68×44	21	Harland & W.
1900	Deutschland	Ham-American	15,500	662×67×40	23½	Stettin V. Co.
1901	Kronprinz Wilhelm (<i>Blg.</i>)	N. D. Lloyd	15,000	633½ overall	...	Stettin V. Co.
1897	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	N. D. Lloyd	14,319	627×66×35	22½	Stettin V. Co.
1893	Campania	Cunard	12,952	601×65×37	22	Fairfield.
1893	Lucania	"	12,950	"	"	"
1897	Kaiser Friederich	Ham-American	12,430	581×63×44	22	Schichau.
1895	St. Louis	american	11,629	535×61×37	21	Cramp & Sons.
1895	St. Paul	"	"	"	"	"
1900	La Lorraine.....	Com. Gén. Trans. ...	11,200	563×60×35	20	Owners.
1900	La Savoie.....	"	"	"	"	"
1888	New York.....	American	10,674	527×63×39	20	Clydebank.
1859	Paris	"	10,669	"	"	"
1889	Teutonic	White Star	9,984	565×58×39	20	Harland & W.
1890	Majestic	"	9,965	"	"	"
1884	Umbria	Cunard	8,128	501×57×38	20	Fairfield.
1884	Etruria	"	8,110	"	"	"
1895	Kaiserin Maria Theresa	N. D. Lloyd	7,840	528×51×36	20	Stettin V. Co.
1893	Moskva	Russ. Vol. Ft. Assn. ...	7, 67	487×58×26	20	Clydebank.
1898	Iris, and Osiris	P. & O.	1,728	300×37×17	20	Caird & Co.

* Kaiser Wilhelm II. H.P. 38,000; room for 900 cabin and 800 stowage passengers and crew of 620.
 * Kronprinz Wilhelm. H.P. 33,000; room for 800 cabin and 700 stowage passengers and crew of 550.

LARGEST SAILING SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Sh'ps.	Tonnage.	Be'onging to.	Name and tonnage of largest ship.	Remarks.
A. W. Bordes & Son	36	64,100	Dunkirk	France	3,922
A. Weir & Co.	27	47,250	Glasgow	edar Bank ..	2,825
W. E. Mignall	27	45,000	San Francisco...	May Flint ..	3,340
Thos Law & Co.	25	41,587	Glasgow	Dunfri shire	1,622
Macvicar, Marshall & Co. .	17	39,871	Liverpool	unstaffnage.	3,317
F. Laeisz	16	32,123	Hamburg	Potosi	4,027
A. Sewall & Co.	16	32,000	Bath Maine U.S	Roanoke	3,347
R. W. Leyland & Co.	13	30,810	Liverpool	Liverpool	3,396
B. Wencke & Sohne	19	29,000	Hamburg	Athene	2,470
Hampton & Bromehead ...	16	27,631	London	Forth	1,829

N.B.—P. Iredale & Porter, of Liverpool, own 14 Vessels; Hy. Fernie & Sons, of Liverpool, 13; and Aitken, Lilburn & Co., of Glasgow, 13.

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, the earliest African line, traces its origin to a private expedition of the *Elburkah* up the Niger in 1831, its success leading to others for opening up the West Coast of Africa or suppressing the slave-trade. This Company received its charter in 1852, with an annual subsidy of £30,000 for a monthly mail, passenger, and freight service, performed continuously ever since, the pioneer boats *Forerunner*, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity* rendering valuable aid in the Crimean War. In 1891, the Company associated itself with the British and African Steam Navigation Company (see p. 723), under the conjoint management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Company, of Liverpool, and maintain 7 distinct services from Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp to West and South-West Africa, the one from the last-mentioned port being under contract with the Congo Free State.

Fleet, 34 steamers, 90,457 tons.

London Office, 21, Gt. St. Helens, E.C.

ALLAN LINE.—The Allan Line Steamship Company, Limited, was originally called the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company. When McKean gave up, a contract with the Canadian Government for a steam-link with the mother country was undertaken by the Allan Brothers, who, as sailing shipowners, had been connected with Canada since 1820. The *Cornucopia*, 1,700 tons, was despatched from Liverpool to Montreal and Quebec Sept. 20, 1854, but owing to the Crimean War the mail service did not begin until April, 1855, with the sailing of the *North American*, and the line has continued to meet and promote the postal commercial, and immigration requirements of the now vast Dominion, but at present, in the absence of satisfactory arrangements, the mails are not being carried by the Allan line. Since 1859, sailings have been weekly, the steamers going to Halifax and Portland when the St. Lawrence is closed. The itinerary includes Glasgow, Liverpool, and London, embracing on the other side, in addition to several Canadian ports, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the River Plate. The twin-screw *Bavarian*, 10,376 tons, can, like her sister-ship *Tunisian*, accommodate 500 passengers.

Fleet, 35 steamers, 192,000 tons.

London Office, 103, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AMERICAN LINE, which inherited the records of the noted Inman Line, alone of Transatlantic services flies the United States flag. The International Navigation Company, the proprietary organisation, was incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1871; a fortnightly service was established in 1873 between Antwerp and Philadelphia with steamers under the Belgian flag, known as the Red Star Line; and the American Line was started with the American-built *Illinois*, *Indiana*, *Ohio*, and *Pennsylvania*; 1880 brought a weekly line between New York and Antwerp, this expansion being followed in 1886 by the important acquisition of the Inman Line with its five steamers and Liverpool-New York connections, Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. continuing their management on this side. The year 1888 and 1889 witnessed the enterprising appearance of the *City of New York* and *City of Paris*, which vessels marked an advance in size as well as the adoption of twin-screws. In 1893 the Inman and International, as the line was then called, underwent another phase of re-organisation and extended into the American

Line, the mail steamers exchanging Liverpool for Southampton, their names being all shortened to the bare titles of cities. The *New York* and *Paris* were, under a special Act of Congress, naturalised into the U.S. register providing two steamers of no less size or speed were produced for their owners upon American soil, and the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul* in 1895 emanated from the busy yards at Philadelphia of Cramp & Sons, to fulfil the conditions of the memorable contract (see p. 721). Weekly New York mail lines are run to and from Antwerp, and also Southampton, the latter departures calling at Cherbourg. Philadelphia passenger and freight lines are maintained to and from Liverpool, as well as Antwerp. Six steamers over 10,000 tons each are in course of construction, 4 in the United Kingdom and 2 in the United States.

Fleet, 26 steamers, 187,000 tons.

London Office, 115 & 116, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ANCHOR LINE.—In 1856, the Anchor Line entered the Transatlantic trade with the *Tempest*, 1,500 tons, diverted from their South American and Indian sailing ships and converted into a screw steamer. As the American trade prospered, Messrs. Handiside and Henderson, the founders of the Anchor line, paid more attention to their Atlantic service, and in 1853 put on two large steamers, the *Britannia* and *Caledonia*; the Glasgow-New York trade was vigorously developed with fine steamers, the sizes of which were gradually increased to 5,000 tons. In 1879 the *Circassia* was carrying dead meat by the dry-air process of refrigeration. Besides the American service between Glasgow and New York, the line, which became a public company in 1899, maintains services between New York, New Orleans, and various Mediterranean ports; also runs one from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay, returning *via* Marseilles and Gibraltar; and another to Calcutta, returning to London. The *City of Rome* is 8,453 tons, and amongst the steamers building are the *Columbia* 8,400 tons and *Numidia* 6,250 tons.

Fleet, 32 steamers, 134,000 tons.

London Office, 18 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT CO., LTD., THE originated in London in 1836 with the *Maryland*, 2,853 tons. Until 1839 the steamers were owned by separate companies under one management; one of them, the *Missouri*, rescuing 735 lives from the sinking steamer *Danmark*. In 1839 the boats were all transferred to the Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., registered in London for the purpose, the prime movers and principal stock-holders being Americans. The Company in 1896 purchased the controlling interest in the National Steamship Co., a line which dated back to 1853, and after flourishing into front rank, declined by degrees. When the Atlantic Transport Co. commenced first, a line was run from London to Baltimore, *via* Swansea; soon Philadelphia was added to the itinerary, subsequent growth leading to a service to New York, necessitating large steamers built specially for the carriage of cargo, refrigerated meat and live stock, together with only first-class passengers. Travelers preferring comfort to speed soon patronised boats not burdened with emigrants, and no appreciable inconvenience was experienced from the four-footed American citizens which crossed to England every passage (55,987 head were carried during the year 1899, besides 9,925 horses). The line growing in favour,

saloon accommodation has increased from 50 to 250, which can be carried by the new twin-screw steamers *Hinchaha*, 13,402 tons, and *Minneapolis*, 13,401 tons. In 1898 the steamers and New York business of the Wilsons and Furness-Leyland Line, Limited, were secured, an operation involving close upon £1,000,000, to replace the company's steamers simultaneously sold to Americans at the time of the war with Spain. The Chairman of the Company is Mr. Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, U.S., who, generously loaned the ss. *Maine* as a hospital ship to the British Government during the recent war, contributing personally the major part of the expenses. Fleet 23 steamers; 81,548 tons.

London Office, 108, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, established in 1835, belongs to Trieste, whence seven services are kept up to and from Adriatic, Mediterranean, and Levant ports, served by three branch lines. Besides a line to the West as far as Brazil, there is an accelerated monthly mail service between Trieste, Brindisi, and Bombay; also an ordinary service as frequently between Trieste, Bombay, China, and Japan, in connection with a monthly branch between Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta. The "*Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand*," 6,043 tons, will be surpassed in size by one of the 5 steamers building which swell the total by 20,000 tons.

Fleet, 69 steamers, 173,697 tons.

London Agents, Hickie, Borman & Co., 22, Billiter Street, E.C.

BIBBY LINE.—This Line was founded in 1807 by Mr. John Bibby, the grandfather of the present representatives, the Fleet at that time consisting of small sailing vessels, of which a regular Line to the East Indies was established in 1821. In 1851 the steam fleet was commenced with the *Tiber* and the *Arno*. Later, Mr. James Bibby ordered from Messrs. Harland & Wolff the *Syrian*, *Sicilian*, and *Venetian* (the pioneers of the present style of steamers), which were the now famous shipbuilding firm's first order. In 1891 the *Lancashire*, whose passage of 23 days, 20 hours, in July, from Liverpool to Rangoon stands the fastest, started the present service, which runs to Colombo and Rangoon, *via* Marseilles, from which port of call Ceylon is 18 days' passage, and Burmah 23. The fast and modern steamers of this Line, which belongs to the Bibby Family, are all built by Harland & Wolff and authorised by the Indian Government for officers returning on expiry of furlough, it being the recognised route to Burmah; easy connections being made with Southern India generally by a daily steam service between Colombo and Tuticorin.

Fleet, 7 steamers, 40,526 tons.

London Office, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd., established in 1858 a service, the steamers being mail, passenger, and cargo, named after various African ports, trading stations, and rivers to which they run from Liverpool, &c. Water-ways have been discovered, explored, and brought into prominence by their captains, one, the "*Jones*," being so called after Alfred L. Jones, the presiding genius of the firm of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, who have recently taken this Company over and will carry it on as usual under the above title, having added to the Fleet the

Montezuma, *Montreal*, *Lake Erie*, *Lake Champlain*, *Minmouth*, *Montauk*, *Sangra*, *Prah*, and *Lake Magantic*. The rapidly extending commercial operations of this Firm with the Canary Islands and the West Coast of Africa, as well as in the Canadian, United States, West Indian (See p. 731), and other trades, in which a large number of additional steamers are employed, are upon a comprehensive and enormous scale.

Fleet, 34 steamers, 99,348 tons.

London Office, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—In 1855 the founder of this Company, the late Sir William Mackinnon, arranged to establish the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company for the performance of mail services for the East India Company, with which object it was incorporated in 1855, the *Baltic* and *Cape of Good Hope* being sent out in 1857 to start the business. The Company's vessels have often repeated the timely services rendered to the Government during the Mutiny that year, and during the Abyssinian War the compound engines of their steamers were serviceably employed condensing daily supplies of water for the troops. In 1862 a fresh mail service was entered into which included additional routes, and the name of the Company was officially altered to its present title—more in keeping with its business, which strikingly benefited from the opening of the Suez Canal, through which the Company's steamship *India* conveyed the first cargo of Indian produce. The Aden-Zanzibar mail service was put on in 1872, and from then until now new routes have been constantly added to its itinerary, the extent of which will not admit of more than a bare outline. The Company is under contract with the Home and Indian Governments for mail services to Arabia, Persia, India, Burmah, East India, the Mauritius and the Seychelles, and also runs other services to Batavia, Queensland, &c. In 1899 a three-weekly line from Calcutta to Manila was established, which has since been extended to Yokohama, Kobe, and Moji. This important undertaking, with its far-reaching organisation and connections, supplies over 100 ports with commercial facilities; it is under the management of Messrs. MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co., in India, Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co., having represented the Company in London since 1866. *Golconda* 5874, *Ikonona*, *Imaita*, *Istana*, *Itola*, *Itin a*, *Itarra*, each 5400 tons.

Fleet, 122 steamers, 385,740 tons.

London Office, 9, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

THE BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP LINES, Ltd., was formed in 1900, with a share and debenture capital of £2,750,000, to take over and extend the British and Colonial Line from London to South and E. African Ports, established in 1892, for passengers and cargo; also lines between N. York and S. Africa; and N. York and India; as well as a line between Manchester and Persian Gulf ports *via* Marseilles. The *Baratse* and *Munira* are 4,000 tons each, and two similar boats are building. The founders of the lines, Messrs. Bucknall Brothers, will conduct the operations of the Company.

Fleet, 20 steamers; 72,512 tons.

London Office, 23, Leadenhall St., E.C.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE was established in 1893, and runs in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The steamers

Aorangi, 4,268 tons, *Miwera*, 3,345 tons, and *Warrimoo*, 3,325 tons, are under contract with the Canadian, New South Wales, and Queensland governments for a monthly mail service between Vancouver, Victoria, B.C., Honolulu, Brisbane, and Sydney, N.S.W.

London Office, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Besides their Lake route Steamships, the finest of their kind, The **EMERALD LINE** a three-weekly service between Vancouver and Japan and China was established 1891, composed of magnificent twin-screw mail-boats, each 5,505 tons, and respectively named after *India*, *Japan* and *China*, and subsidised for service as cruisers. They call at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong; the *Empress of India* went in 1887 from Vancouver to Yokohama in 10 days, 10 hours, 22 minutes, her total time to Hong Kong being 17 days, 16 minutes. By reducing the stopping-places, from 140 to 80, the Canadian Pacific Railway runs its Transcontinental Express, the "Imperial Limited," from Montreal to Vancouver in 104 hours, returning in 98, London being thus brought within three weeks of Japan.

London Office, 67, King William Street, E.C.

CITY LINE.—Messrs. George Smith & Sons celebrated their Jubilee at Glasgow in 1889, fifty years after their *Constellation*, 344 tons, sailed thence for Calcutta. The *Majestic*, a full-rigged ship of 560 tons, which appeared in 1846, was the first vessel specially built for the firm, who joined the ranks of steam in 1870, with the *City of Oxford*, 2,319 tons. Thirty sailings are despatched every year from Glasgow and Liverpool to Calcutta and back to London; as well as 13 to Bombay and Karachi, which return to Liverpool, all of these steamers carrying passengers regularly to and from Malta and Egypt, in addition to the above ports.

Fleet, 13 vessels, 54,599 tons.

London Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

CLAN LINE began a fortnightly service from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay and Kurrachee in 1878 adding one to South and East African Ports in 1881, and another to Colombo Madras and Calcutta in 1882, a joint service from N. York direct to south and East African ports appearing in 1893. Seventeen turret-deck steamers figure in the fleet, of which the *Clan Tarquhar*, 5,858 tons, *Clan Colquhoun*, 5,655 tons, and *Clan Urquhart*, 5,855 tons, are the largest. The line is under the management of Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine & Co., of Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and London, whose senior partner, Sir Charles Cayzer, M.P., was the founder and is the chairman of it.

London Office, 115, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE established 1862, is the second large-steamship company in France, and is heavily subsidised by that government. With its fine fleet of mostly fast boats, the Company maintains important connections between Havre (its head port), St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, Marseilles, etc., and various Mediterranean, African, West Indian, and North, Central, and South American ports. *La Lorraine* has been, and *La Savoie* is being, built on French soil, according to terms of mail contract, at the Company's own shipyard. They have 11,200 tons

each, with a speed of 20 knots, the largest ever constructed in France.

Fleet, 66 steamers, 179,499 tons.

London Office, 36, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

COMPANIA TRASANTLANTICA of Barcelona and Cadiz, is the leading company in Spain, the largest steamers in the fleet being *Alfonso XII.*, 7,000 tons, *Amor y Lapes*, 6,500 tons, and *Afonso XIII.*, 5,200 tons.

This Company in 1881 succeeded Messrs. A. Lopes & Co., who were established in 1820; regular mail and passenger services are maintained to the Antilles, River Plate, North Africa, Philippines, &c., the Liverpool Line being managed by Messrs. Larrinaga & Co.

Fleet, 26 steamers, 89,927 tons.

CUNARD LINE celebrated its jubilee in 1890. The foundation stone was, and remains, *safety*; it has never lost the life of a single passenger. An important stepping-stone to sorely-tried sea-voyagers was *speed*: it made, and holds, the record each way between Liverpool and New York. Another consideration, which includes every luxury sea-travelling will admit of, is the *comfort* of its passengers (110,000 have been carried in one year), the total lists running into millions. Chief amongst numerous rivals which vainly disputed the supremacy of the "Cunarders" was the noted Collins Line of fast U.S. paddle steamers, which in 1849 threw down the gauntlet only to be beaten off by 1856, when the American Government discontinued all subsidies after a bitter and futile struggle. The pioneer steamer, *Britannia*, left Liverpool July 4, 1840. She was 207 by 34'2 by 22'4, 2,050 tons, 740 h.p., and, like her three sister-ships, was specially built for the Company, then known as the British and North American Steam Packet Company. They were engined by D. Napier, of Glasgow, who, in conjunction with Burns of that city and MacIver of Liverpool, enabled Samuel Cunard to secure the first capital of £270,000. The first iron paddle steamer, the *Persia*, 3,300 tons, appeared in 1856 the *Scotia*, 3,871 tons, the Company's last paddle boat, was built in 1852, which year witnessed the *China*, 2,539 tons, their first Atlantic screw steamer. The *Russia*, 2,959 tons, took her place in the line in 1867, and before leaving it had traversed 630,000 miles and carried 26,076 cabin passengers, without experiencing an accident. The *Armenia*, 2,553 tons, in 1870, was followed with six steamers, the last being the *Gladia*, 4,808 tons, in 1879, all fitted with compound engines. The steel-built *Servia*, 7,392 tons, came in 1881, closely followed by the *Ararica*, and then the speedy *Orion* joined the fleet. The *Eruria* and *Umbria*, each 8,127 tons, were in the foremost rank in 1884, the service being augmented in 1891 by the still swifter *Jampuria* and *Lucania*, each 12,950 tons. These long steps forward were the crowning glory of their builders, the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., and are subsidised by U.M. Government for service as fast armed cruisers, each steamer being provided with a duplicate set of triple expansion engines for driving twin-screws capable of 30,000 h.p. The best possible Ships, Crews, and Organisation are the Cunard life-secrets of sixty years' honourable records, which alone rendered possible 10,000 successive passages through the wreck-fields of the North Atlantic. How the Company's steamers pass the most exacting tests with immunity from loss of life, the storm-swept *Pavonia* strikingly

demonstrated in 1899. A private company was formed in 1878, which the public participated in two years later. The quickest crossings recorded to date are as follow:—

WEST.			EAST.			Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Runs.
d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	knots.	knots.
Lucania	5	7	23	5	8	38	562
Campania	5	9	9	5	9	18	553
Etruria	5	20	53	6	0	37	599
Umbria	5	22	7	6	1	15	510

The new twin-screw steamers *Luernia* and *Saxonia*, now running in the Boston service, are the large-t-b ships afloat of the class to which they belong—dimensions, 600 × 64 × 49.6; gross tonnage, 13,963 tons; displacement, 25,000 tons.

Fleet, 19 steamers; 120,000 tons.

London Office, 93, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.

DOMINION LINE.—In 1870 some Liverpool and New Orleans cotton merchants formed the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, Ltd., to run from Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal in summer, and to New Orleans in winter, but later on Portland (Maine) became the winter port. Since 1894 the proprietary company has been the British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. under the management of Messrs. Richards, Mills & Co. In addition to a service to Canada, the Company maintain a service with Boston, U.S. The *New England* is 11,400 tons, and there is a boat building similar to the *Commonwealth*, 12,907 tons, making 7 passenger steamers in addition to which there are 6 freight and live-stock carriers, of which the *Norseman* and *Frishtman*, each 11,700 tons, are the largest, 9 of the Fleet being twin-screw steamers.

Fleet, 13 steamers, 110,500 tons.

London Office, 22 Billiter Street, E.C.

FEDERAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

—The late firm of Money Wigram & Son, held for many years a commanding position in the carrying trade between this country and Australia. Upon their retirement Mr. Allan Hughes, who had been long connected with the old firm, organised the above line, the steamers of which fly a similar flag and bear names similar to the former well-known Wigram packets, some of which were early to the fore in the adoption of the screw as an auxiliary. The fleet consists of large steamers engaged in conveying general merchandise to Australia, returning with frozen produce and wool, and were all selected for transporting men, horses, and mules, to South Africa. Fleet, 8 steamers; 41,852 tons.

London Office, 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

FORENEDE DAMPSKIBS SELSKAB.—See United Steamship Co Page 731.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, established 1824 and incorporated by Act of Parliament 1834, is essentially a London institution (see p. 715). Besides East Coast Services Continental trades are served between Hamburg in the north and Bordeaux in the south other lines extending to the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant, and Black Sea. The sea-going services include the *Shieldark*, 2,697 tons; *Adriatic*, 2,392 tons; *Prinston*, 2,099 tons. whilst the fast paddle-steamer *Eagle* and five similar popular pleasure boats run during the summer season to seaside resorts in Kent, Norfolk, &c.

Fleet, 52 steamers; 52,350 tons.

London Office, 55, Great Tower Street, E.C.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, in point of carrying capacity, owns the largest fleet in the world, which includes 20 large twin-screw passenger boats. The Packet Company began its Transatlantic service in 1847, with the *Deutschland*, 717 tons, and by 1853 possessed 5 more sailing vessels like her, all having a combined capacity for 4,000 tons of cargo, each accommodating 200 passengers. The entire fleet could then carry annually to New York only 12,000 tons of freight, which quantity the *Penny-vonia* can herself take in 12 days, a practical demonstration of the progress made in fifty years. The s.s. *Borussia*, 2,349 tons, appearing in 1853, was followed by other steamers, monthly departures being kept up until 1860, when the ships were sold, and enough steamers purchased to make fortnightly departures to New York, the sailings being increased to weekly ones in 1872. In 1888 the Company decided upon twin-screws, and the *Columbia*, *Auguste Victoria*, (*Normannia*), and *Furst Bismarck*, successively joined the ever-swelling fleet.

The very able administration of this prospering concern vividly represents the tendency of Continental shipping towards centralisation, the power to compete with British lines being correspondingly strengthened; its progressive policy boldly culminated in the *Dut chland*, 15,500 tons, the largest so far built in Germany, whose engines of 35,000 h.-p. have surpassed all previous records. The routes of the Weekly Express steamers are Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg to New York, returning in reverse order. Another service leaves Hamburg every Sunday for New York via Boulogne-sur-Mer, in addition to which steamers run regularly to Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Montreal, West Indies, Mexico, River Plate, the Amazon, China and Japan. Harmonious working arrangements exist with the North German Lloyd, whereby the earnings of both are augmented. There are 12 steamers building counted in the total tonnage given, but 25,455 tons of river steamers, lighters, &c., are not included.

Fleet, 93 steamers; 515,628 tons.

London Office, 22, Cockspur Street, W.

HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY was established at Hamburg in 1871, recent additions being the *Cap Fin*, *Cap to co*, and *Cap Verd*, each 5,600 tons. Regular passenger services are maintained from Germany, Portugal, and Spain, to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine.

Fleet, 32 steamers; 126,260 tons.

HANSA COMPANY of Bremen, established 1889, maintains regular cargo services from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp and Middlesbrough, to Bombay and Karachi; to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; to Colombo and Rangoon; and a fortnightly service between Bremen, Antwerp, and the River Plate. The *Drachenfels*, 7,144 tons, is the largest.

Fleet, 32 steamers; 105,000 tons.

London Agents, J. H. Wackerbarth & Co., 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

HARRISON LINE was established in 1830 and is managed by Messrs. Thos. and Jas. Harrison, of Liverpool under the name of the Charente Steamship Company, Limited, regular services being maintained to and from West Indies,

United States, Mexico, Brazil, East Indies, and South of France. The *Mechanician* is 9,043 tons, and the *Custodian* 9,214 tons.

Fleet, 31 steamers; 146,367 tons.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE, of Rotterdam, was established in 1872, and maintains a regular passenger and freight service between that port and New York *via* Boulogne-sur-Mer, as well as a direct line between Amsterdam and New York. The *Rotterdam* is 8,301 tons and the *Statesdam* 10,500 tons; but these twin-screw steamers are surpassed in size by the newest one—the *Potsdam*—12,000 tons. The quickest passages between New York and Boulogne-sur-Mer are about nine days. A bi-daily service from Rotterdam by the well-known Rhine boats to Mannheim, Mayence and intermediate stations, enable passengers to easily and cheaply connect with points in middle and southern Germany. Fleet, 7 steamers; 46,779 tons.

London Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch St., E.C.

HOULDER BROS. & CO., LTD., which became a public company in 1898, was established in 1849 by Mr. Edwin Houlder. In the palmy days of the clippers this firm took front rank as leading brokers from London to the Australian colonies; their position being now retained with the Grange Fleet of modern steamers for passengers and cargo, which are gradually superseding the sailing ships. To South and East African ports bulky and heavy cargoes received special attention, as well as coal and railway contracts; they also act as loading brokers for the British and Colonial Steam Nav. Co. Houlder Bros. quickly grasped the importance of the frozen meat trade, building steamers to each carry 100,000 carcasses of mutton from Australia and the River Plate; pedigree horses and stock have been largely conveyed by them to South America, big cargoes of live cattle and sheep being regularly brought back. *Royston Grange* ran out from United Kingdom to River Plate in a few hours over 21 days, the homeward passage occupying a day longer; the *Ripplingham Grange* is 9,200 tons, but the two new twin-screw steamers, *Drayton Grange* and *Oswestry Grange*, will each register about 10,000 tons.

Fleet, 12 steamers; 49,928 tons.

Head Office, 146, Leadenhall Street, London.

THE HOUSTON LINE was formed by the senior partner of the firm of R. P. Houston & Co., of Liverpool. Services of freight steamers are maintained between Liverpool and the River Plate, and between the River Plate and New York. The *Hudonnes*, 5,658 tons, heads the list, the latest addition being the *Hellenes*, 3,332 tons.

Fleet, 17 steamers; 54,837 tons.

London Office, Finsbury House, Blomfield St., E.C.

IMPERIAL DIRECT W.I. Mail Service from Bristol. (*Particulars sent too late for insertion.*)

JOHNSTON LINE gradually entered the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Danube, American and Canadian trades, and keep up regular lines from Liverpool, London, and Antwerp. *Queensmore*, 7,302 tons; *Maplemore*, 7,719 tons, and *Robanmore*, 9,456 tons, amongst the finest freight and live-stock carriers in existence, head a long list of well built, well kept, and well managed steamers belonging to Messrs. Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., of Liverpool. Fleet, 23 steamers; 100,305 tons. London Office, 1, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

KOSMOS COMPANY, of Hamburg, performs a direct service from Hamburg and Antwerp to

the West coast of South and Central America, *via* Straits of Magellan. The line was begun in 1873 to Chile and Peru, and afterwards extended to various other Central American ports, the service having recently developed to the inclusion of Mexican ports and 'Frisco. There are fortnightly departures to Chile and Peru from Hamburg and Antwerp, also a sailing from London every six weeks. Several of the steamers are as large as the *Assuan* and *Alra*, 6,800 tons each, the smallest ones being, like the *Serapis*, 4,000 tons.

Fleet, 28 steamers; 152,800 tons.

London Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

LAMPART AND HOLT LINE—The Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was formed in 1865, being popularly known as the Lampart and Holt Line, after its first and present managers. The steamers are run at regular intervals from Antwerp, London, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Havre and New York to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario; also to the ports of Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, on the West Coast of South America, likewise, a line from New York to Manchester. All the steamers are fitted with telescope masts, many have first-class accommodation for passengers, especially those running between New York and South America; others have been specially constructed to carry large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep, having all the latest improvements for the safe-carriage of live-stock, and their well-being during transit, the largest being the *Rossetti*, 6,508 tons; *Rabucca*, 5,183 tons; and *Canning* 5,356 tons. In addition to their own fleet, 16 vessels with a total tonnage of 52,375 tons run regularly under the "L. & H." flag.

Fleet, 40 steamers, 120,000 tons.

London Office, 36, Lime Street, E.C.

LEYLAND LINE.—This old-established business was converted into a public company in 1892, after the death of its founder, Mr. F. R. Leyland. Owing to the enterprise and ability of the new management the company soon attained a solid and influential position, and now possesses a fine fleet including some of the largest vessels afloat. The *Winefedian* and *Devonian* are 11,000 tons each, making a total of 34 vessels (without counting the interest of the company in the Wilsons and Furness-Leyland Line), with a tonnage of 145,000 tons, including the *Iberian*, 5,300 tons; *Quebecian*, 4,986 tons; *Rheinian*, 8,548 tons; and *Croatian*, 9,560 tons, added last year for the New York and Boston trades, all calculated in every necessary detail to sustain the reputation of the Company with passengers and shippers. In 1895, a new passenger service was established between Liverpool and the United States, and another line was started from Antwerp to Montreal in 1899. Besides their Transatlantic Services, regular lines are run to Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Malta, Alexandria, Constantinople, and Black Sea, which trades Mr. Leyland took up in succession to Mr. Hibby. In 1900 the Company acquired by purchase the West India and Pacific Steamship Company. This old-established concern consists of 20 steamers, with a total tonnage of about 100,000 tons, and carries passengers and cargo to the principal ports in the Spanish Main, the west coasts of North and South America, and the Gulf of Mexico. The New Orleans cotton trade has been given special

attention, and the steamers now in this service have each a capacity of about 30,000 bales.

Fleet, 54 steamers, 245,000 tons.

London Agents, T. Ronaldson & Co., Ltd., 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE.—From a concern for inland mail carriage, the present noted company developed. In 1851, an over-sea contract was entered into for the French mails to Italy, Egypt, Syria, the Levant and Greece. There are five services to Mediterranean, Black Sea and Danube ports, the last two trades being taken up in 1857. The India and China Mail contract was secured in 1861. Besides a monthly line direct to Bombay, there is a service *via* Bombay, and another *via* Colombo, every month to China and Japan, with branches from Colombo, Singapore, and Saigoa to Indian ports, Java, Tonquin and Cochin China. Departures to Australia and New Caledonia occur every four weeks, connecting at Colombo with China, main line. Two lines a month leave for Mauritius *via* Djibouti, Zanzibar, Madagascar and Réunion, with a branch down South-East Africa, between Diego-Suarez and Natal; also a Madagascar Coastal service between Nossi-Bé and Tullera. The foregoing, with a weekly cargo line to London *via* Havre, sail from Marseilles. The mail service from Bordeaux to Brazil and River Plate, commenced in 1861, now leaves fortnightly, with a steamer once a month for cargo only. The "M. M." successfully upholds its pride of place in France, with a splendid fleet of steamers, distinguished for excellence in every department—*Annam, Tonkin, Indes, and Laos*, each 6,200 tons; *Armand-Béhic, Ville de la Oiotat, Australien, and Polynésien*, each 6,500 tons.

Fleet, 62 steamers, 247,338 tons.

London Office, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

THE MOOR LINE of steamers, which trade to all parts of the world, was commenced in 1835 by Messrs. Walker Runciman & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne; the fleet is composed of modern-built vessels, 15 having been placed on the water since 1894, the *Inchmoor*, and *Ventmoor*, each 5,700 tons, and *Uskmoor*, and *Westmoor*, 6,000 tons; having been added last year. Fleet, 21 steamers; 61,732 tons.

London Office, 54 and 56, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

NATAL LINE.—In the middle of the last century, the firm of Bullard King & Co., established a line of clipper ships between England and Natal, and in 1879 inaugurated the present service with the *Ponyo*. Steamers are despatched fortnightly from London *direct* to Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and East African ports, which offer special facilities for passengers and cargo for those points. Besides a through service at regular intervals between South African ports and China and Japan; another fortnightly one, under contract with Natal Government, from Cape Colony and Natal *via* East African ports to Madras and Calcutta, calls at Ceylon. The tonnages and draft of all the fleet, the large *tabing* the *Umata*, 2,655 tons, admit of discharging inside Natal harbour, thereby avoiding transhipping.

Fleet, 13 steamers, 27,784 tons.

London Office, 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.—Under this title were united the Lines which formerly belonged to Florio, of Palermo, and Rubattino, of Genoa, having the head office at Rome. There are Lines from Italy to India,

China, New York, New Orleans, and River Plate, in connection with the Company's Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Levant services. In addition to the monthly Bombay Line from Genoa, the company has recently started a line of fast passenger steamers from Venice to Bombay, calling at Alexandria, Port Said, and Aden. The *Danufo, Reno, Rossano, Tamigi, and Volna*, all in course of construction, are 5,600 tons each.

Fleet, 101 steamers, 233,030 tons.

London Agents, A. Laming & Co., 8, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

THE NEDERLAND LINE of Amsterdam is subsidised by the Government of the Netherlands to maintain a service for passengers and cargo between Holland and Java. The Nederland Steam Navigation Company was established in 1870 and now maintains two departures a month, carrying the royal mail. Calling at Southampton, the steamers proceed to Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, *via* Genoa, Port Said, Suez, and Padang; connection with ports in Netherlands India being made with the steamers of the Koninklyke Paket Co. There are also extra departures direct from Amsterdam. Passengers to Java have the option of returning either by this line (quickest homeward passage 42 days) or by the Rotterdam Lloyd. The *Koning Willem III.* is 4,500 tons, from which size the boats range to the *Sumatra*, 2,500 tons. Fleet, 20 steamers; 70,000 tons.

London and Southampton Agents, Keller, Wallis & Co.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY, organised at Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1873, carried on business for ten years, with sailing ships specially built for passengers and the trade. The first direct steamer *Stad Harlem*, conveyed in 1879 600 emigrants to the enterprising Colony; four years later the *British King* began the Government Mail contract for which five steamers were built. Last year sailing ships vanished from the fleet which include the twin-screws *Paparo*, 6,553 tons, the *Rumulaka* and *Tongoriro*, each 9,160 tons, and the *Kuapahu*, 9,160 tons, building. New Zealand emphasises its British characteristics by sending here nearly all its produce, which the development of the frozen industries has multiplied. This Company's *Matura* sailed from Port Chalmers in 1882, with 150 tons of mutton prepared on board in the absence of the necessary plant ashore. The passenger steamers sail from London every Thursday *via* Plymouth, Teneriffe Cape Town, and Hobart, returning round Cape Horn *via* Montevideo, or Rio Janeiro. Rates are low compared with the conveniences and table supplied to all classes.

Fleet, 12 steamers, 81,000 tons.

London Office, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.—In 1863 steamship communication was opened between Tokyo and Osaka by a company which gave way to a Mail Line under Imperial control in 1871, which year the foundation of all modern maritime enterprise in Japan appeared in the shape of the "Three Diamonds Co.," which in 1876 bought the Shanghai-Yokohama service of the Pacific Steamship Co. In 1882 the Union Navigation Company was started, but in three years the proved inexpediency of having two State-aided concerns resulted in amalgamation, and the above, known as the Japanese Mail Steamship Company was established in 1885.

Regular services were kept up from Kobe to Vladivostock, Tientsin, and Korean Ports; a Line between Japan and Bombay being put on in 1892, when the development of the spinning industry increased the importation of raw cotton. The importance of the Company rose with the size of its fleet owing to the war with China in 1894, 50 of its steamers being engaged at one time transporting the 120,000 fighting men with their 100,000 attendant coolies. Independent of a complete Japanese coastal system, services are maintained to China, Corea, Asiatic Russia, Hawaii, the Straits Settlements, India, the Mediterranean, Europe, America, and Australia. By continually adding boats like *Wakasa Maru*, 6,216 tons, *Bunco*, *Maru*, 5,241 tons; *Sod. Maru*, 5,219 tons; *Awa Maru* and *Shinno Maru*, the fleet which hails from the kingdom of the Mikado has made such phenomenal progress that it now takes a prominent place amongst the first companies.

Fleet, 68 steamers: 207,200 tons.

London Office: 5, Fenchurch Avenue.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD sprang into existence in 1856, initial operations taking the form of Lines to Hull and to London. On 19th June, 1858 the *Bremen*, 334 × 42 × 28, sailed to New York via Southampton with 22 cabin passengers, 93 steerage, and 150 tons of cargo, followed by the *Weser*, the service being made fortnightly in 1866. Extensions to Baltimore 1868, New Orleans 1869, West Indies 1871, Brazil and River Plate 1876, evidenced the growth towards front rank which was assumed in 1881 with fast mail-boats built for an Express Atlantic Service. The Imperial German Mail Service to Eastern Asia and Australia, with various branch lines, began in 1885, were followed in 1891, with an Express line between Italy and New York. In 1892, the first twin-screw steamer, *H. H. Meyer*, joined the fleet, which from that date has been completely reorganised and renovated. Since 1894, the Company, which had expended millions in this country, have confined their orders to German firms. In 1897 the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* sailed forth from the Vulcan Works at Stettin, and this glorification of the German ship-builder's art promptly won the palm for ocean speed; in March, 1900 she crossed from Cherbourg to Sandy Hook in 5 days 50 hours 58 min., averaging 22 3/4 knots per hour over 3,148 miles distance run. The stately "N.D.L." fleet, which is the pride of the Port of Bremen and of the Fatherland, has doubled during the last ten years, and includes 23 twin-screw boats (10 of them over 10,000 tons each).

Fleet, 108 steamers: 501,050 tons.

London Agents: Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street, E.C.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The first to carry high pressure steam to sea successfully was Mr. Alfred Holt with the *Neator*, in 1861. The successful performances of the *Neator*, which ran for years on long voyages, resulted in the formation of the Ocean Steamship Company in 1865. The *Agamemnon* began the Line on April 19, 1866, sailing from Liverpool for Singapore and China via Mauritius, which port of call, as well as the Cape route, was given up on the opening of the Suez Canal. The Company maintains a weekly service of cargo steamers from Liverpool to the Straits Settlements (China, and Japan; and a fortnightly one from Amsterdam

via Liverpool to Sumatra and Java. In conjunction with the West Australian Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., there is also a fortnightly line for cargo and passengers between Singapore and West Australian ports. The *Ajax*, *Achilles*, *Agamemnon*, and *Deu-alion*, are 7,000 tons each, and the two steamers building are 7,500 tons each.

Fleet, 43 steamers 183,000 tons.

London Agents: J. Swire & Sons, Billiter Buildings, E.C.

ORIENT LINE.—The Orient Line between England and Australia 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 joint managers of the Orient Line. With the co-operation of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (four of whose fine steamers run in the Line), monthly sailings were commenced with the *Luftania* in 1877, but when the Orient Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., was formed in 1880 a fortnightly mail service each way was inaugurated, since regularly maintained under contract with the Government for an annual subsidy of £85,000. The steamers, which have to make uniformly quick passages, sail from London on alternate Fridays for Sydney calling at Plymouth, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Albany, Adelaide, and Melbourne, returning homewards in the reverse order on alternate Saturdays. In addition to the magnificent twin-screw steam palaces *Sphinx*, 6,910 tons, and *Omrak*, 8,231 tons (each 10,000 effective horse-power), another similar vessel, the *Ortona*, 7,945 tons, has joined the service. The comfortable accommodation afforded by this Line to third-class passengers, whose requirements are made a special study of, strikingly testifies to the benefits conferred by steam navigation upon long-distance travellers able to pay only the cheapest fares. In addition to the mail service, the Orient Company were among the earliest to bring within easy reach of the public the advantages of yachting to foreign countries in ocean pleasure-steamers, which are run frequently, the cruises varying from two to eight weeks in duration.

Fleet, 10 steamers 61,344 tons.

London Office: 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

THE OTTOMAN STEAMSHIP CO., of Galata, run boats from Constantinople to the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea and also to the Syrian coast. The company is partly a Government concern and the steamers are always used as transports, but the boats are not of the best class and the services are somewhat irregular. The largest vessel is the *Garbi*, 3,329 tons. Fleet, 54 steamers; about 50,000 tons.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840, began business with the *Chile* and *Peru* (see p. 717), receiving a small subsidy. A bi-monthly service between Valparaiso and Panama necessitated four more steamers in 1852, the Pacific trade developing, and fresh branches of commerce being opened up. Compound engines were welcomed and adopted in 1856, thereby reducing the costly consumption of coal, the scarcity of which article had been the earliest difficulty. The Company's powers were enlarged in 1865, to run as far as the River Plate. In 1867, the capital was increased for the onerous performance of a monthly mail service from

Liverpool, through the Straits of Magellan to Valparaiso, the *Pacific*, 1,630 tons, sailing from that port May, 1868. The success of the new line resulted in three sailings a month, and an extension to Callao, by 1870. Again, two years later, the capital was added to, the *so ата*, 4,038 tons, starting in 1873 a weekly service from Liverpool to Callao *via* France, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and River Plate. One of the finest and largest fleets was acquired, 54 steamers being employed in 184, recording 120,000 tons, but trade with South America falling off fortnightly departures were reverted to, and the requisite employment for some of the boats presented itself in 1877, when the *Lebania* led the way to Australia for the Orient Line, in which service the "Pacific Company" have the *Arctica*, *Orizaba*, *Oryza*, and *Oruba*. The fleet owned by the Company contains 11 long list of noble vessels (cal ed after South American places), with which its reputation is well sustained for safety, speed and comfort.

Fleet, 39 steamers, 134,318 tons.

London Office: 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Mr. Brodie Macfarlane Wilcox began to sow the seeds in 1825, and from the *William Barrett*, 206 tons: 60 h.-p.: 74×15×8, blo-somed the Peninsular Company, subsequently ripening into the above institution, which was incorporated 1840 (see p. 716), and celebrated its Jubilee 1837. Universally known as the "P. & O.," it glories in the motto, "Quis separabit."

Mails were conveyed by Post Office sailing packets from Falmouth to Lisbon before the contract was given to the Peninsular Company. The Indian Mails were at that time taken in Government steamers from Bombay to Su-z. Prior to the completion of the railway, 1837, followed by the Suez Canal, 1870, everybody and everything had to take the caravan route across the desert to Cairo, intimately associated with the name of Lieut. Waghorn, who organised quicker and better facilities, Nile steamers afterwards superseding the sailing boats between Cairo and Alexandria. From Alexandria, Home Government steam packets carried the mails to Gibraltar, where the Peninsular Company received them. They soon suggested and pressed a better service than this upon the Government, and eventually, a line from England *via* Gibraltar and Malta to Alexandria, was begun by the *Merial*, 1,600 tons, and *Great Liverpool*, 1,540 tons, for which purpose, the above company was constituted. The P. & O. Company secured the contract for the mails between Suez and Calcutta in 1842, the first sailing being the *Hindustan*, 1,800 tons; but the East India Company obstinately refused to hand over their inferior Bombay-Suez Line until 184, by which period the P. & O. had engaged to run to China and Singapore. The first service to Australia was interrupted by the Crimean War, 11 P. & O. boats being employed. The necessity growing for an independent Australian Mail Line, the government called for tenders in 1856, but the P. & O. desired the onerous conditions which were swallowed by the European and Australian Steam Navigation Company, who soon failed. The Royal Mail Company stopped the breach but temporarily, and the Government, having learnt a lesson, accepted the tender of the P. & O. Company in 1859.

The Mails are invariably ahead of the contract times, which are as follows:—

Indian mails—Bombay ... 14½ days.
China " —Shanghai 33
Australian " —Adelaide 30½ "

The *Calcedonia*, 7,558 tons, has landed the mails at Bombay within 12¼ days from London *via* Brindisi, the steamer's own passage between Bombay and Plymouth having been less than 17 days. The *Sis* and *Orris* running in the Brindisi-Port Said Express Service deliver the Egyptian Mails within four days from the Metro-olis of the Empire. The *Persia*, 8,000 tons, and the *Assau*, *Subriou*, and *Piassy*, each 7,240 tons, have been recently added, and the present fleet of large and fast steamers, which cost about £8,000,000, is being strengthened by the *Syria*, *Sudan*, *Smai* and *Sicilia*, each 6,600 tons for the carriage of passengers and cargo in the Intermediate services: 11 flotilla of 29 steam tenders and tugs, not included in the total given, count for 3,257 tons more.

Fleet, 38 steamers, 313,392 tons.

London office: 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

PRINCE LINE, LIMITED, is the substantial handiwork of Mr. James Knott of Newcastle-on-Tyne since he despatched the *Saxon Prince* in 1883 as the pioneer of his present big fleet of ubiquitous steamers of which the largest are the *Saxon Prince*, 3,471 tons, and *Norman Prince*, 3,464 tons. There are regular passenger and cargo services from London, Liverpool, Manchester and the Continent, United States, Brazil, Mediterranean, Syria, &c., a line being also run between New York and Italian Ports, which carried 12,000 emigrants from Italy during year 1899-1900. 12 steamers are being built, which will increase the carrying capacity of the fleet by 85,000 tons.

Fleet, 36 steamers, 83,454 tons.

London Office: 5, Fen Court, Fenchurch St., E.C.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD line of steamers to Java, *via* Su-z Canal, is under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government. The service was established in 1833 by the present managers, Messrs Wm. Ruys & Sons, one of the old st and most important ship-owning and ship-broking firms in Holland. The steamers are despatched from Rotterdam, *via* Southampton, fortnightly, for Padang, Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sanabaya, calling at Marseilles. The largest steamers are the *Sindoro*, 5,498 tons, and the *Bogor*, 3,621 tons.

Fleet, 18 steamers.

London and Southampton Agents, Escombe Brothers & Co.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY was originated by Mr. James Macqueen, and received its charter in 1833, with a subsidy of £240,000 a year, for the conduct of operations to and from the West Indies, and the promotion of British interests therewith, Beginning upon a big scale by building 14 steamers, the *Thames* started a fortnightly service from Falmouth, 1842, returning to Southampton, the Company's headquarters. In 1839 the subsidy was renewed, subject to the doubling of the service to Colon, and the performance of a monthly line to Brazil and River Plate, which was inaugurated 1851. The Royal Mail helped to finance the Panama railroad, which 47¼ miles has been the highway for vast traffic, since its completion, 1855, and

in 1857 added to its work by temporarily taking the mails *via* Suez to Australia. The abstraction of Messrs. Slidell & Mason from the *Trent* in 1861 created an international incident which aroused intense public excitement. In 1868 one of the main lines was extended to Colon, and next year the other one followed suit to Buenos Ayres, the latter growing into a fortnightly service by 1872. This distinguished Company possess a fleet of fine steamers exceptionally well adapted for tropical trades. The *Danube* and *Nie* being each 5,946 tons, and the *Clyde* and *Thames* each 5,615 tons. The area of commerce covered by the fleet can be measured by its visits to 60 Ports, necessitating 4,000 departures and entrances annually, and 1¼ millions of mileage.

Fleet, 23 steamers, 83,283 tons.

London Office: 18, Moorgate Street, E.C.

SHAW, SAVILL AND ALBION COMPANY, LIMITED.—Messrs. Shaw, Savill and Company's London ships, and the Glasgow ones of Messrs. Patrick Henderson and Co., sailed monthly to New Zealand nearly 50 years ago, occupying 4 to 5 months, passages being subsequently reduced to 85 to 90 days by the Clippers. An amalgamated service of steamers was established in 1883, the vessels now ranging from 3,000 to 8,000 tons. Besides the 12,090 tons of 10 sailing ships, the company owns 12 steamers, including the *Karama*, 5,464 tons; *Kumara*, 6,034 tons, and *Waiwera*, 6,237 tons, two steamers, about 10,000 tons being nearly completed. A first class monthly service for mails, passengers, and merchandise is maintained, sheep and dairy produce figuring very largely homewards. Messrs. Ismay, Imrie and Company have associated with this Line their *Ionic*, *Delphic*, and *Gothic*, a passage of the last named having been under 35½ days. Outwards the passage is *via* the Cape of Good Hope, returning round Cape Horn, presenting a health-giving and varied voyage of 25,000 miles.

Fleet, 22 vessels, steam and sail, 79,152 tons.

London Office: 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LTD., was formed as a limited company in 1838 to take over the business founded by Messrs. M. Samuel & Co. for the transport of Petroleum in bulk through the Suez Canal. Started in 1892 with three steamers of about 4,500 tons dead-weight capacity, the fleet has now increased to 36 steamers, the largest of which carries 10,000 tons of dead weight. At the inception of the business oil was obtained from Russia, but the company have energetically developed their own fields in Borneo, and their principal supplies are now derived from that source. The majority of the steamers are adapted for carrying general cargo as well as oil, and are frequently utilised for this purpose when returning from the East to load in Russia, and owing to special systems of ventilation the steamers have acquired an enviable reputation as reliable carriers for the most delicate cargoes. A new feature is that a large number of the vessels steam entirely upon liquid fuel instead of upon coal, and this mode of generating steam has been found highly successful and economical. The capital of The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Ltd., is two millions sterling, and a Reserve and Depreciation Fund of £600,000 has been formed since it was started.

Fleet, 36 steamers, 125,040 tons.

London Office, 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ROBT. M. SLOMAN & CO.—The late Mr. Sloman filled the proud position of the Nestor of the Shipping Trade of the Port of Hamburg, his firm, one of the largest in Germany, dating back to 1793. A fortnightly service is maintained between Hamburg and Mediterranean Ports, the steamers engaged having accommodation for a limited number of passengers. The "Union Line" of cargo boats also carries emigrants, sailing every alternate Wednesday from Hamburg to New York and Newport News. There is a fortnightly line between New York and Brazil, conveying the U.S. mails, passengers, and cargo, as well as a service of cargo boats running between the U. States, and China and Japan. *Vernona*, 4,655 tons; *Fisr*, 4,416 tons, and *Alvenga*, 4,188 tons, are the largest and newest vessels. Fleet, 32 steamers: 77,958 tons.

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE.—Early in 1900 the two well-known steamship companies—the Union Steamship Company, Limited, and the Castle Mail Packets Company, Limited who for many years have performed the Mail Service between England and S. Africa—were formally amalgamated, under the title of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, the joint concern being conducted by Messrs. Donald Currie & Co., who were the managers of the Castle Line. The Royal Mail steamships of the line are despatched from Southampton every Saturday for the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, calling at Madeira. In addition, steamships leave London every week calling at Southampton for the Cape Colony, Natal, and Delagoa Bay, taking passengers at lower rates than the mail steamers. These intermediate steamers proceed alternately *via* Las Palmas and Teneriffe, calling once a month at St. Helena and Ascension. Every 14 days the Union-Castle Line despatches an additional steamer from Southampton to the Cape Ports, Natal, and Delagoa Bay, calling at Las Palmas, which vessels proceed beyond Delagoa Bay alternately to Beira and Mauritius; they carry intermediate saloon and third-class passengers only at lower rates than by the intermediate steamers. Some of the steamers have made the voyage between England and South Africa in the quick time of 14 days; all the vessels are fully provided with water-tight bulkheads and every appliance for minimizing sea risks; the fleet is amply furnished with every contrivance for the up-to-date convenience of all classes of passengers, and the popularity of the line is due to the special attention paid to the traveling public. During the past year most of the steamers of the line have been engaged in carrying troops to the Cape, the *Dunster Castle* having had the distinction of conveying Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, General Buller, and General Baden-Powell to S. Africa. The largest steamers in the fleet are *Saxon*, 12,385 tons; *Briton*, 10,243; *Kumfauns Castle*, 9,664; *Kildonan Castle*, 9,652; *Scot*, 7,815; *Norman*, 7,537; *Carisbrook Castle*, 7,626.

Fleet, 41 steamers, 222,506 tons.

London Office: 3 Fenchurch St.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.—Prior to the opening of the gold fields in 1862, a solitary paddle-boat fulfilled the requirements of the district of Otago. Trade then increasing five more steamers were purchased for links with other Ports in the Middle Island, the undertaking developing by 1875 into the above concern. It is now the most important in the Southern Hemisphere and keeps busily and

profitably employed a large Fleet of high-class modern steamers fitted with the latest improvements, which testifies to the expansion of both Colony and Company. *Moana*, 3,915 tons; *Mokua*, 3,302 tons; and *Monowai*, 3,433 tons, are on the top of the list.

Fleet, 54 steamers; 77,111 tons.

London Office: 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

THE UNITED STEAMSHIP CO. of Copenhagen, celebrated its 23th anniversary in 1891. It is the largest maritime undertaking in Denmark and possesses 12 steel barges, representing 2,441 tons, and six tug boats, 470 tons, in addition to a large fleet of steamers, of all kinds and sizes. The transport of dairy produce is an important feature in the Company's far-reaching operations, which cover services with Russia, Germany, Norway, U. Kingdom, Belgium, France, Spain, and Italy. The Scandinavian Amerika Line is maintained between Copenhagen and New York, via Christiania and Christiansand, for which service a twin-screw 10,000 tons steamer is being built to have a speed of 16 knots, and accommodation for 200 cabin passengers. Fleet, 119 steamers; 128,251 tons.

London Agents, Tegner Price & Co., Fenchurch Street, E.C.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. was established in 1833 by Messrs. Trinder, Anderson & Co., and Bethell, Gwyn & Co., both of London. A Fortnightly Service is now run, in conjunction with Mr. Alfred Holt, of Liverpool, which forms a connecting link between Eastern Asia and North and West Australia, mails, passengers, and cargo being carried between Singapore and Port Darwin, as well as the other Ports on the North-West Coast of Australia, down to Fremantle. The *Australind*, 1,019 tons; *Saladin*, 1,874 tons; *Karakatta*, 2,091 tons; and *Sultan*, 2,063 tons; are all modern steamers, fitted with the latest requirements; transhipment is effected at Singapore to all the principal ports of the world, Christmas Island being called at en route.

London Office, 22 Billiter Street, E.C.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.—See Leyland Line, p 725.

WHITE STAR LINE.—The original line of Australian clippers was taken over in 1867 by the late Mr. T. H. Ismay. Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co. soon saw the great future in store for steamships, and in 1869 proceeded to found the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., better known as above, a project carried out by them with conspicuous success. They came immediately into prominence with the *Oceanic*, 3,807 tons, 420 × 42 × 31, in which vessel the genius of the late Sir Edward Harland introduced many admirable features. A fleet was speedily built of steamers, whose names are too well-known to need repetition, but not until 1875 did the line take the lead in point of speed with *Britannic*, 5,004 tons, and *Germanic*, 5,070 tons. The former crossed the Atlantic in 7 days 10 hrs. 50 min., reducing by three hours the previous best on record. In 1893 *Germanic* received new boilers and engines; in August, 1896, she made her 229th westward passage in 6 days 21 hrs. 38 min. The *Teutonic*, 9,984 tons, came out in 1889, closely followed by *Majestic*, 9,965 tons. The *Teutonic* won golden opinions at the Naval Review, 1889, and attended the Diamond Jubilee Review armed with 16 guns. In July, 1891, *Majestic* created a record of 5 days 18 hrs. 8 min.

(West), *Teutonic* lowering this the next month to 5 days 16 hrs. 31 min. In August, 1896, *Majestic* excelled her previous performance by 12 min. But the steamers of this line are notorious for improving with age, all having been built by Harland & Wolff. *Britannic*, in 1866, actually completed a record of 1½ millions of miles, traversed with her original boilers and engines, the passage terminating this feat being one of 7 days 7 hrs. 30 min. to New York. On January 14, 1899, a new chapter in the history of ship-building was opened, when there glided from the famous yard of Harland & Wolff a giantess which put the *Great Lines era* in the shade, the tonnage of *Oceanic II.*, reaching 17,074 tons and her displacement 30,000 tons. Considerably exceeding in size any vessel then built or building, she sailed upon her maiden voyage Sep. 6, 1893. The *Medic*, 11,984 tons, with 85 passengers and a large cargo was despatched August 3, 1899, to inaugurate a Liverpool, South African, and Australasian service with twin-screw steamers carrying one class of passengers only. The *Atric* and *Persic* shortly followed, and the new service will be completed with the *Aunic*, recently launched and *Suivic*, which will be put into the water before the end of the year. The White Star Steam Expresses, models of comfort and luxury, have carried the United States mails since 1877. Besides a cargo service to New York there is a Pacific line worked by the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co. of San Francisco between San Francisco, Yokohama, and Hong-Kong, also a New Zealand service under the flag of Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd. The White Star Fleet contains 17 twin-screw vessels including some of the finest and largest cargo and live-stock carriers in existence, and also two large tenders.

Fleet, 24 steamers; 192,285 tons.

London Office: 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

WILSON LINE.—The firm of Beckinton, Wilson, and Co. founded at Hull, about 1835, by Mr. Thos. Wilson, merged its proprietorship in the Wilson family a few years later, when the present style of the firm was adopted, and the business (which became a private Company in 1891) has been conducted by Messrs. Charles and Arthur Wilson. Ever since 1845, the firm has held the foremost position in the Baltic trade. In 1850, the pre-ent mail service between England and Sweden was started with the *Courier*, 400 tons, and soon developed into a large mail and passenger service to the principal Swedish and Norwegian ports. The St. Petersburg, Riga, and Stettin trades were next included, the *Dido*, 1,409 tons, in 1869, being the first departure to the Adriatic, the same year operations being extended to the Black Sea. In 1875 the New York and Boston Trades were entered, and have been developed into employing the most tonnage, the *Toronto*, 6,035 tons, and *Consuelo*, 6,025 tons, both twin-screw steamers, being the largest. In 1878 the steamers of Messrs. Brownlow, Marsden & Co. were purchased, and the Hamburg, Antwerp and Dunkirk trades taken up. Connection with India, which had been maintained from 1870 to 1875, was resumed in 1893, with a Line between Hull and Bombay, and in 1895, a service between London and Boston, U.S., was established in association with the Furness and Leyland Lines. Messrs. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., are the largest private shipowning concern in the world.

Fleet, 87 steamers, 189,193 tons.

London Agents: W. E. Bott & Co., 1, E. India Avenue, E.C.

RAILWAYS AND THEIR HISTORY.

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES
RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS, 1850-1899.

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.	£	£			
1850	6,621	240,270,745	72,554,422	13,204,668	1,994			
1851	6,890	248,240,896	85,391,093	14,597,419	2,176			
1852	7,336	264,165,672	89,135,719	15,710,554	2,141			
1853	7,686	273,324,514	102,285,670	18,035,879	2,346			
1854	8,054	283,064,794	111,406,707	20,215,724	2,510			
1855	8,280	297,534,709	118,595,135	21,507,599	2,597			
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	25,743,502	2,574			
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678	27,766,622	2,661			
1861	10,865	362,327,338	173,721,139	28,565,355	2,629	13,187,368	47	14,579,254
1862	11,551	383,218,438	180,429,071	29,128,558	2,522	13,843,337	48	14,722,018
1863	12,322	404,215,802	204,635,075	31,156,397	2,529	14,268,409	49	14,850,149
1864	12,789	425,719,613	229,272,165	34,015,564	2,660	15,027,234	48	16,129,163
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,862,715	35,890,116	2,701	16,000,308	47	18,015,256
1866	13,854	481,872,184	274,293,668	38,164,354	2,755	17,149,073	48	18,741,040
1867	14,247	502,262,887	287,688,113	39,479,999	2,771	18,811,673	49	19,352,681
1868*	14,628	511,680,855	—	—	—	19,848,952	50	19,631,047
1869	15,145	518,779,761	312,759,053	41,075,321	2,712	—	—	—
1870	15,537	529,908,673	336,545,397	43,417,070	2,794	20,780,078	49	21,915,849
1871	15,376	552,661,551	375,220,754	47,107,558	3,064	21,715,525	48	23,362,618
1872	15,814	569,047,346	422,874,822	51,304,114	3,244	23,152,860	47	25,739,290
1873	16,082	583,320,308	455,320,188	55,675,421	3,462	26,277,640	49	26,957,870
1874	16,449	609,895,931	477,840,411	56,899,498	3,459	30,752,848	53	26,939,152
1875	16,558	630,223,494	505,975,234	58,982,753	3,541	32,612,712	55	26,043,600
1876	16,872	658,214,776	534,494,069	59,917,868	3,551	33,220,728	54	28,016,272
1877	17,077	674,059,048	549,541,325	60,644,057	3,551	33,535,509	54	28,680,256
1878	17,333	698,545,154	565,024,455	60,454,375	3,488	33,857,978	54	29,115,350
1879	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	59,395,282	3,356	33,129,368	53	29,573,306
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	62,961,767	3,511	32,045,273	52	29,731,430
1881	18,175	745,528,162	623,047,787	63,908,237	3,516	33,601,124	51	31,850,501
1882	18,457	767,899,570	654,838,295	66,537,128	3,605	34,602,616	52	31,954,826
1883	18,681	784,921,312	683,718,137	68,210,052	3,651	36,170,436	52	33,206,638
1884	18,864	801,464,363	694,991,860	67,701,042	3,589	37,368,562	53	33,693,708
1885	19,169	815,858,055	697,213,031	66,644,967	3,477	37,217,197	53	33,305,446
1886	19,332	828,344,254	725,584,390	66,615,377	3,446	35,787,957	53	32,767,817
1887	19,578	845,971,654	733,078,531	67,914,586	3,469	36,518,247	52	33,073,706
1888	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	69,739,870	3,520	37,063,266	52	33,880,110
1889	19,943	876,595,166	775,183,073	73,717,057	3,696	37,762,107	52	35,132,558
1890	20,073	897,473,026	817,744,046	76,548,347	3,813	40,094,116	52	36,939,901
1891	20,191	919,423,121	845,463,668	78,361,633	3,881	43,188,556	54	36,760,146
1892	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	78,529,314	3,864	45,144,778	55	36,731,624
1893	20,646	971,323,353	873,177,052	76,844,086	3,722	45,717,965	56	36,374,075
1894	20,908	985,387,355	911,412,926	79,874,566	3,820	45,695,119	57	34,936,773
1895	21,174	1,001,110,221	929,770,909	81,396,047	3,844	47,208,313	55	37,102,513
1896	21,277	1,029,475,335	980,339,433	85,296,200	4,009	47,876,317	56	38,046,065
1897	21,433	1,089,765,995	1,030,441,401	88,375,236	4,123	50,192,424	56	39,936,693
1898	21,559	1,134,438,462	1,062,011,116	91,065,028	4,201	53,083,804	57	40,653,250
1899	21,700	1,152,317,501	1,106,631,991	95,851,393	4,417	55,960,543	58	40,291,958
						60,190,637	59	41,576,308

* Return for 1868 incomplete.

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to 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.

opened in 1825, 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 1825, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place; 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 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 £249,000.

Up to 1840, inclusive, notwithstanding the delays and difficulties which surrounded railway projects, even in the earliest stages of legislation, 293 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; but as 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. 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, and it was calculated that even the small parliamentary deposits required to be lodged with each Bill would aggregate to nearly sixty millions. Gradually, however, it 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, and the inevitable collapse soon followed.

General legislation relative to railways was

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1838.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.											
	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Caledonian	46·7	47·4	51·8	51·5	50·7	51·5	51·1	48·6	49·2	50·4	51·7	53·3
Glasgow and South Western.....	50·6	52·0	54·5	54·6	55·4	56·5	53·7	54·5	54·0	54·6	56·1	58·0
Great Central	50·5	49·8	52·0	52·5	52·6	59·5	53·9	53·2	55·4	56·4	58·3	65·3
Great Eastern	54·0	53·1	55·0	56·9	57·8	59·3	58·4	57·0	56·5	57·2	58·1	59·2
Great Northern	55·8	56·1	57·3	58·5	58·4	59·4	59·4	58·9	01·7	61·9	61·0	62·9
Great Western	48·8	49·5	51·6	53·1	53·9	55·1	55·2	55·4	55·3	56·5	60·4	59·5
Lancashire and Yorkshire	52·2	54·1	56·0	57·8	59·3	59·4	57·8	56·7	56·0	56·7	57·3	58·3
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	48·3	47·4	49·0	51·2	51·5	52·7	53·4	53·6	54·4	55·2	56·9	58·8
London and North Western	51·6	51·3	53·7	55·0	55·8	57·5	55·3	55·1	54·8	56·4	57·6	58·7
London and South Western	55·0	54·1	55·3	55·8	56·0	56·2	56·7	56·9	56·9	57·5	59·9	60·7
Midland	52·2	52·4	54·0	54·8	55·2	58·3	55·6	56·0	55·1	56·9	58·7	59·4
North British	47·0	47·5	51·4	53·0	52·8	49·9	50·9	49·6	49·8	49·8	50·1	51·2
North Eastern	53·2	52·9	55·6	57·0	59·3	57·2	57·5	57·6	57·1	58·3	59·3	60·6
North Staffordshire	46·0	48·2	48·4	49·9	51·3	51·4	52·4	52·6	53·3	54·1	55·1	56·8
South Eastern and Chatham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·1

introduced about 1840. The lines that had been constructed previous to this were established under Special Acts. 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, and the railway interest has continued powerfully represented.

RAILWAYS IN 1899.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1899 was 534,141. 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 1899 there were in use upon the railways 20,461 locomotive engines, 45,948 carriages for the conveyance of passengers, 18,189 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 671,852 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 16,941 miscellaneous vehicles.

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891-1899.

ENGLAND.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Furness	2¾	1½	1¼	1½	½	1½	1¾	2½	3½
Great Central (Pref.)	2½	1½	Nil.	¾	¾	1¼	1½	½	Nil.
Great Eastern	2½	2½	1	1½	2½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Great Northern (Pref. Conv. Ord.)	4½	4½	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Great Western	6¼	5½	4¾	5¼	5½	6	6	3½	5½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	3½	3½	3½	4	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½
London and North Western	7	6½	5½	6	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½
London and South Western	6	6	6	6½	6	6½	7	6½	6½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	6½	6½	5½	4	6	6½	6½	6½	6½
London, Chatham, and Dover	4	3½	3½	3½	3½	4½	4½	4½	4½
London, Tilbury, and Southend	3¾	3½	3½	6¼	4½	4½	4½	5	5½
Maryport and Carlisle	6¼	5¼	6½	5½	5¼	6	6½	6½	7¼
Metropolitan	3¼	3¼	2½	2¾	2½	3½	3¾	3¾	3½
Metropolitan District	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Midland (Pref. and Def. Conv. Ord.)	6½	■	3½	5¼	5½	■	6½	5½	5½
North Eastern	6½	4¾	5½	5½	5½	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
North London	7½	7½	6¾	7½	6¾	7½	7½	7½	7½
North Staffordshire	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
South Eastern	4½	4	3¾	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	3½
Taff Vale (including bonus)	2¼	3¼	2½	3¼	3½	3¼	3¾	1½	3¾
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	4¼	4½	4¾	3½	5	5	5½	5	4¾
Glasgow and South Western (Pref. and Def. Ord.)	3¾	4½	3½	3½	4½	5½	5	5¼	4½
Great North of Scotland (Pref and Def. Conv. Ord.)	3	3¾	3½	3¼	3½	3½	3¾	3	3¾
Highland	4½	4½	4½	4	2¾	1½	1¼	½	½
North British	+2¾	+3½	+3½	2¼	3	1½	1½	1¼	¾
IRELAND.									
Belfast and Northern Counties	5½	5¼	5	5¼	5¼	■	6	5¾	5½
Great Northern (Ireland)	5½	5¾	6	6¼	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Great Southern and Western	5½	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	5
Midland Great Western	5	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾	4	4¼	4	4½
Waterford, & Western Limerick	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	½	Nil.	Nil.

! On Arbitration Preference Stock.

† On Ordinary and Preferred Ordinary Stocks.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incorporated under pres. Title.	Chairman.	Deputy Chairman.	Secretary.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	J. Andrews	James Barbour, J.P.	Thos. J. Brittain	J. Phibson	.....	Queen's Quay, Belfast.
Belfast & N. Down Counties	1860	Rt. Hon. J. Young	H. H. McNeile, D.L.	W. R. Gill	James Cowie	.....	York Rd., Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1859	H. F. Slattery	W. Bailey Hawkins	H. R. Price	John Gall (T.)	A. Hillhouse	132, Palmerston Bldgs. Glasgow.
Caledonian	1845	J. C. Buntin	Sir James King, Bart.	Jno. Blackburn	W. Patrick	W. Finchett	[E.C. Oswestry.]
City and South London	1864	A. C. Humphreys-Owen	W. Bailey-Hawkins	R. Brayne	C. S. Demissis	.....	46 King William St., London.
Cork, Bandon, & South Coast	1891	C. G. Mott	{ Capt. Perry	W. F. Knight	E. C. Jenkin	.....	Albert Quay, Cork.
Dub., Wicklow, & Wexford	1845	J. P., D.L.	J. L. Scallan	R. E. Leslie	T. C. O'Brien	.....	Dublin.
Furness	1860	Frederick W. Pim	Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Hibbert	E. M. Cowan	A. Reid	Clement Mossop	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1844	Duke of Devonshire	Sir James Bell	Alfred Aslett	Alfred Aslett	Henry Evans	Glasgow.
Glasgow & South Western	1850	P. T. Caird	Edward Chapman	F. H. Gillies	David Cooper	C. T. Smith	Manchester.
Great Central	1897	A. Henderson, M.P.	Colonel W. T. Makins	W. Peppercorne	Sir W. Pollitt	W. J. Grinling	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Eastern	1862	Lord C. J. Hamilton	Hon. R. A. Capel	William Latta	J. F. S. Goddard	W. J. Grinling	Dublin.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1846	Lord C. J. Hamilton	Sir W. Quaratus-Ewart, Bt.	T. Morrison	Henry Plews	A. M. Ross	Abbeeden.
Great North of Scotland	1876	J. Gray	Earl of Aberdeen	W. Moffatt	R. G. Colhoun (T.)	H. W. Croker	Dublin.
Great Northern & Western	1846	W. Ferguson, L.L.D.	W. Robertson	F. E. Ormsby	R. G. Colhoun (T.)	L. W. Maiden	Paddington Stn., W.
Great Southern & Western	1844	J. J. Pim	A. Hubbard; W. Robin	G. K. Mills	J. L. Wilkinson	G. Thomson	Inverness.
Highland	1835	Earl Casador	W. Whitelaw	W. Gowenlock	T. A. Wilson	W. H. Wood	Hull.
Hull and Barnsley	1865	J. D. Fletcher	W. S. Wright	M. D. Hancock	H. Willmott	B. Shaw	Chesterfield.
Lanc. & Derbysh., & E. Coast	1880	William Trotter	Sir W. Birt	R. C. Irwin	J. A. F. Aspinall	G. W. Stanforth	Manchester.
Lancashire and Yorksh.	1896	Emerson Bainbridge	Sir W. Birt	M. D. Hancock	W. M. Forbes	Frank Ree	London Bge. Stn., S.E.
Lancashire and Yorksh.	1847	G. J. Armytage	W. Tunstall	R. C. Irwin	D. Greenwood (T.)	{ A. Malby	Easton Stn., N.W.
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	1846	Lord Cottesloe	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Otway, Bt.	John J. Brewer	F. Harrison	Edwin Chalk	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
London & North Western	1846	Lord Staalbridge	J. P. Bickersteth	T. Houghton	C. J. Owens	.....	Fenchurch St. Stn., [E.C.]
London & North Western	1846	Hon. H. W. Campbell	Sir Charles Scott	Godfrey Knight	G. T. White (T.)	.....	Maryport.
London & South Western	1839	H. D. Browne	John Warren	H. Cecil Newton	C. G. T. White (T.)	.....	Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C.
London, Tilbury, & Southen.	1862	H. D. Browne	H. P. Senhouse	H. Carr	A. L. Stride	.....	32, Westbourne Ter. Derby.
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Sir W. Lawson, Bt.	James Falconer	G. H. Langham	{ J. Ellwood (T.)	.....	Parliament Mans., Dublin.
Mersey	1866	James Falconer	J. J. Mellor, M.P.	G. H. Whissel	J. Bell	.....	Edinburgh.
Metropolitan	1853	John Bell	L. H. Isaacs	W. Jones	A. Powell	.....	York.
Metropolitan District	1864	Jas. Staats Forbes	Charles Thomas	A. L. Charles	G. H. Turner	.....	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Midland	1844	Sir Geo. Ernest Paget	C. J. Ferguson, J.P.	John Cathles	W. F. Jackson	.....	Cardiff.
Midland Great Western	1845	Sir Ralph S. Cusack	Henry Grierson	G. W. Greene	R. Morrison (T.)	.....	Waterford.
Midland British	1862	Sir W. Laird	Sir Lowthian Bell, Bt.	C. N. Wilkinson	W. F. Jackson	.....	.....
North Eastern	1854	Sir J. W. Pease, Bt., M.P.	F. Stanier	G. B. Newton	George S. Gibb	.....	.....
North London	1862	Rt. Hon. Lord Rathmore	F. G. Evans	R. E. Pearse	G. B. Newton	.....	.....
North London	1853	Thomas Salt	Rt. Hon. Akers Douglas	W. Fairlamb	W. D. Phillips	.....	.....
North Staffordshire	1847	W. Austin	Rt. Hon. Akers Douglas	W. Fairlamb	W. D. Phillips	.....	.....
Rhymney	1884	H. Cosmo Bonsor	Rt. Hon. Akers Douglas	W. Fairlamb	C. Lunnie (T.)	.....	.....
South East, & L.C.D. Rlys.	1899	R. L. G. Vassall	Russell Rea	Ch. Sheath	V. W. Hill	.....	.....
Taff Vale	1836	P. B. Bernard, D.L.	Sir F. W. Brady, Bt.	Edw. Edwards	Ammon Beasley	.....	.....
Watford, Limk., & W. Str.	1845	P. B. Bernard, D.L.	Sir F. W. Brady, Bt.	J. J. Murphy	F. Vaughan (T.)	.....	.....

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, 1899, to £1,275,370,942. Of this sum, £1,152,317,501 (which includes £184,765,871 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 1898 of £17,849,039, or 1·55 per cent. The £1,152,317,501 is composed of £110,870,461 guaranteed, £22,169,237 debenture, £297,934,053 preferential, and £440,463,543 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £1,057,073 raised by loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £41,576,370, equal to 3·61 per cent. on the total capital sum, as compared with £40,291,958 in 1898, with a corresponding capital of £1,134,493,462, which gave a net receipt of 3·55 per cent. The percentage of 3·61 is below the average of former years, and an explanation of the causes of this decrease may be interesting to railway proprietors. Firstly, although the gross receipts have for the first time reached nine figures, viz., nearly 102 millions of money, the prices during the year have risen in almost everything: in the case of railway companies, however, the directors have not been able to raise the price of the article they have to sell, viz., transport for goods and passengers, but on the other hand, have had to pay these increased prices for the materials they require to work the railways. Secondly, when we turn to the working expenses, the accounts present a very different aspect to the cheering results shown on the revenue side, the two largest expense items being the increased wages and curtailment of the hours of labour of railway servants, and 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. That this burden of taxation shows a constant tendency to grow heavier year by year is illustrated by the fact that in 1888 the amount paid for rates and taxes was equal to 16 per cent. of the amount distributed as ordinary dividend, but in 1899 this percentage had increased to 20 per cent., or say 4· in the £. Lastly, the companies have had to contend with a marked rise in the price of coal, which has helped to a large extent to decrease the net percentage on the total capital sunk. In spite, however, of all these financial drawbacks, the growing confidence of the public in railway stocks is evinced by the appreciation in the market value of all descriptions of these securities, and money is readily obtainable for railway companies at 3 per cent., whereas formerly it could only be obtained on the basis of 5 per cent.

Gross Earnings of the Railways.—The earnings for the year 1899 amounted to £101,667,065, as compared with £96,252,501 for the year 1898, which gives an increase of £5,414,564, equal to 5·33 per cent. The increase in the passenger receipts is £1,599,288, made up as follows:—

	1899.	1898.	Inc. or Dec.
1st Class.....	3,370,432	3,200,867	+169,565
2nd „.....	2,899,079	2,585,627	+223,452
3rd „.....	27,271,457	26,210,247	+1,061,210
Seas. & Peri- odical Tk. } Holders ... }	3,331,804	3,183,713	+151,061
	36,782,772	35,183,484	+1,599,288

The numbers carried were:

	1899. No.	1898. No.	Inc. or Dec. No.
1st Class.....	34,208,632	33,037,190	+1,171,442
2nd „.....	68,437,071	66,199,930	+2,237,141
3rd „.....	1,033,999,238	963,673,996	+40,322,242
Seas. & Peri- odical Tk. } Holders ... }	1,537,765	1,283,045	+254,720
	1,108,229,756	1,054,194,161	+44,035,595

It will be seen that there is an all-round increase in numbers and receipts in all classes, including season ticket holders, and it is satisfactory to have to record, that whereas second-class traffic has hitherto been decreasing, it shows this year an increase of 2,287,141 in numbers and £223,452 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 4·16 per cent. over 1898. The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains, amounted in 1899 to £6,951,627, as compared with £6,663,590 in 1898, being an increase of £288,037 or 4·14. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £52,116,994, as compared with £49,218,964 in 1898, an increase of £2,898,030, or 5·50. The aggregate is made up of £28,612,220 from merchandise; £21,834,477 from minerals; and £1,421,237 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1899 was 413,623,025 tons, as compared with 378,563,085 tons in 1898, showing an increase of 35,059,940 tons, or 8·47 per cent.

Expenditure.—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1899

RAILWAYS OPENED IN 1899.

Railway.	From	To	Date.	Miles.
Great Central	Annesley	Quinton Road	Mar. 15	9½
Great Western	Llanely	Burry-port	Mar. 15	4½
" "	Lettenston	Goodwick	July 1	6½
" Highland"	Golanfield Jct.	Fort George	July 1	2
London & North Western	Ashbourne	Parsley Hay	Aug. 4	13
London & South Western	Wadebridge	Padstow	Mar. 27	5½

amounted to £60,090,687, equal to 59 per cent. of the gross earnings as compared with a total of £55,950,543 for the year 1898, equal to 58 per cent. The increase compared with 1898 amounts to £4,130,144 or 6·87 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1899 was 396,241,265 or 15,985,925 more than in 1898. Analysing the expenditure we find the item £16,491,377 for locomotive power; £4,939,993 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c.; £9,401,084 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c.; and £18,371,068 for traffic expenses. The locomotive expenses in 1899 amounted to 9·99*i*. per train mile.

Compensation.—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries sustained during the year 1899 amounted to £166,041, as compared with £161,842 for the year 1898, resulting in an increase of £4,199, which is not a very serious item, seeing that the companies carried over 44 millions more passengers than in 1898. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £415,380, as compared with £367,403 in 1898, an increase of £47,978.

We subjoin a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads:—

COMPANY—	Passengers.	Goods.
Cheshire Lines Committee.....	£4,059	£481
Great Central.....	8,226	13,482
Great Eastern.....	3,117	22,243
Great Northern.....	3,874	32,197
Great Western.....	7,973	52,198
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	8,634	23,022
London and North Western....	16,938	101,119
London and South Western... ..	8,230	20,143
London, Brighton, and South Coast.....	27,498	14,962
Metropolitan.....	671	110
Midland.....	14,103	49,359
North Eastern.....	9,745	18,941
North Staffordshire.....	1,433	5,979
South Eastern & Chatham....	16,460	14,926
Taff Vale.....	56	523
Total of all English & Welsh Railways.....	£137,949	£379,402

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines.
Exclusive of Season Tickets.

Year.	GREAT NORTHERN.			GREAT WESTERN.			LONDON & NORTH WESTERN.			MIDLAND. (No Second.)	
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Third.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	171,699	77,777	1,023,267	274,442	390,471	2,564,517	523,712	332,110	2,718,408	240,683	1,753,486
1891	170,981	68,748	1,052,966	265,678	343,294	2,637,322	508,501	322,977	2,773,001	237,301	1,809,428
1892	171,837	39,802	1,000,083	265,961	330,609	2,723,747	508,866	306,803	2,791,958	220,442	1,837,665
1893	164,249	32,779	1,115,204	249,406	291,980	2,718,825	498,469	257,782	2,813,434	214,771	1,832,322
1894	159,837	20,824	1,137,357	239,828	262,810	2,782,897	481,248	240,702	2,875,012	201,659	1,890,262
1895	164,831	19,745	1,116,428	245,451	245,593	2,816,402	501,152	236,320	2,962,025	202,441	1,935,805
1896	171,809	20,032	1,188,811	254,283	328,819	2,851,082	530,860	239,085	3,099,254	214,573	2,024,472
1897	178,044	20,112	1,237,119	265,240	419,127	2,882,589	519,021	289,021	3,163,268	222,015	2,114,584
1898	183,491	21,076	1,284,804	262,239	500,579	2,917,773	520,506	403,376	3,190,117	217,455	2,209,074
1899	190,723	21,602	1,326,846	279,578	518,683	3,060,372	540,622	460,874	3,273,877	220,788	2,212,191

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, 1893, the Great Eastern abolished it in the provinces; the Cumbrian followed on 1st May of the same year, but re-introduced them in 1899. 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.	Law & Parlia- mentary.	Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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	16,732,769	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	279,763	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	17,102,829	17,742,957	3,421,231	389,722	283,375	2,968,647	50,192,424
1897	8,619,686	18,083,839	18,765,687	3,294,094	431,417	328,149	3,254,573	53,083,804
1898	8,994,017	19,455,423	19,672,080	3,731,833	529,244	305,963	3,685,077	55,960,543
1899	9,401,084	21,431,370	20,776,463	3,905,686	700,270	297,342	2,927,681	60,090,687

* Includes £118,849 paid to employés under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.

COMPANY—	Passengers.	Goods.
Caledonian	£11,354	£12,434
Glasgow and South Western...	4,297	3,168
Great North of Scotland.....	533	408
Highland.....	21	1,363
North British.....	3,415	11,372
Total of all Scottish Railways.	£20,308	£28,745
Dublin, Wicklow, & Wexford	£1,572	£224
Great Northern of Ireland.....	2,746	2,065
Great Southern and Western...	1,423	2,199
Midland Great Western.....	224	805
Total of all Irish Railways .	£7,784	£7,233
Total of United Kingdom ...	£166,041	£415,380

£2,898,030, and from rents, tolls, navigation and steamboats, &c., £629,209, and a total increase from all sources of £5,414,564. The net receipts for 1899 on the capital outlay give a sum of 3·61 per cent., compared with 3·55 per cent. for the year 1898, and 3·73 per cent. for the year 1897. As may be seen, however, on page 732, 18 millions additional capital has been raised during the year 1899, a large proportion of which is "locked up" in works either unfinished or only partly finished, therefore unproductive. Increased working expenses, caused by diminished hours of labour and a proportionate increase in the number of men employed, and increased wages have also operated on the net profit. The increase in the amount of wages has for some years been gradually getting larger. A few years ago the amount paid as wages was less than 20 per cent., but now the wages bill represents 24 per cent. of the total. Rates and taxes are also yearly increasing in a disproportionate ratio to the net profit, but even with these increasing expenses a percentage of 3·61 on the net receipts

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 £1,887,325; from goods,

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN 1899 INVOLVING LOSS OF LIFE OR SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1899.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Passengers.		Deaths.	
				Killed.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injur'd
Jan. 20...	{ S. E. & Chat'm }	{ Light engine collided with passenger vehicles which were standing in the station }	Strood	—	5	—	—
May 8...	L. & S. W.	{ Collision. Passenger train and light engine	Wimbledon	—	17	1	1
July 24...	Maryport { & Carlisle }	Pass. train left rails.....	Bullgill Station	—	2	1	1
Sept. 11.	{ Lanc. & Yorks. }	Pass. trains in collision	Manchester Stn.	2	18	—	2
Sept. 16.	Cambrian	Pass. trains in collision	Tylwch Station	1	7	—	3
Oct. 9...	{ S. E. & Chat'm }	{ Pass. train ran into empty carriage train	Blackfriars Jct.	—	3	1	—
Oct. 19..	L. & N. W.	{ Goods and pass. trains in collision	Portobello Jct. .	—	10	2	—
Oct. 20..	Caledonian	{ Pass. train collided with engine of special cattle and goods train	Coupar Angus...	—	15	1	3
Nov. 3...	{ Dub. Wick. & Wex. }	{ Pass. train ran into a breakdown gang train	Seapoint Stn. ...	—	28	—	9
Nov. 18	L. & N. W.	{ Pass. and empty waggon train in collision	Widnes	—	4	—	1
Nov. 18	L. & N. W.	Pass. trains in collision	Stoke Stn.....	—	15	—	—
Nov. 18.	{ Ch'shire Lines }	{ Pass. train run into from behind by two engines coupled together	Manchester C. Stn.....	—	34	—	1
Nov. 18.	Nth. East.	{ Mineral and passenger trains in collision	High Shields Stn	—	8	—	1
Dec. 8...	L. & N. W.	{ Up Irish mail train ran over a bale of cloth which had fallen from a goods train, causing the rear portion of the train to leave the rails... }	Norton Bge.....	1	4	—	—
Dec. 11...	Midland	{ Pass. and mineral trains in collision	Wortley Jct. ...	1	4	—	—
Dec. 19...	L.B. & S.C.	{ Standing pass. train run into in rear by another pass. train }	Bermondsey.....	2	12	—	4
Dec. 23...	Caledonian	Pass. train left rails.....	Glassford	—	12	1	—
Dec. 23..	L.B. & S.C.	{ Up Pullman car ex. from Brighton ran into the rear of up boat ex. from Newhaven	Wivelsfield	5	17	1	3

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 immunity from accidents, as evidenced for a considerable number of years past in the amount paid by the companies by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers. In 1898 the cost per passenger train-mile for personal injury was 0.15*d.*, and in 1899 0.18*d.* In loss and damage of goods, the cost in 1893 was 0.52*d.*, and in 1899 0.56*d.* per goods train-mile. The comparatively small 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 1899 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 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 1,340 killed and 19,155 injured (as compared with 1,259 killed and 19,030 injured in 1898).

The increase since the year 1897 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.—Fourteen passengers were killed and 693 injured from accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c. (as compared with 25 killed and 632 injured in 1898), while 141 passengers were killed, and 1,457 injured from other causes—such as falling between carriages and platforms, or on to the platforms, on getting into

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	9.22	Forfar	Perth	0 33	32½	59'09	
Great Northern	9.12	Peterborough	Finsbury Park	1 20	73¾	55'11	
North Eastern	1.55	York	Darlington	0 48	44¾	55'31	
London and North Western	1.28	Penrith	Preton	0 59	79¾	54'88	
Great Western	3.35	Paddington	Bath	2 0	107	53.5	
Midland	9.42	Kettering	Kentish Town	1 19	70½	53.5	
Cheshire Lines	8.59	Birkdale	Manchester	0 56	48½	51'96	
London and South Western	6.40	Salisbury	Vauxhall	1 35	82¾	51'05	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	8.13	Southport	Salford	0 39	33½	51'33	
Great Eastern	8.51	Frome	Ipwich	0 53	45½	51'43	
Glasgow and South Western	5.15	Carlisle	Dumfries	0 39	33	50'77	
London, Brighton, & S. Coas	11.0	Victoria	Brighton	1 0	50¾	50'75	
North British	9.9	Raymarket	Cowlairs	0 53	44½	50'38	
Great Central	10.0	Marylebone	Leicester	2 5	103	49'44	
London, Chatham, and Dove	5.12	St. Paul's	Margate	1 33	74½	48'07	
South Eastern	9.5	Cannon Street	Dover Pier	1 43	75½	44'0	

THE LONGEST RUNS WITHOUT STOPPAGE ARE MADE BY THE COMPANIES AS UNDER:—

Company.	From	To	Time.		Distance.	Av. Speed.
			H. M.	Miles.		
London and North Western	Euston	Crewe	3 1	158	52 35	
North Eastern	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 23	124½	52'23	
Great Northern	Nottigham	King's Cross	2 20	127¾	52'5	
Great Western	Paddington	Exeter	3 43	194	52'2	
Midland	St. Pancras	Nottigham	1 23	123½	52'0	
London and South Western	Waterloo	Bournemouth	2 6	107¾	51'07	
Glasgow and South Western	Carlisle	Kilmarnock	1 49	91½	50'36	
Great Central	Marylebone	Leicester	2 5	103	49'44	
Caledonian	Carlisle	Stirling	2 23	117¾	49'41	
Great Eastern	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	2 40	131	49'0	
London, Chatham, and Dover	Herne Hill	Dover Pier	1 35	74½	47'03	
London, Brighton and S. Coast	London Bridge	Chichester	1 34	70¾	45'16	
South Eastern	Cannon Street	Dover Pier	1 43	75½	44'0	
North British	Carlisle	Edinburgh	2 20	98¾	42'10	

or alighting from trains, passing over the line at stations, falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains, and is inclusive of 277 injuries resulting from the closing of carriage doors. In addition to the above may be recorded 10 killed and 617 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 108 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 531 were killed and 4,633 injured during the year; of this number 19 deaths and 196 injuries were caused by collisions, 16 were killed and 567 injured in coupling or uncoupling vehicles, 2 were killed and 22 were injured by passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting, 13 were killed and 243 injured in getting on or off, or falling off, engines, waggons, &c.; 13 were killed and 397 injured whilst spragging or chocking wheels, 15 were killed and 505 injured by moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, props, &c., and 51 were killed and 493 injured during shunting operations; 88 were killed and 167 injured whilst working on the permanent way, sidings, &c., and 150 killed and 309 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 concerned, have occurred, viz., 11 killed and 2,524 injured whilst loading, unloading, or sheathing waggons, and 594 injured by the falling of waggons, lamps, bales of goods, &c., 10 killed and 612 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 60 deaths and 22 injuries in 1899 (as compared with 64 deaths and 27 injuries in 1898). There were 313 deaths and 139 injuries resulting from persons trespassing on the railways, 131 persons committed suicide upon the lines in 1899 (compared with 126 in 1898).

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 1899. The companies carried over 1,100 millions of passengers holding ordinary tickets, and besides this number there were over one and a half million 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 considerably over one thousand five hundred millions of passengers (a number not very far short of the entire population of the globe), and also moved 414,000,000 tons of goods and minerals, and run 396,000,000 of train miles.

BLOCK SYSTEM.

There has been no relaxation during the past few years 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

CLASS OF SERVANTS.	Number Employed at the end of 1899.	Number Killed and Injured in 1899.		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.
Station-Masters	7,858	—	11	—	1 in 715
Brakemen and Goods Guards.....	14,720	49	803	1 in 301	1 " 18
Permanent-way men	63,360	124	179*	1 " 511	1 " 354
Gatekeepers	3,531	3	5	" " 1,177	1 " 706
Engine-drivers	22,257	19	439	" " 1,170	1 " 51
Porters	50,844	69	667	" " 737	1 " 76
Shunters	9,244	29	669	1 " 319	1 " 14
Firemen	2,821	26	591	1 " 839	1 " 37
Inspectors	8,610	6	32	" " 1,435	1 " 269
Passenger Guards.....	6,826	10	112	1 " 683	1 " 61
Pointsmen and Signalmen.....	26,599	14	72	" " 1,900	1 " 369
Labourers	52,900	34	185	" " 1,555	1 " 286
Ticket-Collectors, &c.....	3,059	2	11	1 " 1,534	1 " 27
Mechanics	77,270	13	46	" " 5,944	1 " 1,680
Other Classes	165,242	109	760	" " 1,516	" " 217
Total	534,141	507	4,582	1 in 1,054	1 in 117

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 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. 741, which shows the number of men employed in various occupations, and the number of fatal accidents and injuries to each class, in the year 1899.

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. The railway (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900, will, however, it is hoped, minimize these dangers.

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 merchandise 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 came 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. The amount paid for compensation under this Act to railway employes during the year 1899 was £118,849.

The Railway (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900. By this Act, where the Board of Trade consider that avoidable danger to persons employed on any railway arise from anything done or omitted to be done by the Companies, or from want of proper appliances or plant, they may, after giving a reasonable opportunity of removing the danger, make rules for that purpose, by compelling them to use plant or appliance to the satisfaction of the Board, or the disuse of any plant or appliance which involves danger. The Act also empowers the Board to make rules in order to minimize danger generally. The penalties for non-compliance with these rules is a fine of £50, or in the case of a continuance of the offence (after conviction) a fine of £10 for every day during that continuance. The Board of Trade may appoint such persons as appear to them to be required for carrying this Act into effect, and may hold such inquiries and make such experiments as they think expedient for that purpose.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.			REVENUE.			WORKING EXPENSES.			DIVIDENDS.			ROLLING STOCK.		
	Paid-up sh. and raised by Loans. (Thousands.)	Miles in Work.	Gross Receipts.	Por Mile.	Amount.	Per cent on Gross Receipts.	NET RECEIPTS.	Ordinary Stock.	TRAIN MILEAGE. (Thousands.)	Number of Engines.	Number of Carriages.	Number of Wagons.	ON STOCK.		
													£ s. d.	Year 1899	
Cambrian	£ 6,407	252	£ 319,088	£ 1,266	£ 193,979	61	£ 125,109	Nil.	1,661	83	277	2,227	£	Nil.	
Furness	6,921	124	542,420	4,048	262,203	48	286,246	3 10 0	1,460	124	373	7,355	3	0	
Great Central	41,561	383	3,091,429	6,401	2,017,658	65	1,073,771	Nil.	12,589	1,791	1,140	19,775	1,073	0	
Great Eastern	49,689	1,110	5,429,313	4,591	3,217,484	59	2,217,629	3 17 6	21,597	1,018	4,853	23,665	2,157	0	
Great Northern (Pref. Conv. Ord.)	54,513	825	5,177,210	6,275	3,258,397	63	1,918,183	4 0 0	24,156	1,933	3,219	36,900	2,456	0	
Great Western	84,424	2,602	10,807,023	4,153	6,427,328	59	4,379,195	5 0 0	45,647	1,933	6,439	63,632	4,379	0	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	61,905	556	5,388,119	9,991	3,142,712	58	2,245,467	5 5 0	18,804	1,335	4,120	27,575	1,335	0	
Lancash., Derby, and East Coast	2,632		75,775	1,333	45,114	60	34,661	Nil.	286	76		1,213			
London and North Western	118,127	1,924	13,618,585	7,078	7,990,685	59	5,697,900	7 2 6	48,801	2,359	8,952	70,097	5,697	0	
London and South Western	43,491	900	4,768,875	5,259	2,893,449	61	1,875,426	6 10 0	17,288	723	3,888	12,779	1,875	0	
London, Brighton, and South Coast	25,039	438	3,251,152	7,433	1,911,437	59	1,340,015	6 5 0	10,694	465	3,022	9,465	1,340	0	
London, Chatham, and Dover	27,693		378,862	4,796	209,795	55	159,067	5 5 0	1,383	50	363	1,847			
London, Tilbury, and Southend	3,293	41	17,869	2,873	59,056	50	58,753	7 5 0	475	28	56	1,847			
Maryport and Carlisle	12,838	73	887,375	12,156	406,845	46	480,530	3 16 3	2,279	83	308	370			
Metropolitan District	7,312	19	454,458	24,445	222,242	48	242,216	4 10 2	1,402	54	368	41			
Metropolitan District	7,312	19	454,458	24,445	222,242	48	242,216	4 10 2	1,402	54	368	41			
Midland	170,551	1,431	12,951,135	7,674	6,517,890	59	4,469,305	5 17 6	47,367	2,597	4,989	118,480	4,469	0	
North Eastern	72,149	1,632	8,810,674	5,369	5,334,979	61	3,475,095	6 12 6	31,949	2,047	3,793	95,480	3,475	0	
North London	3,941	12	550,628	45,886	292,497	53	258,221	7 10 0	2,168	114	776	495			
North Staffordshire	10,079	193	690,810	4,616	505,594	57	383,216	4 10 0	2,413	155	416	5,758			
North Western	27,170	608	4,592,211	7,619	2,689,959	58	1,942,252	3 18 9	14,611	669	3,864	9,599			
South Eastern and Chatham	8,664	121	861,024	7,116	475,945	55	385,079	3 7 6	2,281	198	269	2,667			
Taff Vale	950,720	15,044	86,708,006	5,764	51,922,103	60	34,783,903	7 6 6	338,063	17,411	53,689	522,992			
Total of all English & Welsh Railways	58,588	939	4,348,560	4,631	2,315,945	53	2,032,515	4 15 0	17,440	849	2,187	61,759			
Caledonian	21,740	394	1,650,416	4,189	957,133	58	693,228	4 17 6	7,001	360	1,201	16,859			
Glasgow and South Western	7,056	331	484,544	1,464	256,072	53	226,472	3 2 6	2,426	115	725	3,556			
Great North of Scotland	6,573	485	520,473	1,073	336,743	65	181,730	0 10 0	2,791	139	388	2,813			
Highland	59,230	1,242	4,106,864	3,307	2,103,468	51	2,009,456	0 17 6	17,915	776	2,587	62,101			
North British	161,506	3,480	11,246,215	3,232	6,047,076	54	5,199,139	0 17 6	49,662	2,241	7,454	147,114			
Total of all Scottish Railways	2,747	249	312,299	1,254	192,162	62	120,137	5 10 0	1,566	73	349	2,245			
Belfast and Northern Counties	2,523	144	276,188	1,918	160,631	58	115,557	Nil.	1,386	58	299	834			
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	7,777	528	887,767	1,681	468,007	53	419,760	6 10 0	3,540	147	603	4,297			
Great Northern (Ireland)	9,115	671	944,353	1,407	537,712	57	406,681	5 0 0	4,240	192	616	4,743			
Great Southern and Western	6,345	538	569,824	1,059	395,433	54	264,391	4 3 6	2,471	127	382	2,771			
Midland Great Western	2,725	342	251,723	736	151,268	60	100,425	Nil.	1,159	127	152	1,407			
Waterford, Limerick, and Western	49,092	3,176	3,712,844	1,169	2,121,508	57	1,591,336		17,117	809	2,994	18,777			
Total of all Irish Railways	1,152,318	21,700	101,667,065	4,683	60,090,687	59	41,576,378		396,242	20,461	64,437	688,793			
Aggregate total															

* Worked by the South Eastern and Chatham Companies Manning Committee, which see. † For year ended January 31, 1900.
 ‡ Including * Light Railways, which are counted in the official aggregate total. § Excluding 109 engines and 5,386 carriages, wagons, and trucks under hire and purchase agreement.
 † For year ended February 28, 1900.

RAILWAY TUNNELS.

	(OVER ONE MILE IN LENGTH).	M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	634
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	■	182
Sevenoaks	South Eastern	■	80
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B. ■	1683	
Morley	North Western	■	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1457
Catesby	Great Central	1	1240
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1227
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1177
Sapperton	Great Western	1	1040
Polehill	South Eastern	1	999
Mersey	Mersey	1	940
Bleamoor	Midland	1	867
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	742
Kilsby	North Western	1	663
Shepherd's Well ..	Chatham & Dover ..	1	572
Oxtd	Brighton & S. E. Jt. ■	506	
Wapping (L'pool) .	South Western	1	490
Sydenham	Chatham & Dover ..	1	440
Clayton	Brighton & S. Coast. 1	440	
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley ..	1	356
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
Shambrook	Midland	1	100
Glaston	Midland	■	83
Merstham	Brighton & S. Coast. 1	70	
Midford	South Western	1	53
Belsize	Midland	1	62
Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Claycross	Midland	1	11
Harecastle	North Staffordshire 1	3	

LIST OF ENGINEERS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY CO.'S OF UNITED KINGDOM.

COMPANY.	NAME.
Belfast & County Down ..	G. P. Cuihverwell, C.E.
Belfast & Northn. Counties	B. D. Wise.
Caledonian	
Cambrian	Alfred J. Collin.
City & South London	P. V. McMahon.
Cork, Bandon & Sth. Coast	J. R. Keer, C.E.
Dub., Wicklow & Wexford	A. Shannon.
Furness	F. Stuenkel.
Glasgow & South Western	W. Melville. [M.I.C.E.]
Great Central	C. R. Rowlandson,
Great Eastern	J. Wilson.
Great Northern	A. Ross, M.I.C.E.
Great Northern (Ireland) ..	W. H. Mills.
Great North of Scotland ..	P. M. Barnett, C.E.
Great Southern & Western	K. Bayley.
Great Western	J. C. Inglis.
Highland	W. Roberts, C.E.
Hull & Barnsley	R. Pawley.
Lanc. Derbysh. & E. Coast	T. B. Grierson, M.I.C.E.
Lancashire & Yorkshire ..	W. B. Worthington.
London, Bright. & Sth. Coast	C. L. Morgan.
London & North Western	F. Stevenson.
London & South Western ..	E. Andrews.
Metropolitan District	G. Estall.
Midland	J. A. McDonald.
Midland Great Western ..	W. P. O'Neil, C.E.
North British	James Bell.
North Eastern	C. A. Harrison.
North London	T. Matthews.
North Staffordshire	G. J. C. Dawson, M.I.C.E.
Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co.	A. H. Case.
S. E. & C. D. Rlys.	P. C. Tempest.
Taff Vale	G. T. Sibbering.
Waterfd., Link. & Western	J. Tighe.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to

rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, Lord Claud Hamilton; *Secy.*, H. Smart; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

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.

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 1899-1900 to Rs. 12,700, and from the commencement to Rs. 57,811,487.

*East Indian; *Eastern Bengal (part of the system now so called); *Oudh and Rohilkund; *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, 1899.													
Guaranteed Railways—	Name of Company.	Date of first opening of line.	Miles open to end of year.	Total Capital Outlay 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, 1899.	Present minimum Government guarantee %.	Dividend % paid during last 12 months.	Supt. 27th Dec. 1899.	Yield %.	
															Rix.
<i>State Lines worked by Companies—</i>															
1	Bombay, Baroda & C. I.	1860	650	11,488,226	1,746,504	817,465	46.81	929,039	8.14	7,559,300	2	5	185	2.14	
1	Great Indian Peninsula	1853	1,492	29,824,190	3,526,943	1,999,799	55.76	1,527,146	5.31	20,000,000	5	0	163½	2.19	
1	Madras	1856	854	12,348,824	1,677,297	564,420	52.39	512,877	4.13	10,257,630 ⁸	4½	0	131	3.16	
1	Bishopsgate House	1895	432	5,403,703	161,964	129,694	80.08	32,270	0.63	1,500,000	3	0	101	2.19	
1	Bengal & N.-W. Eastern	1875	1,185	7,833,996	776,566	364,597	46.67	414,369	5.29	2,750,000	—	0	132	3.15	
1	Bengal Central	1882	1,267	8,621,113	1,139,668	69,781	61.23	44,181	3.49	500,000	3½	14	110	4.5	
1	Bengal-Nagpur	1880	1,190	14,995,593	997,345	435,164	47.93	472,181	3.17	3,000,000	4	0	110	3.12	
1	Burma	1877	993	8,793,425	882,572	524,731	59.45	357,840	4.11	—	—	—	—	—	
1	Delhi Umballa Kalke ⁵	1891	162	1,539,317	144,937	69,370	48.00	75,367	4.88	800,000	3½	0	116	3.9	
1	East Indian	1854	1,711	41,378,127	6,354,597	2,686,799	32.84	4,267,798	10.32	Ann. class D. } 3,655,380 } 3,000,000 }	4	0	154	2.11	
1	Indian Midland	1896	1,111	12,658,197	798,376	451,243	56.52	347,132	2.74	State line.	—	0	110	3.12	
1	Rajputana-Malwa	1873	1,674	13,373,025	2,483,024	1,044,266	42.06	1,438,773	10.76	—	—	—	—	—	
1	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	1884	283	1,638,851	173,778	87,040	50.09	86,737	7.45	200,000	—	0	138	5.2	
1	South Indian	1861	1,038	7,571,554	831,976	446,492	52.41	405,484	5.36	1,000,000	—	0	112	4.9	
1	Southern Mahratta	1884	1,554	12,490,358	758,747	514,250	67.78	244,456	1.93	3,500,000	—	0	113	4.8	
1	Native State and Foreign Lines worked by Cos.—														
1	Nizam's (The)	1874	351	4,397,138	412,237	192,132	43.45	250,104	5.81	2,000,000	Nizam's } Govt. 5 } Portuguese } Govt. 5 }	5	0	128	3.18
1	W. of Ind. Portuguese	1887	51	1,629,643 ⁶	57,247	40,781	71.24	16,465	1.01	800,000	—	—	—	—	
<i>State Lines worked by the State—</i>															
1	Eastern Bengal	1852	833	12,050,616	95,252	446,308	49.30	458,044	3.81	—	—	—	—	—	
1	North-Western	1861	2,961	50,046,789	3,573,329	1,916,113	54.32	1,611,215	3.24	—	—	—	—	—	
1	Oudh & Rohilkhand	1867	951	11,539,053	1,113,699	596,239	45.45	607,659	5.16	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Native State Lines—</i>															
1	Bhawnagar-Gondal	1886	4.5	2,248,412	224,260	116,443	51.92	107,817	4.80	—	—	—	—	—	
1	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	1882	475	1,016,294	268,312	81,144	38.99	127,118	12.51	—	—	—	—	—	

1 Standard Gauge.
 2 including the Kamini-Dhanila & Co. gauge branch, also local sections.
 3 Although for convenience classed as Standard State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company, to whom the working was made over on Jan. 1, 1897.
 4 Working transferred to a Company from Sept. 1, 1896.
 5 In addition to the guaranteed interest a bonus of 4.83% for 1st half and 4.10% for 2nd half year of 1899, was declared payable in following half years.
 6 20.118.57. for 1899 was declared.
 7 Including Branch Lines worked.
 8 Depreciate due to certain credits.
 9 Eastern Bengal Standard Gauge and Northern and Behar sections Metro Gauge

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, Chief Constables (with the number of Officers), 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. In the statistical figures as to area, population, &c. the County Boroughs are excluded from the Counties. The figures in larger type denote the distance from London.

- ABERAVON**, Glamorg. 183. Pop. 9,000. Val. £24,800
Mayor, Moses Thomas (L)
Town Clerk, Marmaduke Tennant
- ABERGAVENTY**, Monmouth. 168. Pop. 9,000. Val. £34,000
Mayor, Alderman William Williams
Town Clerk, J. T. Rutherford
- ABERYSTWYTH**, Cardig. 243. Pop. 6,690. Val. £33,230
Mayor, Edward Price Wynne (C)
Town Clerk, Arthur Johnson Hughes
- ABINGDON**, Berks. 61. Pop. 6,557. Val. £23,140
High Steward, Earl of Abingdon
Mayor, Ald. John T. Morland (C)
Recorder, William Harry Nash
Town Clerk, Bromley Challenor
- ACCRINGTON**, Lanc. 226. Pop. 45,000. Val. £158,938
Mayor, Counc. David Lewis Sprake (O)
Town Clerk, Arthur Henry Aitken
- ALDEBURGH**, Suffolk. 99. Pop. 2,159. Val. £9,182
Mayor, George Herbert Garrett, J.P. (re-elec.) (U)
Town Clerk, Henry Clement Casley (Ipswich)
- ANDOVER**, Hants. 67. Pop. 6,800. Val. £28,630
Mayor, Councillor C. J. Phillips (L)
Recorder, Alexander John Mackey
Town Clerk, Thomas Edgar Longman
Clerk of the Peace, Thomas Lamb
- ANGLESEY (COUNTY OF)**. Acres 175,836. Population 50,098. Rental £203,616
Ld. Lieut. (1896), and *Chairman of Q. S.*, Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., Baron Hill, Beaumaris
H. Sheriff, R. Bennet, 6 Victoria Terr. Beaumaris
Chairman of County Council, David Rees
Clerk of the Peace, J. Lloyd Griffith, Holyhead
Chief Constable, L. Prothero, Menai Bridge (30)
Coroner, Robert Jones Roberts, Menai Bridge
- APPLEBY**, Westmorland. 276. Pop. 1,776. Val. £9,671
Mayor, Ald. Edward Alex Heelis (L)
Town Clerk, William Hewitson (solicitor)
- ARUNDEL**, Sussex. 58. Pop. 2,645. Val. £11,334
Mayor, John Nibloe Hare (C)
Town Clerk, Richard Holmes.
- ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE**, 184. Lancashire. Estimated Pop. 44,600. Val. £165,722
Mayor, Joseph Boothby Pownall (C)
Town Clerk, Frederick William Bromley
- BACUP**, Lancashire. 203. Pop. 25,000. Val. £82,157
Mayor, Ald. James Henry Maden, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, A. Blasdale Clarke
- BANBURY**, Oxfordsh. 86. Pop. 12,768. Val. £62,838
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Jersey, G.O.M.G.
Mayor, Alderman John Maule, J.P. (L)
Recorder, Rt. Hon. Alex. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, Oliver James Stockton
- BANGOR**, Carnarvon. 239. Pop. 11,500. Val. £39,488
Mayor, Alderman Henry Lewis, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, Richard Hughes Pritchard, M.A.
- BARNESLEY**, Yorks. 173. Pop. 35,427. Val. £127,135
Mayor, Counc. John Fletcher Horne (O)
Town Clerk, Henry Horsfield
- BARNSTAPLE**, Devon. 211. Pop. 14,000. Val. £49,615
High Steward, Hon. Mark Rolle
Mayor, George Wm. Frederick Brown (L)
Recorder, Sir George E. D. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, James Bosson
Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Henry Toller
- *BARROW-IN-FURNESS**, Lancashire. 264. Pop. 60,871. Val. £242,479
Mayor, Counc. Henry Cook, J.P. (C)
Town Clerk, Charles Francis Preston
- BASINGSTOKE**, Hants. 48. Pop. 10,000. Val. £46,567
Mayor, Henry Jackson, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, John A. Kingdon
- *BATH**, Somerset. 107. Pop. 52,600. Val. £308,004
Mayor, Thomas Ball Silcock (L)
Recorder, Henry Coleman Folkard
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, B. H. Watts
- BATLEY**, Yorks. 183. Pop. 32,000. Val. £100,136
Mayor, Ald. John Blackburn (L)
Town Clerk, Joseph Hanson Craik (solicitor)
- BATTERSEA**, London. Est. Pop. (1900) 176,838. Val. £947,473
Mayor, William Davies, J.P., L.C.C.
Town Clerk, W. Marcus Wilkins
- BEAUMARIS**, Anglesey. 250. Pop. 2,202. Val. £10,765
Mayor, Councillor W. T. Williams (L)
Town Clerk, John Rice Roberts, M.A.
- BECCLES**, Suffolk. 109. Pop. 6,669. Val. £22,723
Mayor, Alderman Thomson Wilson (C)
Town Clerk, Tom Plowman Angell
- BEDFORD**, Beds. 50. Pop. 36,500. Val. £145,000
Mayor, Ald. Henry Burridge (L)
Recorder, William Russell Griffiths
Town Clerk, Thomas Simpson Porter
Clerk of the Peace, M. Whyley (County Coroner)
- BEDFORDSHIRE**. Acres 303,500. Population 160,704. Rental £940,921
Lord Lieut., Rt. Hon. Earl Cowper, K.C. (1861), Panshanger, Herts, and Wrest Park, Beds.
High Sheriff, Algernon Mercer, Morhanger Park, Sandy.
Chairman of Q. S., Lord St. John of Bletsoe.
Chmn. of C. O., Duke of Bedford, Woburn Abbey
Clerk of the Peace and of C. O., W. W. Marks
Chf. Const., Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn, Bedford (101)
County Coroner, Mark Whyley, Bedford
Coroner for Honor of Amptill, Frederick Thomas Tanqueray, Woburn
- BERKSHIRE**. Acres 458,272. Pop. 176,119. Rental £1,123,860
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Lord Wantage, K.C.B., 'EC' (1886), Lockinge House, Wantage
High Sheriff, Frank Walters Bond, Parkfield, Hampton Wick
Chairman of Q. S. and of C. O., W. G. Mount, J.P.
Clerk of the Peace and of C. O., J. T. Morland.
Chief Constable, Col. A. Blandy, Reading (173)

- Coroners:* Bromley Challenor, Abingdon; Jas. Cockburn Pinniger, Newbury; Wm. Weedon, Reading; and Llewellyn Jotcham, Wantage
BERMORDSEY.
Mayor, Lieut.-Col S. B Bevington.
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED. 339. Pop. 13,377. Val. £59,090
Mayor, Councillor Gibson Ferrier Steven (U)
Recorder, H. B. Hans Hamilton
Sheriff, Councillor Ralph Thompson
Town Clerk, Robert Weddell
Clerk of the Peace, S. Sanderson
BETHNAL GREEN.
Mayor, Felix Loughlin.
BEVERLEY, Yorks. 176. Pop. 12,569. Val. £49,204
Mayor, James Edward Elwell (L)
Town Clerk, James Willis Mills
BEWDLEY, Worcester. 137. Pop. 2,876. Val. £8,589
High Steward, Viscount Cobham
Mayor, Langley Kitching, J.P. (5th time) (U)
Town Clerk, Stanley Hemingway
BIDEFORD, Devon. 220. Est. Pop. 9,000. Val. £21,562
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Goaman (L)
Recorder, Sir Geo. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, Charles William Hole
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Montague Bazeley
BIRKENHEAD, Cheshire. 194. Pop. 117,000. Val. £555,944
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Cook, J.P. (L)
Recorder, Clement Higgins, q.c.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Alfred Gill
BIRMINGHAM (City). 113. Est. Pop. 529,610. Val. £2,400,845
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Samuel Edwards (L)
Recorder, John Stratford Dugdale, q.c.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Thos. Milnes Colmore
Town Clerk, Edward Orford Smith
Clerk of the Peace, Charles Edward Mathews
Coroner, Isaac Bradley
BISHOP'S CASTLE, Salop. 180. Pop. 1,586. Val. £6,514
Mayor, Councillor William Ashley Pugh (L)
Town Clerk, Ernest Griffiths
BLACKBURN, Lanc. 212. Pop. 133,000. Val. £482,072
Mayor, William Tattersall, J.P. (L)
Recorder, Miles Walker Mattinson, q.c.
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, Robert Eyes Fox
LACKPOOL, Lanc. 227. Est. Pop. 43,000. Val. £395,149
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Houldsworth Smith, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, Thomas Loftos
LANDFORD FORUM, Dorset. 124. Pop. 3,974. Val. £13,913
Mayor, Counc. Albert Henry Hillier (C)
Town Clerk, Edward Castleman Smith
ODMIN, Cornwall. 271. Pop. 5,151. Val. £21,582
Mayor, John Treleven (L)
Town Clerk, Robert Philipps Edyvean
BOLTON, Lancs. 196. Pop. 152,222. Val. £693,732
Mayor, Ald. Dr. J. Edwin Scowcroft, J.P. (re-elected) (C)
Recorder, Samuel Pope, q.c.
Town Clerk, Robert Gudgeon Hinnell
Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Walter Cannon.
BOOTLE, Lancashire. 201. Pop. 54,000. Val. £487,555.
Mayor, Alderman Peter Ascroft (C)
Town Clerk, Joseph Henry Farmer
BOSTON, Lincolnshire. 107. Pop. 14,593. Val. £48,704
Mayor, Aid. Wm. Turner Simonds, J.P. (third year) (L)
Town Clerk, Robert William Staniland
BOURNEMOUTH. 111. Est. pop. 55,000. Val. £385,166
Mayor, Councillor George Joseph Lawson (L)
Recorder, Robert Alexander Kinglake
Town Clerk, James Druitt, junr.
Clerk of the Peace, Clement John Haydon
BRACKLEY, Nthants. 59. Pop. 2,591. Val. £11,181
Mayor, Ald. John Goffe Clarke (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, Walter Frederick Thomas
***BRADFORD (City),** Yorks. 196. Pop. 285,492. Val. £1,323,027
Mayor, William Chas. Lupton, J.P. (re-elect.) (C)
Recorder, Thomas Milvain, q.c.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Charles Skidmore
Town Clerk, Frederick Stevens
BRECKNOCKSHIRE. Acres 454,536. Population 51,459. Rental £247,253
Lord Lieut. (1873) & *Chairman of County Council,* Lord Glanusk, Glanusk Park, Crickhowell
High Sheriff, Howel John James Price, Glynlleck, Swansea Vale
Chairman of Q. S., R. D. Cleasby, J.P.
Clerk of the Peace and of Q. U., H. E. Thomas
Chief Constable, E. R. Gwynne, Llanthetty Hall, Talybont-on-Usk
County Coroners: Richard H. Arlingham Davies, Crickhowell; M. F. Thomas, Brecon; Dr. Wm. Rees Jones, Senny Bridge
BRECON, Brecknock. 183. Pop. 5,794. Val. £22,963
Mayor, Counc. W. Powell Price (C)
Town Clerk, G. Hyatt Williams
BRIDGNORTH, Salop. 150. Pop. 5,865. Val. £21,363
Mayor, Samuel Ridley (C)
Recorder, Philip Howard Smith
Town Clerk, James Hughes Cooksey
Clerk of the Peace, Samuel Thos. Nicholls
BRIDGWATER, Som. 152. Pop. 14,000. Val. £60,053
Mayor, Councillor William Thompson (L)
Recorder, Wyndham Neave Slade
Town Clerk, William Thomas Baker
BRIDPORT, Dorset. 154. Pop. 6,611. Val. £23,403
Mayor, John Cleaves Palmer (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, Charles George Nantes
BRIGHOUSE, Yorks. 194. Pop. 25,000. Val. £78,347
Mayor, Councillor John Wm. Clay (3rd year) (C)
Town Clerk, James Parkinson
***BRIGHTON,** Sussex. 51. Pop. 124,148. Val. £828,223
Mayor, Ald. John Edward Stafford, J.P. (L)
Recorder, Philip Chasemore Gates, q.c.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Chas. Gilbert Heathcote, M.A.
Town Clerk, Francis John Tillstone
***BRISTOL.** 118. Pop. 320,000. Val. £1,523,304
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Jas. Colthurst Godwin (C)
High Steward, Duke of Beaufort.
Recorder, Edward James Castle, q.c.
High Sheriff, Edward Burnet James
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor
BUCKINGHAM, Bucks. 61. Pop. 3,364. Val. £16,790
High Steward, The Right Hon. Lord Addington
Mayor, Charles Aaron Bennett (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, Thomas Risley Hearn

- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.** Acres 475,694. Population, 185,284. Rental £1,095,238
Lord Lieut., Lord Rothschild.
High Sheriff, Sir Robert Grenville Harvey, Bt., Langley Park, Slough.
Chairman of C.C. and of Q. S., Lord Cottesloe Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Crouch, Aylesbury
Chf. Const., Maj. Otway Mayne, Aylesbury (161)
Coroners: Geo. Hanby De'Ath, Winslow; H. Small, Buckingham; E. Wilkins, Aylesbury; Geo. A. Charsley, Beaconsfield; J. Worley, Newport Pagnell; F. T. Tanqueray, Amphilh
- BURNLEY, Lanc.** 219. Est. pop. 100,000. Val. £362,776
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Burrows, J.P. (L)
First Recorder, Henry Gordon Shee, q.o.
Town Clerk, A. Steele Sheldon
Clerk of the Peace, W. T. Fullalove
- BURSLEM, Stafford.** 150. Pop. 40,000. Val. £140,597
Mayor, James Bowden (L)
Town Clerk, Arthur Ellis
- BURTON, Stafford.** 127. Pop. 45,047. Val. £266,467
Mayor, Counc. John Robert Morris (L)
Town Clerk, T. N. Whitehead
- ***BURY, Lancashire.** 195. Pop. 62,000. Val. £259,057
Mayor, Thomas Holt (L)
Town Clerk, John Haslam
- BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Suffolk.** 87. Pop. 16,630. Val. £70,125
Steward of the Liberty, Marquess of Bristol
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Shillitoe (re-elec.) (O)
Recorder, Edward Thomas E. Besley, q.o.
Town Clerk, Charles Edward Salmon
Clerk of the Peace, Rowland Holt Wilson
- CALNE, Wiltshire.** 99. Pop. 3,495. Val. £10,940
Mayor, Frederick William Finniger (O)
Town Clerk, George Isaac Gough
- CAMBERWELL, London.** Pop. 269,276. Val. £1,217,233
Mayor, Matthew Wallace, J.P.
Town Clerk, Charles William Tagg.
- CAMBRIDGE, Cambs.** 56. Pop. 36,983. Val. £233,509
High Steward, Duke of Rutland, K.G., G.C.B.
Mayor, Ald. Henry Martyn-Taylor, M.A., F.R.S.
Recorder, John F. P. Rawlinson, q.o.
Town Clerk, John E. Ledsam Whitehead, M.A.
- CAMBRIDGESHIRE.** Acres 315,236. Population 120,286. Rental £748,261
Lord Lieutenant, Alexander Peckover, D.C.L. (1893), Bank House, Wisbech
High Sheriff (Cambs and Hunts), Charles Finch Foster, J.P., D.L., Pinehurst, Cambridge
Chairman of Q. S. and C.C., A. Sperling, LL.M.
Clerk of Peace and C.C., S. R. Ginn, D.L.
Chief Constable, Chas. Stretten, Cambridge (72)
Coroner, Algernon Jasper Lyon, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge
 (See also ELY, ISLE OF.)
- ***CANTERBURY, Kent.** 62. Pop. 23,026. Val. £118,141
Mayor, Alderman Henry Hart, J.P. (L)
Recorder, Frank Safford
Sheriff, Councillor George Pope
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Henry Fielding
- ***CARDIFF, Glamorg.** 163. Pop. 194,247. Val. £1,053,294
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Andrews, J.P. (L)
Spendiary Magistrate, Thomas William Lewis
First Recorder, Benj. Francis-Williams, q.o.
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, J. L. Wheatley
- CARDIGAN (Boro').** 279. Pop. 3,447. Val. £12,575
Mayor, David Ivor Evans (L)
Town Clerk, David Morgan Jones
- CARDIGANSHIRE.** Acres 443,071. Population 63,467. Rental £227,646
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Herbert Davies-Evans (1888), Highmead
High Sheriff, Dr. A. G. Thomas, Newport, Mon.
Chairman of C.C., M. L. Vaughan Davies, Tanybwlch, Aberystwyth
Chairman of Q. S., J. W. B. Willis-Bund.
Clerk of the Peace, H. C. Fryer, Aberystwyth
County Treasurer, Jos. D. Perrott, Aberystwyth
Chief Const., Howell Evans, Aberystwyth (41)
County Surveyors, Roderick Lloyd, Tregaron; David Davies, Brynhyfryd
Coroners: Abel Evans, Lampeter; John Henry Evans, Newcastle Emlyn; John Evans, Aberystwyth
- CARLISLE, Cumberland.** 299. Pop. 39,176. Value £197,012
Mayor, Alderman John Hurst (O)
Recorder, Alexander Henry, M.A.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Henry Collingwood
- CARMARTHEN (Borough).** 238. Pop. 10,300. Value £40,169
Mayor, Ald. Edward Colby Evans (O)
Recorder, Arthur Griffith Poyer Lewis
Sheriff, Councillor Walter Spurrell
Town Clerk, Richard Macaulay Thomas
Clerk of the Peace, James John
- CARMARTHENSHIRE.** Acres 541,259. Population 120,266. Rateable value £517,271
Lord Lieutenant, Sir James Drummond, Bart., Edwinstford, Llandilo
Admiral of N. Wales, Lord Mostyn
High Sheriff, Benjamin Evans, Swansea
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Earl Cawdor
Chairman of County Council, J. Lloyd, Abergwilly
Vice-Chair. of do., Joseph Joseph, Llanyennech
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Thomas Jones, Llandovery (Deputy, D. T. M. Jones)
County Treasurer, R. Peel Price, Llandovery
Chief Constable, W. Philipps, Llandilo (90)
Coroners: Thomas Walters, Carmarthen; Richard Shipley Lewis, Llandilo; W. Buckley Roderick, Llanelly
- CARNARVON (Boro').** 247. Pop. 9,804. Val. £26,204
Mayor, Alderman W. J. Williams (re-elec.) (L)
Town Clerk, John Hugh Bodvel-Roberts
- CARNARVONSHIRE.** Acres 365,930. Population 117,586. Rateable value £559,013
Lord Lieut. and Chairman of Q. S., John Ernest Greaves (1886), Bron Eifion, Criccieth
High Sheriff, Thomas Lewis, Bangor.
Chairman of County Council, J. Jones-Morris, Portmadoc
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, Criccieth
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck, Carnarvon (86)
County Surveyor, Evan Evans, Carnarvon
Coroners: John Hugh Bodvel-Roberts, Carnarvon; Thos. Hunter Hughes, M.R.C.S., Pwllhelj
- CHARD, Somerset.** 142. Pop. 4,315. Val. £16,285. Acreage, 403
Mayor, Ald. Francis H. Mitchell (4th year) (O)
Town Clerk, Walter James Tucker
- CHATHAM, Kent.** 34. Est. Pop. 35,000. Val. £124,500

- Mayor, Charles Edward Skinner (L)
 Town Clerk, Henry Philip Mann
CHELMSFORD, Essex. 30. Pop. 12,500. Val. £53,739
 Mayor, Councillor Frederick Arthur Wells (L)
 Town Clerk, Thomas Dixon (solicitor)
CHELSEA, Middlesex. Pop. est. 1900, 75,953. Val. £767,525
 Mayor, Earl Cadogan, K.G. (Ld. Lieut. of Ireland)
 Town Clerk (acting), Thomas Holland
CHELTENHAM, Glouc. 121. Pop. 49,000. Val. £282,400
 Mayor, Alderman George Norman (3rd year) (L)
 Town Clerk, Edward Thomas Brydges
CESHIRE (Administrative County). Acres, 633,101. Pop. 431,838. Rental £2,892,148
 Lord Lieutenant, Earl Egerton of Tatton (1902), Tatton Park, Knutsford
 High Sheriff, Benjamin Chaffers Roberts, Oakfield, Upton, Chester
 Chairman of Q. S., His Hon. Judge Sir H. Lloyd
 Chairman of County Council, George Dixon
 Clerk of the Peace and of C.O., Reginald Potts
 Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester (439)
 County Coronors: J. C. Bate, Chester; Hercules Campbell Yates, Macclesfield; Francis Newton, Stockport; R. Dobson, Warrington
***CHESTER** (City). 179. Pop. 41,603. Val. £200,105
 Mayor, Henry Thomas Brown (U)
 Recorder, His Honour Judge Sir Horatio Lloyd
 Sheriff, Edgar Dutton
 Town Clerk, Samuel Smith
CHESTERFIELD, Derby. 146. Pop. 29,000. Val. £101,486
 Mayor, William Spooner (re-elected) (U)
 Town Clerk, John Middleton
CHICHESTER, Sussex. 69. Pop. 10,808. Val. £52,700
 Mayor, Richard Combe Miller, J.P., D.L. (2nd y.) (C)
 Recorder, Charles Frederick Gill, q.c.
 Town Clerk, J. W. Loader Cooper
 Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Turgis Haines
CHIPPENHAM, Wilts. 94. Pop. 4,618. Val. £19,134
 Mayor, Councillor George Walter Collen (C)
 Town Clerk, Francis Henry Phillips
CHIPPING NORTON, Oxon. 85. Pop. 4,222. Val. £11,520
 Mayor, Albert Brassey, M.P. (re-elected) (C)
 Town Clerk, Thomas Mace
CHORLEY, Lancashire. 202. Pop. 26,000. Val. £89,951
 Mayor, Councillor George Thomas Brown (L)
 Town Clerk, John Mills
CHRISTCHURCH, Hants. 104. Pop. 4,415. Val. £17,701
 Mayor, William Tucker (3rd year) (C)
 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. Knocker, G.B.
CLITHEROE, Lanc. 220. Pop. 10,828. Val. £41,298
 Mayor, Ald. Hargreaves Tillotson (re-elected) (C)
 Recorder,
 Town Clerk, John Eastham
COLCHESTER, Essex. 52. Pop. 41,000. Val. £146,487
 High Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl Cowper, K.G.
 Mayor, Councillor Claude Egerton-Green (C)
 Recorder, His Hon. Judge Philbrick, q.c.
 Town Clerk, Henry Charles Wanklyn
 Clerk of the Peace, Adolphus Edgar Church
COLNE, Lancashire. 219. Pop. 25,250. Val. £80,000
 Mayor, Ald. Robinson Foulds, J.P. (re-elec.) (L)
 Town Clerk, Alfred Varley
CONGLETON, Chesh. 157. Pop. 10,744. Val. £38,274
 High Steward, George B. Baker-Wilbraham, J.P.
 Mayor, Ald. George Pedley (L)
 Town Clerk, Edward A. Plant
CONWAY, Carnarvon. 225. Pop. 3,436. Val. £22,600
 Mayor, Ald. Hugh Hughes (L)
 Town Clerk, T. E. Parry
CORNWALL (COUNTY OF). Acres 868,208. Population 322,571. Rental £1,312,944
 Lord Lieutenant, Vice-Admiral, & Chairman of C.O., Earl of Mount-Edcumbe (1877)
 High Sheriff, Robert Harvey, Trenowth, Gram-pound
 Chairman of Q. S. Wm. Cole Pendarves
 Clerk of the Peace and to C.O., C. L. Cowlard
 Chief Constable, B. Middleton Hill (222)
 Coronors: D. Thompson, Launceston; Edmund Gilbert Hamley, Bodmin; Edmund Laurence Carlyon, Truro; Geo. Pascoe Grenfell, Penzance; Albert C. L. Glubb, Liskeard
***COVENTRY**, Warwick. 94. Est. Pop. 73,000. Val. £263,684
 Mayor, William Ranby Goate (re-elected) (C)
 Town Clerk, Lewis Beard
COWBRIDGE, Glamorg. 180. Pop. 1,377. Val. £4,233
 Mayor, Alderman Edward John (L)
 Town Clerk, William Thomas Gwyn (solicitor)
CREWE, Cheshire. 153. Pop. 43,000. Val. £138,361
 Mayor, Dr. Charles Wilson (L)
 Town Clerk, Frederick Cooke
***CROYDON**, E. Surrey. 10. Pop. 132,500. Val. £804,019
 Mayor, Nathaniel Page (re-elected) (C)
 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
 High Sheriff, Charles Lacy Thompson, Farlam Hall, Brampton.
 Chairman of Q. S., Rt. Hon. James Wm. Lowther, M.P., 16 Wilton Crescent, London, S.W.
 Chairman of C. O., H. C. Howard
 Clerk of the Peace and of C. O., C. B. Hodgson
 Chief Constable, Sir J. Dunne, B.T., Carlisle (201)
 Coronors: James Blacklock Lee, Brampton; Joseph Hayton, Cockermouth; John Webster, Whitehaven; P. B. Stoney, Millom; and Gordon Falcon, Workington
DARLINGTON, Durham. 232. Pop. 45,000. Val. £183,898
 Mayor, Counc. John George Harbottle (L)
 Town Clerk, Henry Gordon Steavenson
DARTMOUTH, Devon. 224. Pop. 6,025. Val. £23,794
 Mayor, Ald. Thomas Wilton (C)
 Town Clerk, Onesimus Smart Bartlett
DARWEN, Lancs. 206. Pop. 40,000. Val. £142,181
 Mayor, John Tomlinson, J.P. (L)
 Town Clerk, William P. Halliwell, B.A.

- DAVENTRY**, Northants. 74. Pop. 3,939. Val. £14,955
Mayor, Ald. Francis Hugh Thornton (3rd time) (C)
Town Clerk, Frederick Willoughby
- DEAL**, Kent. 88. Pop. 10,988. Val. £44,293
Mayor, Counc. Walter Joseph Solomon (U)
Recorder, James Fenning Torr
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Alf. Chas. Brown
- DENBIGH (Boro')**. 208. Pop. 6,412. Val. £32,474
Mayor, Alfred Lloyd Jones (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, John Parry Jones
- DENBIGHSHIRE**. Acreage 425,038. Population 120,807. Rental £589,466
Lord Lieutenant, Col. William Cornwallis West (1872), Ruthin Castle, Ruthin
High Sheriff, Col. J. Higson, PlasMadoc, Llanrwst
Chairman of Q. S., B. T. Griffith-Boscawen
Chairman of County Council, J. Watkin Lumley
Clerk of the Peace, W. E. Evans, Ruthin
Chief Con., Maj. T. J. Leadbetter, Wrexham (82)
Coroners: John Roberts Hughes, M.D., Denbigh; William Wynn Evans, Wrexham
- DEPTFORD**. Kent and Surrey. Pop. 1896, 107,273. Val. £537,225
Mayor, Benjamin J. Jacob
Town Clerk (acting), Thomas W. Marchant
- *DERBY (County Boro')**. 129. Pop. 94,146. Val. £454,642
Lord High Steward, Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Mayor, Councillor Edgar Horne, J.P. (O)
Recorder, John Henry Etherington-Smith
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, H. F. Gadsby
- DERBYSHIRE**. Acres 657,550. Population 520,914. Rental £2,198,438
Ld. Lt., Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (1892) Chatsworth
High Sheriff, Sir Vaneux Harper Crewe, Bart., Calke Abbey, Derbyshire
Chairman of County Council, Lord Waterpark
Chairman of Q. S., Tomnam Mosley
Clerk of Peace and of C. C., N. J. Hughes-Hallett
Chief Constable, Capt. H. C. Holland, Derby (327)
Coroners: William Harvey Whiston, Derby; Frederic Edward Leech, Derby; Godfrey Mosley, Derby; Charles George Busby, Chesterfield; Charles Davis, Glossop
- DEVIZES**, Wiltshire. 86. Pop. 6,426. Val. £24,423
Mayor, Alderman William Robbins (L)
Recorder, Francis Reynolds Yonge Radcliffe
Town Clerk, Joseph Thornthwaite Jackson, B.A.
Clerk of the Peace, T. C. Hopkins
- *DEVONPORT**, Devon. 229. Pop. 75,000. Val. £252,000
Mayor, Harman John Howland Graves (U)
Recorder, His Hon. Henry Edward Duke
Town Clerk, A. B. Pilling
Clerk of the Peace, G. H. E. Rundle
- DEVONSHIRE**. Acres 1,666,579. Population 632,782. Rental £3,553,526
Lord Lieut. & Chairman of County Council, Lord Clinton (1887), Heanton Satchville, Dolton
High Sheriff, John Smyth Smyth-Osbourne, Ash House, Iddesleigh
Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Coleridge, q.c.; Viscount Ebrington; J. Graham, q.c.
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Michelmore, Exeter
Chief Constable, F. R. C. Coleridge, Exeter (422)
Coroners: C. E. Cox, Honiton; F. Burrow, Crediton; J. F. Bromham, Barnstable; John D. Prickman, Okehampton; R. W. Prideaux, Dartmouth; Sidney Hacker, Totnes; T. Sanders, S. Molton; R. R. Rodd, East Stonehouse
- DEWSBURY**, Yorks. 182. Pop. 29,847. Val. £122,290
Mayor, Ald. Robert Beattie, M.D. (re-elec.) (C)
Town Clerk, G. Trevelyan Lee
- DONCASTER**, Yorks. 156. Pop. 25,933. Val. £140,000
Mayor, Councillor Charles Theobald (L)
Recorder, His Honour Edgar John Meynell
Town Clerk, Thomas Babington Sugden
- DORCHESTER**, Dorset. 135. Pop. 10,000. Val. £38,000
Mayor, Alderman George Davis (re-elected) (U)
Town Clerk, A. G. Symonds
- DORSET (COUNTY OF)**. Acres 632,272. Population 194,517. Rental £1,095,666
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Ilchester (1885), Melbury House, Dorchester
High Sheriff, Capt. Richard Bayntun Foster, R.N., Lambert House, Dorchester
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Portman
Chairman of Q. S., Hastings Burton Middleton
Clerk of Peace and to C. C., E. A. Ffooks
Chief Const., Capt. D. Granville, Dorchester (177)
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. 23,000. Val. £149,000
Mayor, Alderman Joseph Hall J.P.
Town Clerk, Alexander Robertson
- DOVER**, Kent. 76. Pop. 37,210. Val. £183,695
Mayor, Counc. William James Barnes, J.P.
Recorder, Sir Harry Bodkin Poland, Knt., q.c.
Town Clerk, Col. E. Wollaston N. Knocker, c.s.
- DROITWICH**, Worcest. 127. Pop. 4,021. Val. £20,988
Mayor, Councillor Richard Palethorpe Culley (C)
Town Clerk, Samuel John Tombs
- *DUDLEY**. 121. Pop. 45,740. Val. £114,715
Mayor, Edward Grainger (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, Henry Cartwright Brettell
- DUKINFIELD (Cheshire)**. 184. Pop. 20,294. Val. £55,690
Mayor, Henry Pratt, J.P. (L.)
Town Clerk, Thomas Hodgetts Gordon
- DUNSTABLE**, Beds. 37. Est. pop. 5,084. Val. £17,688
Mayor, Arthur Edward Langridge (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Chas. Crichton-Stuart Benning
- DURHAM (CITY)**. 256. Pop. 14,863. Val. £54,789
Mayor, Robert T. Herring (L)
Recorder, His Hon. Francis John Greenwell
Town Clerk, Frederick Marshall
- DURHAM (COUNTY PALATINE)**. Acres 647,281. Pop. 1,162,894. Rental £3,795,912
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Durham (1884), Lambton Castle, Durham
High Sheriff and Deputy-Lieutenant, John Arundel Hildyard, Horsley, Eastgate, Darlington
Chairman of Q. S., Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton, M.P., D.C.L.
Chairman of C. C., Samuel Storey
Clk. of the Peace and to C. C., R. Simey, Durham
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden, Durham (625)
Coroners: John Graham, Sunderland; John Thomas Proud, Bishop Auckland; Crofton Maynard, Durham; J. H. Bell, Stockton
Chancellor, Thomas Milvain, q.c.
Attorney-General, John Forbes, q.c.
Solicitor-General, Edwd. Tindal Atkinson, q.c.

EAST RETFORD, Notts. 138. Pop. 10,603.

Val. £45,989

High Steward, Rt. Hon. Fras. J. Savile Foljambe
Mayor, Counc. Stephen Francis Pegler (C)
Town Clerk, Samuel Jones

EASTBOURNE, Sussex. 65. Pop. 52,000. Val. £312,620

Mayor, Alderman H. W. Keay, J.P. (4th time) (C)
Town Clerk, Henry West Fovargue

ECCLLES, Lanc. 187. Pop. 35,500. Val. £140,339

Mayor, Councillor Frederic Smith (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, William Henry Hickson

ELY (ISLE OF), Cambridgeshire. 70. Pop. (1891) 63,340

Custos Rotulorum, Lord De Ramsey, Ramsey Abbey, Hunts

High Sheriff, see CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Chairman of Q. S., Sir T. George Fardell, M.P.

Chairman of County Council, Joseph Martin.

Clerk of Peace and of C. C. E. H. Jackson.

Chief Const., Col. W. Browne Ferris, Ely (64)

Coroners: William Welchman, Wisbech; G. M. Hall, Ely

ESSEX (COUNTY OF). Acres 985,545. Population 785,445. Rental £3,523,974

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S. (1892), Terling Place, Witham

High Sheriff, Henry Collings Wells, Broomfield, Chelmsford.

Chairmen of Q. S., Right Hon. Lord Rookwood, Down Hall, Harlow; and Andrew Johnston

Chairman of County Council, Andrew Johnston
Clerk of the Peace & of C. C., H. Gibson, Chelmsford

Chief Constable, Captain Edward Maclean
Showers, Chelmsford (394)

Coroners: J. Harrison, Jun., Braintree; C. Edgar Lewis, Brentwood; A. Ambrose, Loughton

EVESHAM, Worcestersh. 107. Pop. 5,836. Val. £30,000

Mayor, Councillor John Samuel Slater (L)

Town Clerk, Thomas Cox

***EXETER**, Devon. 194. Pop. 48,000. Val. £250,000

Mayor, Albert Edward Dunn (L)

Recorder & Judge of the Provost Court, John Alderson Foote, q.o.

Sheriff, Tom Linscott

Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, G. Roberts Shorto

EYE, Suffolk. 94. Pop. 2,064. Val. £8,013.

Mayor, Alderman Charles Tacon (6th year) (U)

Town Clerk, Major Francis Woolnough

FALMOUTH, Cornwall. 306. Pop. 12,000. Val. £40,316

Mayor, Alderman Frederick James Bowles (C)

Town Clerk, John Henry Genn

FAVERSHAM, Kent. 52. Pop. 10,478. Val. 48,414.

Mayor, Counc. Frederick Austin (L)

Recorder, George Edwardes Dering

Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, F. F. Giraud.

FINSBURY.

Mayor, Enos Howes, J.P.

FLINT (BORO'). 192. Pop. 5,247. Val. £20,852

Mayor, E. J. Hughes (re-elected) (L)

Town Clerk, Henry Taylor, F.S.A.

FLINTSHIRE. Acres 163,954. Population 77,177. Rental £392,311

Lord Lieutenant, Hugh Robert Hughes (1874), Kimmel Park, Abergele

High Sheriff, Henry Hurlbutt, Dee Cottage,

Queen's Ferry.

Chairman of Q. S., Philip Pennant Pennant.

Chairman of C. C., Thomas Parry, Mold

Clerk of the Peace, Thos. T. Kelly, Mold

Chief Constable, Major R. T. Webber, Mold (58)

Coroners: Richard Bromley, Rhyll; William

Alma Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry

FOLKESTONE, Kent. 70. Pop. 27,000. Val. £218,008.

Mayor, Councillor Daniel Baker

Recorder, John Charles Lewis Coward

Town Clerk, Arthur Frederic Kidson

Clerk of the Peace, William Henry Harrison

FULHAM. Pop. 136,000. Val. £677,897

Mayor, Edwin Andrew Cornwall, J.P.

Town Clerk (acting), W. J. H. Denselow.

***GATESHEAD**, Durham. 272. Pop. 109,403. Val. £359,562

Mayor, Councillor Alexander Gillies, J.P. (C)

Town Clerk, William Swinburne

GLAMORGAN (County). Acres 504,376. Population 467,954. Rateable Value £2,765,209

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Windsor (1890), St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff

High Sheriff, Sir Robert Armine Morris, Bart., Sketty Park, Swansea.

Chairman of C. C., John Blandy-Jenkins, J.P.

Chairman of Q. S., His Hon. J. G. Williams

Clerk of Peace and of C. C., Thomas M. Franken.

Chief Const., Lionel Lindsay, Cardiff (477)

Coroners: Edmund Bernard Reece, Cardiff;

R. J. Rhys, Aberdare; H. Cuthbertson, Neath;

E. Strick, Swansea; S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend

GLASTONBURY, Som. 132. Pop. 4,119. Val. £22,555

Mayor, Councillor Samuel James Hulbert (C)

Town Clerk, Stanley Austin

GLOSSOP, Derby. 190. Pop. 22,414. Val. £60,978

Mayor, Counc. Samuel H. Wood, J.P., D.L. (re-elected) (C)

Town Clerk, Charles Davis

***GLOUCESTER (City)**. 114. Pop. 50,000. Val. £204,427.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart.

Mayor, Albert Buchanan (C)

Recorder, His Honour Judge Alfred Young

Sheriff, James Brunton.

Town Clerk, George Sheffield Blakeway

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Acres, 795,267. Population 355,770. Rental £2,059,297

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Ducie (1857), Tortworth Court, Falfield (R.S.O.)

High Sheriff, Peter Stubs, Blaisdon Hall, Glouc.

Chairman of C. C., Sir John E. Dorington, Bt., M.P.

Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Russell Jas. Kerr

Clerk of the Peace, Edwd. Theodore Gardom.

Chief Constable, Admiral Henry Christian, R.N.

Cheltenham (356)

Coroners: Edward Mills Grace, M.D., Thornbury; Alfred J. Morton Ball, Stroud; John

Waghorne, Cheltenham; Maurice Fred. Carter,

Newnham; F. W. Moore, Tewkesbury

GODALMING, Surrey. 34. Pop. 9,100. Val. £38,899.

Mayor, Alderman Charles Burgess (C)

Town Clerk, Thomas Percival Whately

GODMANCHESTER, Hunts. P. 2,095. Val. £18,595

Mayor, Alderman T. B. Fordham (L)

Town Clerk, Gerald Hunnybun

GRANTHAM, Lincoln. 105. Pop. 16,746. Val. £71,051

Mayor, Tryner Lynn (C)

Recorder, Thomas Spooner Soden

Town Clerk, Aubrey Henry Malim

Clerk of the Peace, F. W. Robinson

- GRAVESEND, Kent.** 24. Pop. 24,067. Val. £111,417
Mayor, Councillor John Nathaniel Willis (C)
Recorder, Alexander D. O. Wedderburn, q.c.
Town Clerk, Charles Edward Hatten
Clerk of Peace, George Edward Sharland
- ***GREAT GRIMSBY, Lincoln.** 155. Pop. 51,876. Val. £198,000
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Lord Heneage, P.C.
Mayor, Alderman Harrison Mudd (L)
Recorder, William Appleton
Clerk of the Peace, John Barker
Town Clerk, William Grange
- GREEN WICH.**
Mayor, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Ralph Gooding, J.P., V.D.
- GUILDFORD, Surrey.** 30. Pop. 14,316. Val. £87,059
High Steward, The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
Mayor, Councillor George Taylor, J.P. (L)
Recorder, Reginald More Bray, q.c.
Town Clerk, Ferdinand Smallpeice
- HACKNEY, Middlesex.** Pop. 220,000. Val. £1,122,948
Mayor, W. R. (Visconde De) Horncastle
Town Clerk (acting), George Grocott
- ***HALIFAX, Yorks.** 194. Pop. 107,287. Val. £459,865
Mayor, Councillor William Brear (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, Keighley Walton
- HAMMERSMITH.** Pop. 110,000. Val. £623,898
Mayor, Thomas Chamberlain
Town Clerk (acting), F. W. G. Webb
- HAMPSHIRE (or SOUTHAMPTON).** Acres 946,404. Est. pop. 376,426. Rental £1,717,570
Lord Lieut. (1890) and *Chairman of C. C.*, Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., Stratton, Micheldever Station
High Sheriff, Sir G. A. E. Tapps-Gervais-Meyrick, Bart, Hinton Admiral, Christchurch
Chairmen of Q. S., Melville Portal (Civil), John Lindsay Johnston (Judicial)
Clerk of Peace and County Council, Henry Barber
Chief Constable, Major St. Andrew Bruce Warde, West Hill, Winchester (427)
County Coroners: P. E. J. Talbot, Andover; R. Druitt, Christchurch; R. Hannen, Fording-bridge; F. A. Johns, Ringwood; Edgar Goble, Fareham; Hy. White, Winchester; Bernard Harfield, Southampton; Spencer Clarke, Whitechurch
- HAMPSTEAD, London.** Est. pop. 84,000. Val. £851,413
Mayor, Alderman Sir Henry Harben
Town Clerk, Arthur P. Johnson, M.A.
- ***HANLEY STAFFORD.** 148. Pop. 60,000. Val. £214,783
Mayor, Councillor George Ellis (3rd year) (C)
Recorder, William Henry Clay
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Arthur Challinor
- HARROGATE, Yorks.** 203. Pop. 21,000. Val. £141,643
Mayor, Councillor James A. Myntle, M.D., J.P. (C)
Town Clerk, Joseph Turner Taylor
- HARTLEPOOL, Durh.** 247. Pop. 27,000. Val. £71,532
Mayor, Councillor Mark Harrison, J.P. (L)
Recorder, John Thomas Belk, J.P.
Town Clerk, Herbert Wright Bell
- HARWICH, Essex.** 70. Pop. 9,300. Val. £28,589
H. Steward, Edgar Walter Garland (Michaelstow)
Mayor, Alderman William Groom (7th time) (C)
Town Clerk, Arthur John Hanslip Ward
- HASLINGDEN, Lancs.** 207. Pop. 18,225. Val. £74,491
Mayor, G. A. Smith (C)
Town Clerk, W. Musgrove
- ***HASTINGS, Sussex.** 62. Pop. 73,000. Val. £456,631
Mayor, Ald. Frederick Adolphus Langham, J.P. (C)
Recorder, Robert Henry Hurst
Town Clerk, Benjamin Frederick Meadows
- HAVERFORDWEST (Town and County), Pemb.** 265. Acres 1,436. Pop. 6,179. Val. £17,870
Mayor, Thomas Lewis James, J.P. (C)
Sheriff, John A. Bland.
Chairman of Q. S., His Hon. Judge W. S. Owen
Town Clerk, R. T. P. Williams
Clerk of the Peace, William Davies George
- HEDON, Yorkshire.** 204. Pop. 979. Val. £3,327
Mayor, Godfrey Richard Park (C)
Town Clerk, Robert A'an Park
- HELSTON, Cornwall.** 319. Pop. 3,198. Val. £9,075
Mayor, George Beringer (L)
Town Clerk, Joseph Walker Tvyacke
- HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.** 37. Pop. 11,000. Val. £47,215
Mayor, Alderman Her ry Balderson (C)
Town Clerk, Lovel Smeathman
- HENLEY-ON-THAMES.** 36. Pop. 5,433. Val. £29,009
Mayor, Alderman Chamberlain (3rd time) (L)
Town Clerk, J. F. Cooper (Dep., A. Caldecott)
- HEREFORD (City).** 144. Pop. 20,267. Val. £112,342
Chief Steward, Sir James Rankin, Bart., M.P.
Mayor, Alderman Edwin E. Bosley (5th time), (C)
Recorder, His Honour Judge Gwynne-James.
Town Clerk, Joseph Carless
Clerk of the Peace, Charles B. Beddoe
- HEREFORDSHIRE.** Acres 533,921. Population 95,335. Rental £766,661
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Bateman (1852), Shobdon Court, Leominster
High Sheriff, John Wood, Ivington, Leominster
Chairman of Q. S., Sir Richd. Harington, Bt.
Chairman of C. C., Colonel Prescott Decie
Clerk of the Peace and of C. C., James F. Symonds
Ch. Const., Capt. the Hon. Evelyn Scudamore-Stanhope, Hereford (80)
Coroners: Thomas Llanwarne, Hereford; Charles E. Arthur Moore, Leominster
- HERTFORD Herts.** 24. Pop. 9,023. Val. £50,570
High Steward, Earl Cowper, K.G. (Panshanger)
Mayor, Alexander Furkiss Ginn (C)
Town Clerk, Thomas Joseph Sworder
- HERTFORDSHIRE.** Acres 404,429. Population 226,932. Rental £1,408,985
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Clarendon (1892), The Grove, Watford
High Sheriff, Sir George Faudel Faudel-Phillips, Bart., G.C.I.E., Ball's Park
Chairman of County Council, Earl Cowper, K.G.
Chairman of St. Albans Q. S. and Vice-Chairman of County Council, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L.
Chairman of Hertford Q. S., Viscount Cranborne, M.P.
Clerk of Peace and of C. C., C. E. Longmore
Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. Henry Daniell, Hatfield (248)
Coroners: Thomas Joseph Sworder, Hertford; Lovell Drage, M.D., Hatfield; Francis Shillitoe, Hitchin; Walter Grover, Hemel Hempstead; Henry Baker, Bishop Stortford; D. B. Balding, Royston; T. J. Broad, Watford

HEYWOOD, Lanc. 194. Est. pop. 25,000.
Val. £101,985
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Popple, J.P. (C).
Town Clerk, John Henry Baldwick

HIGH WYCOMBE, OR CHIPPING WYCOMBE, Bucks. 34. Pop. 16,000. Val. £52,000.
Mayor, Councillor Walter Birch (C).
Recorder, Edward John Payne, M.A.
Town Clerk, Arthur Joseph Clarke

HIGHAM FERRERS, Northants. 63. Pop. 2,200.
Val. £6,762.
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Patenall (L)
Town Clerk, Wm. Hirst Simpson, B.A.

HOLBORN, London. Pop. 69,400. Val. £841,925.
Mayor, Duke of Bedford.
Town Clerk (acting) Henry C. Jones

HONITON, Devon. 154. Pop. 3,216. Val. £15,903
Mayor, Robert Henry Matthews (3rd year) (L)
Town Clerk, George Tash Tweed

HOVE, Sussex (1898). 52. Pop. 36,047. Val. £352,874
Mayor, Ald. Jeremiah Colman (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, Henry Endacott

***HUDDERSFIELD**, Yorks. 190. Pop. 102,500.
Val. £451,213
Mayor, Ald. Robert MacShaw (L)
Town Clerk, Frederick Charles Lloyd

***HULL** (Kingston-upon-Hull) (City & County), Yorkshire. 181. Pop. 238,735. Val. £956,519
High Steward, Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
Mayor, Counc. Wm. Alfred Geider (re-elected) (L)
Recorder, John Forbes, Q.C.
Sheriff, Chas. H. Wellesley Wilson (re-elected)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edward Curtis Twiss
Town Clerk, Edwin Laverack
Coroner, Alfred Thorney

HUNTINGDON (Boro'). 59. Pop. 4,346. Val. £21,000.
High Steward, The Earl of Sandwich
Mayor, Ald. Sir A. W. Marshall (4th time) (C)
Town Clerk, J. Percy Maule

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Acres 234,162. Population 55,015. Rateable val. £418,021
Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of C. C., Earl of Sandwich (1891), Hinchingsbrooke, Huntingdon
High Sheriff, Charles Finch Foster, Pinehurst, Cambridge
Chairman of Q. S., J. Moyer Heathcote, Connington Castle, Peterboro'
Clerk of the Peace and of C. C., J. Percy Maule
Chf. Const., Maj. H. G. Rooper, Huntingdon (54)
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, Ches. 181. Pop. 30,670. Val. £119,448
Mayor, Counc. Thomas Carter Beesley (L)
Town Clerk, Thomas Brownson, B.A.

HYTHE, E. Kent. 67. Pop. 6,019. Val. £25,600
Mayor, Counc. Henry Strahan, M.A. (C)
Recorder, Beaumont Morice
Town Clerk, George Stringer Wells
Clerk of the Peace, Robert John Sidle

ILKESTON, Derbyshire. 126. Pop. 27,000. Val. £64,003
Mayor, Councillor Richard Hunt (L)
Town Clerk, Wright Lissett (barrister-at-law)

***IPSWICH**, Suff. 69. Pop. 57,360. Val. £257,607
High Steward, Lord Gwydyr (Stoke Park)
Mayor, William Francis Paul (L)
Recorder, Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld
Town Clerk, William Bantoft

ISLE OF WIGHT (Administrative County of). Acres 93,342. Pop. 78,672. Val. £428,332

Governor and Captain-General, H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Osborne
Deputy Governor, Thomas B. H. Cochrane
Chairman of C. C., Godfrey Baring, Cowes
Chief Constable, Capt. H. G. A. Connor (55)
Clerk of the Council and Clerk of Peace (Registration), W. H. Wooldridge, Newport

ISLINGTON.
Mayor, W. J. Crump, J.P.

JARROW-ON-TYNE, Co. Durham. 268. Pop. 37,000. Estimated val. £112,700
Mayor, Counc. Thomas Ramsey (C)
Town Clerk, William Stephen Daglish

KEIGHLEY, Yorks. 205. Est. pop. 41,000. Val. £126,059
Mayor, Henry Crofts Longsdon (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, George Burr

KENDAL, Westmorland. 251. Pop. 14,430. Val. £63,300
Mayor, Gilbert Gilkes (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, John Bolton

KENSINGTON, Middlesex. Pop. (1895) 170,465. Val. £2,184,126
Mayor, Sir H. Seymour King, K.O.I.E., M.P.
Town Clerk, William Chambers Leete

KENT (COUNTY OF). Acres 995,392. Population 787,700. Rental £4,380,057
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Stanhope (1890), Chevening, near Sevenoaks
High Sheriff, William Marshall Cazalet, Fairlawn, Tonbridge
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, George Marsham, Hayle Cottage, Maidstone
Clerk of Peace & to C. C., Walter Byron Prosser
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Henry Murray Ashley Warde, Maidstone (476)
Coroners: E. A. Carttar, Greenwich; Thomas Buss, Tonbridge; Reginald Mackenzie Mercer, Canterbury; Wm. J. Harris, Sittingbourne; C. D. Murton, Cranbrook; Hy. Stringer, New Romney; and Chas. W. Blaxland, Hythe

KIDDERMINSTER, Worcesters. 135. Population 24,803. Val. £83,337
High Steward, Earl of Dudley, Witley Court
Mayor, Alderman Peter Adam (L)
Town Clerk, James Morton

KIDWELLY, Carmarth. 223. Pop. 2,732. Val. £9,426
Mayor, John Gwendraeth Anthony (L)
Town Clerk, Daniel Charles Edwards

KING'S LYNN, OR LYNN REGIS, Norf. 119. Pop. 18,265. Val. £82,533
Mayor, John Thomas Savage (C)
Recorder, Hon. John Augustus de Grey
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Johnson William Woolstencroft

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey. 12. Pop. Est. 35,500. Val. £179,642
Mayor, Alderman G. T. Salmon (C)
Recorder, Charles William Bardswell
High Steward, Lord Thring, K.C.B.
Town Clerk, Harold Albert Winsor

LAMBETH, London. Pop. (1896) 295,033. Val. £1,749,717
Mayor, James White, J.P., LL.D.
Town Clerk, Henry John Smith

LAMPETER, Cardigan. 280. Pop. 1,569. Val. £4,073
Mayor, Counc. Hugh Walker
Town Clerk, David Lloyd

LANCASHIRE (County Palatine). Acres 1,208,154. Pop 3,923,096. Rental £20,214,462
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Derby, K.G. (1897), Knowles Park, Prescot, 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, Frederick Baynes, Samsbury Old Hall, Preston.
Chairmen of Q. S., John Fell, Lancaster; Henry Wilson Worsley-Taylor, q.c., Preston; Sir Wm. Bower Forwood, Knt., Liverpool; William Goldthorpe, Manchester
Chairman of County Council, Right Hon. Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert, K.C.B.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Jos. Maghull Yates, q.c.
Clerk of Peace & to C. C., Harcourt E. Clare, Preston
Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Henry M. Moorson, Preston (1,601)
Coroners: Henry John Robinson, Blackburn; John F. Price, Manchester; Fredk. Nassau Molesworth, Rochdale; Samuel Foster Butcher, Bury; Samuel Brighouse, 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 Prescot

LANCASTER, Lancs. 230. Pop. 45,000. Val. £180,087

Mayor, Alderman Robert Preston, J.P. (L)

Town Clerk, Thomas Cann Hughes, M.A.

LANCUNESTON, Cornw. 223. Pop. 4,345. Val. £17,848

Mayor, Alderman William Andrew, J.P. (C)

Town Clerk, Claude Hurst Peter

LEAMINGTON SPA, Warwickshire. 97. Pop. 28,000. Rateable Value, £177,378

Mayor, Alderman William Davis (C)

Town Clerk, Henry Consett Passman

***LEEDS** (City). 186. Pop. 431,287. Val. £1,680,883.

Ld. Mayor, Rt. Hon. Alderman F. W. Lawson (C)

Recorder, Edward Tindal Atkinson, q.c.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Chas. Milner Atkinson

Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Copson Peake

Town Clerk, William John Jeeves

***LEICESTER** (County Borough). 115. Pop. 219,000. Val. £814,984. Acreage 8,586

Mayor, Alderman Samuel Lennard (L)

Recorder, Marston Clarke Buszard, q.c.

Town Clerk, James Bell

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Howard Burgess

LEICESTERSHIRE. Acres, 532,786. Population 376,088. Rateable value £2,095,370

Lord Lieutenant, Most Hon. the Marquess of Granby (1900), 16, Arlington Street, London, W.

High Sheriff, Richard Smith-Carrington, Ashby

Folville Manor, Melton Mowbray

Chairman of Q. S. and of C. C., Hussey Packe.

Clerk of Peace to County Council and Lieutenancy,

Wm. Jesse Freer, 10 New Street, Leicester

Chief Constable, Edward Holmes, Leicester (167)

Coroners: Geo. Edmund Bouskell, Leicester;

Henry Deane, Loughborough; Arthur

Henry Marsh, Melton Mowbray

LEIGH, Lancs. 194. Pop. 39,000. Val. £152,653

Mayor, Councillor George Shaw (C.).

Town Clerk, Peregrine Thomàs.

LEOMINSTER, Hereford. 157. Pop. 5,675.

Val. £29,953.

Chief Steward, J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court

Mayor, Councillor Alfred Lewis (L)

Town Clerk, William Thomas Sale

LEWES, Sussex. 50. Pop. 10,997. Val. £56,100

Mayor, Councillor Geo. Holman (3rd year) (C)

Town Clerk, Montague Spencer Blaker, B.A.

LEWISHAM.

Mayor, T. W. Williams, J.P.

LICHFIELD, Stafford. 118. Pop. 7,864. Val.

£37,781

Mayor, George Haynes (C)

Recorder, Rupert Edward Cooke Kettle

Sheriff, Cathbert Thomas Wigham.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Herbt. Russell

***LINCOLN** (City). 130. Pop. 44,500. Val.

£163,089

Mayor, Charles Waldegrave Pennell, J.P. (L)

Recorder, George Sills

Sheriff, Frederick Howard Livens

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, Sir George Whichcote, Bart.,

Aswarby Hall, Sleaford.

Chairmen of Q. S., William Garfit, M.P., Boston;

Rev. John Thomas Dove, Spalding (Parts of

Holland); Earl of Ancaster, Sleaford and

Bourne (Parts of Kesteven); Earl of Yar-

borough, Lincoln (Parts of Lindsey)

Chairmen of County Councils: Lindsey, W. E.

Fox; Kesteven, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.;

Holland, S. S. Mossop.

Clerks of the Peace and to County Councils: Lind-

sey, Chas. Scorer, Lincoln; Kesteven, Joseph

Phillips, Stamford; Holland, H. Chaderton

Johnson, Boston; Lincoln City, Gil. J.

Dasher

Chf. Const., Capt. P. B. Bicknell, Lincoln (315)

Coroners: Arthur Tuxford, M.D., Boston;

Charles Brown, Caistor; Geo. W. Glyne

Beaumont, Grantham; Wm. Hy. Breffit

Brook, and M. H. Footman, Lincoln; Albert

Iveson, Gainsborough; Frederick Sharpley,

Louth; Joe George Calthrop, Spalding;

Francis J. Walker, Spilsby; V. G. Stapleton,

Stamford.

LISKEARD, Cornwall. 261. Pop. 3,984. Val.

£18,251

Mayor, Philip Brewer Henwood (U)

Town Clerk, Henry Lyde Caunter

***LIVERPOOL** (City). 201. Area 15,252 acres.

Population 668,645. Val. £3,711,986

Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Arthur Crosthwaite (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, Edward Ralph Pickmere, M.A.

Clerk of the Peace, Henry Gutridge

Medical Off. of Health, Edward W. Hope, M.D.

LLANDOVERY, Carm. 228. Pop. 1,742. Val.

£5,753

Mayor, Thomas Phillips (C)

Town Clerk, John Thomas

LLANFYLLIN, Montgomery. 195. Population

1,753. Val. £8,632.

Mayor, John Pentyrch Williams (L)

Town Clerk, William Anthony Pughe

LLANIDLOES, Montgomery. 208. Pop. 3,800.

Val. £7,360.

Mayor, Alderman William Ashton (L)

Town Clerk, Arthur Davies

LONDON (City of): see pp. 343-4.

LONDON (County of): see pp. 346-351.
 LONGTON, Staff. 147. Pop. 39,104. Val. £108,868
 Mayor, Alderman George Bennion (2nd year) (O)
 Town Clerk, George Charles Kent
 Stipendiary Magistrate, Harold Wright
 LOSTWITHIEL, Cornw. 271. Pop. 1,379. Val. £3,428
 Mayor, Counc. Robert Barclay-Allardice (re-elected) (C)
 Town Clerk, William Pease, jun.
 LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire. 110. Pop. 18,196. Val. £88,000
 Mayor, Alderman Thomas Mayo (C)
 Town Clerk, Harry Perkins
 LOUTH, Lincoln. 141. Pop. 10,040. Val. £36,662
 High Steward, Wm. H. Smyth, D.L. (C), Elkington Hall
 Mayor, Councillor Hurd Hickling (L)
 Town Clerk, Thomas Falkner Allison
 LOWESTOFT, Suff. 117. Pop. 27,000. Val. £121,514
 Mayor, James Beckett, jun. (L)
 Town Clerk, Robert Beattie Nicholson
 LUDLOW, Salop. 162. Pop. 4,460. Val. £15,352
 Mayor, William Griffiths Chubb (L)
 Recorder, Henry David Greene, q.c., m.p.
 Town Clerk, John Herbert Williams
 Clerk of the Peace, Theophilus John Salwey
 LUTON, Beds. 30. Pop. 39,000. Val. £146,349
 Mayor, Alderman Low Giddings, J.P. (L)
 Town Clerk, George Sell
 LYDD, Kent. 71. Pop. 2,070. Val. £9,075
 Mayor, Alderman Edwin Finn (12th time) (C)
 Town Clerk, Henry Stringer
 LYME REGIS, Dorset. 144. Pop. 2,364. Val. £9,527
 Mayor, Ald. H. O. Bickley, J.P. (4th year) (C)
 Town Clerk, Matthew Colbeck Preston
 LYMINGTON, Hants. 98. Pop. 4,551. Val. £18,506
 Mayor, Edw. Henry Pember, q.c. (3rd year) (U)
 Town Clerk, John Davis Rawlins
 MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire. 166. Pop. 36,009. Val. £104,885
 Mayor, Ald. Frederick Hill (3rd time) (L)
 Town Clerk, William Frederick Taylor
 MAIDENHEAD, Berks. 24. Pop. 10,607. Val. £79,381
 High Steward, Wm. Henry Grenfell, Taplow Court
 Mayor, David Wilton (C)
 Town Clerk, John Kick
 MAIDSTONE, Kent. 41. Pop. 32,150. Val. £154,386
 Mayor, Frederick Josiah Oliver (L)
 Recorder, Henry Fielding Dickens, q.c.
 Town Clerk, Herbert Monckton
 Clerk of the Peace, Walter H. Day
 MALDON, Essex. 43. Pop. 5,397. Val. £18,186
 Mayor, Alderman Joseph Sadler (L)
 Recorder, William Willis, q.c.
 Town Clerk, Frederick Henry Bright
 MALMESBURY, Wilts. 94. Pop. 2,964. Val. £7,084
 Mayor, Councillor Henry Farrant (C)
 Town Clerk, Montagu Henry Chubb
 MAN (ISLE OF): see p. 342
 *MANCHESTER. 183. Pop. 58,768. Val. £3,196,008
 Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Thomas Briggs (C)
 Recorder, Sir Joseph Francis Lees, q.c., m.p.
 Stipendiary Magistrate, Francis J. Headlam
 Town Clerk, William Henry Talbot
 Clerk of the Peace, Francis Ogden

MANSFIELD, Notts. 142. Pop. 15,925. Val. £64,300
 Mayor, Counc. Harry Smith (C)
 Dep. Town Clerk, John Harrop White
 MARGATE, Kent. 74. Pop. 18,652. Val. £153,608
 Mayor, Counc. Wm. Henry Hughes (L)
 Recorder, Henry Bargrave Deane, q.c.
 Town Clerk, Edward Brooke
 MARLBOROUGH, Wilts. 76. Pop. 3,012. Val. £11,994
 Mayor, James Morrison, J.P. (re-elected) (U)
 Town Clerk, Edward Llewellyn Gwillim
 MARYLEBONE.
 Mayor, Edmund Boulnois, m.p.
 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, Robert Charles Anwyl, Llwgwy, Maclynlleth.
 Chairman of C. C., H. Haydn Jones
 Clerk of the Peace, Robert Jones, Portmadoc
 Chief Const., Major T. W. Best, Barmouth (35)
 County Coroner, Wm. Robert Davies, Dolgelly
 MIDDLESBROUGH, Yorkshire. 238. Estimated pop. 95,000. Val. £321,528
 Mayor, Counc. Robert Mascall (C)
 Stipendiary Magistrate, Charles James Coleman
 Town Clerk, Geo. Bainbridge
 MIDDLESEX (COUNTY OF). Acres 148,847. Est. pop. 782,745. Rateable value £4,313,837
 Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Bedford (1893), 15 Belgrave Square, London, s.w.
 High Sheriff, John Walker Ford, Enfield Old Park
 Chairman of Q. S. and of C. C., R. M. Littler, C.B., q.c.
 Dep. Chavm. of Q. S. and Vice-Chairman of County Council, Alderman Montagu Sharpe
 Clerk of the Peace and of the Council, Sir Richard Nicholson, Guildhall, Westminster
 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. 194. Pop. 27,000. Val. £74,087
 Mayor, Robert Hilton, J.P. (re-elected) (L)
 Town Clerk, F. Entwistle
 MONMOUTH (Boro'). 145. Pop. 5,472. Val. £25,308
 Mayor, Hanilton Traherne Baillie (C)
 Town Clerk, Bickerton Homer Deakin
 MONMOUTH (Administrative County). Acres 342,548. Population 203,347. Rateable Value, £962,447
 Lord Lieutenant, Lord Tredegar (1899), Tredegar Park, Newport
 High Sheriff Hon. John Maclean Rolls, The Hendre, Monmouth
 Chairman of Q. S., Samuel Courthope Bosanquet, Dingestow Court, near Monmouth
 Chairman of County Council, Edwin Grose
 Clerk of Peace & to C. C., Hen. Stafford Gustard
 Ch. Const., Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny (192)
 County Coroners: M. Roberts Jones, Newport; J. B. Walford, Abergavenny; B. H. Deakin, Monmouth; Fothergill Evans, Chepstow
 MONTGOMERY (Boro'). 188. Pop. 1,098. Val. £7,930
 Mayor, Archibald Graham (C)
 Town Clerk, Charles Sidney Pryce

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Acres 495,099. Population 58,003. Rental £497,173

Lord Lieutenant, Sir Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams-Wynn (1891), Wynnstay, Ruabon
High Sheriff, Capt. Peter Audley David Arthur Lovell, Llancarhydol

Chairman of Q. S., Capt. Devereux H. Mytton
Chairman of C. C., A. O. Humphreys-Owen, M.P.

Clerk of the Peace, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool
Chief Constable, W. J. Holland, Newtown (35)

County Coroners: Wm. A. Pughe, Llanfyllin; Edwd. Maurice Jones, Welshpool; John Rowlands, Machynlleth; R. Williams, Newtown

MORLEY, Yorkshire. 181. Pop. 21,068. Val. £88,364

Mayor, Counc. Chas. Scarth, J.P. (3rd year) (L)
Town Clerk, Richard Borough Hopkins

MORPETH, Northumb. 288. Pop. 6,000. Val. £21,101

Mayor, Alderman Thomas Gillespie (C)
Town Clerk, Francis Brummell

MOSSLEY, S.E. Lanc. 188. Pop. 14,162. Val. £61,800

Mayor, William James Patten (L)
Town Clerk, Joseph Hyde

NEATH, Glamorg. 196. Pop. 11,113. Val. £48,492

Mayor, Counc. Lewis Cobden Thomas (L)
Town Clerk, Edwin Charles Curtis

NELSON, Lanc. 217. Pop. 40,000. Val. £125,000

Mayor, Councillor Howarth Dyson, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, R. M. Prescott

NEWARK, Notts. 120. Pop. 14,457. Val. £65,338

Mayor, Counc. William Frederick Atter (C)
Recorder, William James Noble

Town Clerk, Godfrey Tallents

NEWBURY, Berks. 53. Pop. 11,002. Val. £40,635

High Steward, Earl of Carnarvon
Mayor, John Rankin (L)

Recorder, Frederic Coleridge Mackarness
Clerk of the Peace, J. C. Pinniger

Town Clerk, Francis Quekett Louch

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, Staffordshire. 147. Pop. 18,452. Val. £57,198

Mayor, Ald. Richard Bartlett Mellard, J.P. (C)
Recorder, Patrick Fleming Evans

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Joseph Griffith

***NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.** 272. Pop. 234,369. Val. £1,222,398

Mayor, Councillor John Beattie (L)
Recorder, Wm. Snowdon Robson, Q.C., M.P.

Sheriff, Councillor James John Gillespie
Town Clerk, Hill Motum

Clerk of the Peace, John Gibson Youll

NEWPORT, Isle of Wight. 88. Pop. 10,216. Val. £41,275

Mayor, Councillor George Bernard Purkis (L)
Town Clerk, Henry Richard Hooper, B.A.

***NEWPORT, Mon.** 151. Pop. 73,000. Val. £350,000

Mayor, Counc. Wm. Henry Brown (L)
Town Clerk, Albert Augustus Newman

NORFOLK (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,302,882. Population 318,202. Rental £1,919,742

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Leicester, K.G. (1846), Holkham Hall

High Sheriff, Sir Edmund Charles Nugent, Bart., West Harling, Norfolk

Chairman of Q. S. and C. C., Lord Cranworth

Other Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Walsingham, LL.D.; Sir Wm. Hovell Browne Ffolkes, Bart.; Hamon le Strange; Colonel Henry Elvin Hyde; and Lord Lindley

Clerk of the Peace & to C. C., Chas. Foster, Norwich
Chief Constable, Paynton Pigott, D.L. (barrister-at-law), Norwich (239)

Coroners: Henry Read Culley, Norwich; Thos. Martin Wilkin, Lynn; Walter May Barton, East Dereham; H. E. Garrod, Diss; T. L. Reed, Downham Market; O.F. Read, Thetford

***NORTHAMPTON (County Borough).** 66. Est. pop. 63,328. Val. £282,350

Mayor, F. D. Adnitt, J.P. (L)
Recorder, Edward Philip Monckton

Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Wm. Shoosmith

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Acres 583,837. Population 203,231. Rateable Value, £1,386,136

Lord Lieutenant, Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G. (1872), Althorp Park, Northampton

High Sheriff, Thomas Francis Hazlehurst, Cold Ashby Hall, Rugby

Chairman of Q. S. and C. C., Sackville G. Stopford Sackville, M.P., Drayton House, Thrapston

Clerk of Peace and to C. C., Hy. P. Markham, D.L.
Chief Constable, Lieut. James Dalgleish Kellie MacCallum, Northampton (166)

Coroners: William Terry, Northampton; John Thos. Parker, Wellingborough; Thos. Mieres Percival, Towcester

NORTHUMBERLAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,289,756. Pop. 506,030. Rental £2,863,363

Lord Lieutenant, Earl Grey (1899), Howick, Lesbury

High Sheriff, Lawrence William Adamson, 2, Esington Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Chairman of Q. S., Watson Askew-Robertson
Chairman of C. C., Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

Clerk of the Peace and to C. C., S. Sanderson
Chief Constable, Capt. F. James, Morpeth (227)

Coroners: Joseph Richard Davidson Lynn, Blyth; Charles Percy, Alnwick

***NORWICH (City), Norfolk.** 114. Pop. 112,000. Val. £357,172

Mayor, Joseph John Dawson Paul, J.P. (C)
Recorder, Thomas Richardson Kemp, Q.C.

Sheriff, Sydney Cozens-Hardy
Town Clerk, George Butler Kennett

***NOTTINGHAM (City).** 125. Estimated pop. 242,676. Val. £968,867. Area 10,935 acres

Mayor, Frederick Richardson Radford (L)
Recorder, Hon. Edwd. Chandos Leigh, Q.C., C.B.

Sheriff, James Brown Sand

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Sir Samuel George Johnson, Knt. (The Park)

City Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 539,752. Population 445,823. Rental £2,617,015

Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Portland, K.G., G.O.V.O. (1898), Welbeck Abbey, Notts

High Sheriff, Francis Abel Smith, Papplewick Hall, Notts

Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Belper, A.D.C., Nottingham; Major John Henry Becher, Newark; Rt. Hon. Fras. John Savile Foljambe, Retford

Chairman of County Council, Lord Belper, A.D.C.
Clerk of the Peace, Jesse Hind, Nottingham

Chief Constable, Capt. Wm. H. Tomasson, Nottingham (205)

Coroners: David Whittingham, Nottingham; F. B. Footit, Newark; J. Housley, Retford

OKEHAMPTON, Devon. 197. Pop. 1,879. Val. £4,550

Mayor, Alderman Henry Green (L)
Town Clerk, George L. Fulford

***OLDHAM**, Lanc. 188. Pop. 150,722. Val. £676,162
Mayor, Councillor John Hood, J.P. (re-elected) (L)
Recorder, George Xavier Segar
Town Clerk and Cl. of Peace, Abraham Nicholson

OSSETT, Yorks. 178. Pop. 12,000. Val. £50,000
Mayor, Councillor Walter Townend (L)
Town Clerk, Willie Brook

OSWESTRY, Salop. 183. Pop. 9,000. Val. £49,353
Mayor, Richard Daniel (L)
Recorder, Robert Lloyd Kenyon
Town Clerk, Joseph Parry-Jones
Clerk of the Peace, Charles H. Bull

***OXFORD (City)**. 64. Pop. 53,500. Val. £343,286
High Steward, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.
Mayor, Councillor George Claridge Druce, M.A. (L)
Recorder, Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, Q.C., M.P.
Sheriff, Councillor John Dorn
Town Clerk, Richard Bacon

OXFORDSHIRE. Acreage 475,974. Population 143,753. Rateable value £792,048
Lord Lieut., Earl of Jersey (1887), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Middleton Park, Bicester
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Valentia, M.P., Bletchington Park, Oxford
High Sheriff, Robert Hickens-Camden Harrison, Shiplake Court, Henley-on-Thames
Chairman of Q. S., Sir William Keynell Anson, Bart., M.P., D.C.L., All Souls College, Oxford
Clerk of Peace and of C. C., T. M. Davenport, M.A.
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Edward A. Holmes-à-Court, Oxford (113)
Coroners: William Wharton Robinson, Oxford; George Coggins, Deddington; Frederick Westell, Witney; Henry Dixon, M.B.C.S., Watlington

PADDINGTON, London. Pop. (1896) 124,506. Val. £1,307,011
Mayor, John Aird, M.P.
Town Clerk, Frank Dethridge.

PEMBROKE (Boro'). 272. Pop. 14,978. Val. £36,241
Mayor, Councillor Angus McColl, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, William Odyerne Huln

PEMBROKESHIRE. Acres 395,151. Population 89,133. Rental £426,947
Lord Lieutenant (1895), Earl Cawdor, Stackpole Court, Pembroke
High Sheriff, John Evans, Welston.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, His Honour Judge William Stevenson Owen
Chairman of County Council, Sir Charles E. G. Phillips, Bart., Picton Castle, Haverfordwest
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, William Davies George, Haverfordwest
Chief Constable, T. Ince Webb-Bowen, Haverfordwest Castle (79)
County Coroners: Ivor Evans, Cardigan; H. J. E. Price, Haverfordwest

PENRYN, Cornwall. 303. Pop. 3,256. Val. £7,323
Mayor, Benjamin Williams Curgenven (re-elected) (O)
Town Clerk, George Appleby Jenkins

PENZANCE, Cornwall. 320. Pop. 12,432. Val. £56,827
Mayor, Counc. James Herbert Tonking (L)
Recorder, Samuel Henry Leonard
Town Clerk, Thomas Henry Cornish
Clerk of the Peace, John Penn Milton

PETERBOROUGH, Northants and Hunts. 76. Pop. 25,172. Val. £131,338

Mayor of Borough, George C. Wentworth Fitzwilliam (O)
Town Clerk, William Mellows
 COUNTY OF THE SOKE. Acres 53,471.
Chairman of County Council, Col. C. I. Strong
Clerk of C. C. and of the Peace, Leonard J. Deacon

***PLYMOUTH**, Devon. 247. Pop. 102,161. Val. £439,421
Lord High Steward, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales
Mayor, Richard Risdon, J.P.
Recorder, Dr. Wm. Blake Odgers, Q.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, John H. Ellis

PONTEFRACT, Yorks. 173. Pop. 9,702. Val. £42,032
Mayor, Alderman Francis W. Pease (re-elected) (C)
Recorder, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright
Town Clerk, William Haddock

POOLE, Dorset. 113. Pop. 19,500. Val. £78,000
Mayor, George Curtis (L)
Recorder, George Pitt-Lewis, Q.C.
Sheriff, Leonard Davis Ballard
Town Clerk, Henry Salter Dickinson

POPLAR. Pop. 42,030. Val. £167,566
Mayor, Richard Henry Green
Town Clerk (acting), Leonard Pott

***PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA**, Hants. 85. Estimated pop. 190,741. Val. £903,291
Mayor, Alderman A. Leon Emanuel, J.P. (C)
Recorder, George Deedes Warry, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Alexander Hellard
Clerk of the Peace, J. F. Glanville

***PRESTON**, Lanc. 209. Pop. 118,902. Val. £388,231
Mayor, Alderman William Bryham Roper (C)
Recorder, Francis Hamilton Mellor
Town Clerk, Henry Hamer
Treasurer, James Carter

PUDSEY, York, W. Riding. 189. Pop. Est. 15,000. Val. £51,933
Mayor, Alderman James Stillings, J.P. (L)
Town Clerk, Benjamin Dufton

PWLLHELL, Carnarvon. 270. Pop. 4,000. Val. £12,500
Mayor, Alderman Wynne-Griffith (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, Evan R. Davies

QUEENBOROUGH, Kent. 49. Pop. 1,062. Val. £7,170
Mayor, Counc. John William Stevens (C)
Town Clerk, W. J. Harris

RADNOR (COUNTY OF). Acres 301,164. Population, 21,791. Rental, £117,369
Lord Lieutenant, Sir Powlett Charles John Milbank, Bart., M.P. (1895), Norton Manor
Chairman of Q.S., John Corrie Carter, Rhayader
Chairman of C. C., C. C. Rogers
High Sheriff, George Maximilian Lindner
Nantygroes, Llandrindod
Clerk of Peace and of C. C., Edward Wood.
Chief Constable, Major Hon. Charles Edward Walsh, Penybont Station (28)
Coroners: Fred. L. Green, Knighton (East Division); H. Vaughan Vaughan, Bulth and Rhayader (Western Division)

RAMSGATE, Kent. 79. Pop. 24,733. Val. £139,666
Mayor, Alderman Herbert Horace Green (C)
Town Clerk, William Alexander Hubbard

RAWTENSTALL, Lanc. 204. Pop. 32,000. Val. £111,938
Mayor, Alderman Trickett, J.P. (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, James Whalley

***READING**, Berks. 36. Pop. 70,888. Val. £344,820
High Steward, H.R.H. Duke of York, K.G.
Mayor, Alfred Holland Bull (O)

- Recorder, Arthur Hewett Spokes, LL.B.
 Town Clerk, Henry Day
 Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Hugh Sherwood
REIGATE, Surrey. 24. Pop. 22,639. Val. £236,320
- Mayor, F. E. Barnes (4th year) (L)
 Town Clerk, Clair James Greece, LL.D.
RICHMOND Surrey. 10. Pop. 32,400. Val. £279,805
 Mayor, Sir Jas. Weeks Slumper (2nd time) (L)
 Town Clerk, Frederick Bernard Senior
 Deputy Town Clerk, Herbert A. Millington
RICHMOND, Yorks. 237. Pop. 4,216. Val. £16,664
 Mayor, Captain Gerald Walker, J.P. (C)
 Recorder, William Norton Lawson
 Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Christopher George Croft, M.A.
RIPON, Yorkshire. 214. Pop. 9,000. Val. £38,411
 Mayor, John Spence (C)
 Town Clerk, M. Kirkley
 ***ROCHDALE, Lanc. 196.** Pop. 84,000. Val. £344,629
 Mayor, Alderman Ormerod Topper (L)
 Town Clerk, James Leach
ROCHESTER, Kent. 33. Pop. 26,250. Val. £119,713
 Mayor, Counc. Charles Tuff, junr. (C)
 Recorder, Morton William Smith
 Town Clerk, Apsley Kennette
 Clerk of the Peace, F. C. Boucher
ROMNEY (NEW), Kent. 75. Pop. 1,366. Val. £5,667
 Mayor, Counc. Richard Stafford Charles (C)
 Town Clerk, James Bannon
ROMSEY, Hants. 80. Pop. 4,276. Val. £19,503
 Mayor, Rt. Hon. Evelyn M. Ashley (re-elect.) (U)
 Town Clerk, Matthew Liddle Harle
ROTHERHAM, Yorks. 167. Pop. 56,000. Val. £176,627
 Mayor, Counc. George Gummer (re-elect.) (L)
 Town Clerk, Henry Hampt on Copnall
RUTHIN, Denbighshire. 215. Pop. 2,810. Val. £12,608
 Mayor, Dr. J. Medwyn Hughes (4th year) (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, Sir Arthur John Fludyer, Bart., Ayston Hall, Uppingham.
 Chairman of County Council, Earl of Gainsborough, Exton Park, Oakham
 Chair. of Q. S., Sir Arthur John Fludyer, Bart.
 Clerk of Peace and to C. C., B. A. Adam, Oakham
 Chief Constable, William Keep, Oakham (15)
 Coroners: Ernest W. Phillips, Oakham; Valentine George Stapleton, Stamford
- RYDE, Isle of Wight. 90.** Pop. 10,952. Val. £72,554
 Mayor, Michael Maybrick (C)
 Town Clerk, Chas. G. Vincent. (Deputy, C. H. Collis)
- RYE, Sussex. 71.** Pop. 3,871. Val. £12,624
 Mayor, Councillor Frank Jarrett (re-elected) (C)
 Recorder, Robert Henry Hurst
 Town Clerk, Walter Dawes
 Clerk of the Peace, William Dawes
- SAFFRON WALDEN. 43.** Pop. 6,104. Val. £23,859
 Mayor, Counc. John Parkinson Atkinson, M.D. (C)
 Recorder, His Hon. William Willis, Q.C.
 Town Clerk, William Adams
 Clerk of the Peace, Chas. Stewart Douglas Wade
- ST. ALBANS (City), Herts. 20.** Est. Pop. 16,500. Val. £63,761
- Mayor, Hy. Joseph Toulmin, J.P. (4th year) (C)
 Town Clerk, Alfred Herbert Debenham
 ***ST. HELENS, Lanc. 193.** Pop. 90,444. Val. £346,066
 Mayor, John Forster (L)
 Town Clerk, George William Bailey
ST. IVES, Cornwall. 319. Pop. 6,094. Val. £17,480
 Mayor, Capt. Thomas Row Harry, J.P. (U)
 Town Clerk, &c., Edward Boase
ST. IVES, Hunts. 70. Pop. 3,037. Val. £12,346
 Mayor, Herbert Ingle Hankin (3rd year) (L)
 Town Clerk, George Dennis Day, M.A., LL.B.
ST. MARYLEBONE, London. (Pop. 1895) 141,188. Val. £1,625,287
 Mayor, Edmund Boulnois, M.P.
 Town Clerk, William Henry Garbutt
- ST. PANCRAS, London. (Pop. 1896) 240,764.** Val. £1,797,315
 Mayor, Edmund Barnes, J.P.
 Town Clerk, C. H. F. Barrett
- ***SALFORD, Lanc. 189.** Est. pop. 220,816. Val. £949,497
 Mayor, Ald. Samuel Rudman (3rd year) (C)
 Recorder (First), Joseph Maghull Yates, Q.C.
 Stipendiary Magistrate, Joseph Makinson
 Town Clerk, L. C. Evans.
 Clerk of Peace, Samuel Brown.
- SALISBURY, Wilts. 83.** Pop. 15,533. Val. £74,735
 Mayor, Henry George Gregory (L)
 Recorder, Charles Willie Mathews
 Town Clerk, William Charles Powning
- SALTASH, Cornwall. 245.** Pop. 2,745. Val. £9,671
 Mayor, Councillor Roderick Porter (C)
 Town Clerk, Frederick William Cleverton
- SANDWICH, Kent. 84.** Pop. 3,000. Val. £11,089
 Mayor, Ald. James Alfred Jacobs (L)
 Recorder, Montague Johnstone Muir-Mackenzie
 Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Dick Baker
- SCARBOROUGH, Yorks. 231.** Pop. 33,776. Val. £220,410
 Mayor, Captain H. Darley, J.P. (3rd year) (C)
 Recorder, Charles Haigh
 Town Clerk, D. Arthur Nicholl
 Clerk of the Peace, George Taylor
- SHAFESBURY, Dorset. 101.** Pop. 2,122. Val. £5,978
 Mayor, Alderman James Burbidge (C)
 Town Clerk, John Kingsley Rutter
- ***SHEFFIELD (City). 158.** P. 365,922. Val. £1,454,189
 Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Alderman Eaton (L)
 Recorder, His Hon. Samuel Danks Waddy, Q.C.
 Master Cutler, Richard Groves Holland (Sept., 1900)
 Stipendiary Magistrate, Edwd. M. Earle-Welby
 Town Clerk, Henry Sayer
 Clerk of the Peace, Joseph Binney
- SHOREDITCH, Middlesex. Pop. 119,950.** Val. £765,929
 Mayor, H. E. Kershaw, J.P.
 Town Clerk, H. Mansfield Robinson, LL.D.
- SHREWSBURY, Salop. 163.** Pop. 26,967. Val. £143,000
 Mayor, Councillor Richard Scoltock Hughes (C)
 Recorder, Arthur Richard Jelf, Q.C.
 Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Hy. C. Clarke
- SHROPSHIRE.** Acres 859,516. Population 236,339. Rental £1,666,500
 Lord Lieutenant, Ear of Powis (1896), Powis Castle, Welshpool
 High Sheriff, Frank Bibby, Hardwick Grange, nr. Shrewsbury

Chairman of Q. S., Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.
 Chairman of County Council, J. Bowen-Jones
 Clerk of Peace and to C. C., Edmund C. Peele
 Chief Constable, Capt. G. Williams-Freeman (172)
 Coroners: John Vernon T. Lander, Wellington;
 Geo. Gordon Warren, Market Drayton; Henry
 Thomas Weyman, Ludlow; R. E. Clarke,
 Shrewsbury; R. F. Haslewood, Bridgnorth;
 J. Herbert Williams, Ludlow; W. A. A.
 Lewis, Oswestry

SMETHWICK, Staffs. 116. Pop. 55,000. Val.
 £190,000.

Mayor, Jabez Lones (L)

Town Clerk, William Shakespeare

SOMERSET (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,056,906.

Population 385,275. Rateable val. £2,623,937

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Cerk and Orrery, K.P.
 (1864), Marston House, Frome

High Sheriff, Robert Neville Grenville, Burleigh
 Court, Glastonbury

Chairman of Q. S., Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry,
 Failand, Bristol

Chairman of County Council, A. J. Goodford,
 Chilton Cantels, Ilchester

Clerk of the Peace and to C. C., Wm. Dunn, Frome
 Chf. Const., Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury (339)

Coroners: Samuel Craddock, M.R.C.S., Bath;
 Edward Queckett Louch, Langport; Thomas
 Foster Barham, Bridgwater

*SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham. 268. Pop.
 106,000. Val. £371,000

Mayor, Coun. J. R. Lawson, jun., J.P. (L)

Town Clerk, John Moore Hayton, B.A.

*SOUTHAMPTON (County Borough). 79.

Pop. (1900 est.) 105,831. Val. £471,416

Mayor, Coun. G. A. E. Hussey (3rd time) (C)

Recorder, J. Temple Cook

Clerk of the Peace, Henry Daniel Moody Page

Sheriff, Councillor F. A. Dunsford, J.P.

Town Clerk, Richard Roope Linthorne

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, Essex. 36. Pop. 28,000.
 Val. £181,260

Mayor, Coun. Joseph Francis (C)

Town Clerk, William Henry Snow

SOUTH MOLTON, Devon. 197. Pop. 3,126.

Val. £13,583

Lord High Steward, Lord Poltimore

Mayor, Frederick Day (U)

Recorder, Charles Barrett Russell

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, R. L. Riccard

SOUTHPORT, Lanc. 211. Pop. 52,238. Val.

£340,787

Mayor, Councillor Thomas Isherwood, LL.D. (L)

Town Clerk, J. Ernest Jarratt

SOUTHWARK. Pop. 206,532. Val. £1,184,599

Steward and Judge, Court of Record, Sir Forrest

Fulton, Q.C. (Recorder of London)

High Bailiff, Thos. Roderick, Guildhall, E.C.

Prothonotary, Henry Devereux Pritchard

Mayor, James Arthur Dawes, M.A., J.P.

Town Clerk (acting), L. J. Dunham.

SOUTHWOLD, Suffolk. 109. Pop. 3,000.

Val. £13,315

Mayor, Eaton Womack Moore (re-elected) (C)

Town Clerk, Ernest Read Cooper

STAFFORD (Boro'). 133. Pop. 20,270. Val.

£74,900

Lord High Steward, Earl of Shrewsbury and

Talbot (1892), Ingestre Hall

Mayor, Ald. W. C. T. Mynors (4th year) (C)

Town Clerk, Matthew Folliot Blakiston

STAFFORDSHIRE. Acres 744,987. Population

1,086,240. Rental £4,469,589

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Dartmouth (1891),

Patshull House, Wolverhampton

High Sheriff, Sir Charles Forster, Bart., Lysways

Hall, Rugeley

Chairman of County Council, Frank James Silk-

more, Stafford

Chairman of Q. S., Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.

Clerk of Peace and to C. C., M. F. Blakiston

Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. Geo. Aug. Anson,

Stafford (706)

Coroners: J. Booth, Tall-'o'-th'-Hill; T. B.

Cull, Cheadle; William Morgan, Stafford;

H. A. Pearson, Handsworth; T. A. Stokes,

Wolverhampton; J. H. Joy, Tamworth

STALYBRIDGE, Cheshire. 185. Estimated

pop. 30,000. Val. £104,225

Mayor, Ald. Allwood Simpson, J.P. (re-elected) (C)

Town Clerk, John Miller

STAMFORD, Linc. 92. Pop. 8,358. Val. £32,526

Mayor, Councillor Charles Gray (C)

Recorder, James Corrie Carter

Town Clerk, James Edward Atter

Clerk of the Peace, D. J. Evans.

STEPNEY, Middlesex. Pop. 295,547. Val.

£1,345,943.

Mayor, Edward Mann, J.P.

Town Clerk (acting), C. F. B. Birchall; (assistant)

Henry Everett

*STOCKPORT, Cheshire and Lancashire. 177.

Pop. 82,440. Val. £290,831

Mayor, Albert Johnson (C)

Town Clerk, Robert Hyde

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, Durham. 236. Pop.

58,000. Val. £197,275

Mayor, Councillor A. B. Crosby, M.A. (C)

Town Clerk, Matthew Bowser Dodds, M.A., J.P.

STOKE NEWINGTON, Middlesex. Pop. 52,427

Val. £320,544

Mayor J. J. Kuntz, J.P.

Town Clerk (acting), George Webb

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Staffordsh. 146. Pop.

24,027. Val. £98,795

Mayor, Ald. Edward James Leadbeater, J.P. (L)

Stipendiary Magistrate, Harold Wright

Town Clerk, John Blow Ashwell

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwicksh. 110.

Pop. 8,318. Rateable value £35,490. Acreage

3,865

High Steward, Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.

Mayor, Archibald Dennis Flower (U)

Town Clerk, Robert Lunn

SUDBURY, Suffolk. 59. Pop. 7,059. Val. £25,783

Mayor, Councillor Fred. Wheeler (3rd year) (C)

Recorder, William Pinder Eversley

Town Clerk, William Bayly-Ransom

Clerk of the Peace, Thomas Bates

SUFFOLK (COUNTY OF). Acres 940,664. Popu-

lation 304,828. 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, Roger Kerrison, Tattingstone

Place, Ipswich

Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Rendlesham and Thomas

Lomax, at Ipswich; Colonel Nathaniel Bar-

nardiston and Colonel Frederic Pocklington,

at Bury St. Edmunds

Chairmen of County Councils: E. Suffolk, Lord

Rendlesham; W. Suffolk, Oliver Denn Johnson

Clerk of the Peace and to C. C., J. Cherry

Chief Constables: Eastern Division, Jasper G.

Mayne, Ipswich (174); Western Division, Maj.

A. F. Poulton, Bury St. Edmunds (117)

- Coroners:* C. W. Chaston, Mendham, Harleston; Arthur Fredk. Vulliamy, Ipswich; Walter Brooke, Woodbridge; Henry Edwin Garrod, Diss; Rowland Holt Wilson, Bury St. Edmunds; Thomas Bates, Sudbury; S. J. Ennion, Newmarket
- ***SUNDERLAND, Durham.** 261. Pop. 148,000. Val. £550,000
Mayor, Counc. John George Kirtley (L)
Town Clerk, Francis Marshall Bowley
- SURREY (COUNTY OF).** Acres 485,129. Population 1,436,899. Rental £10,072,244
Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Midleton (1895)
Vice-Lieut., Edward Hugh Leycester Penrhyn
High Sheriff, Charles Hoskins Master, Barrow Green, Oxted.
Chairman of County Council, Edw. Jos. Halsey.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, &c., George Cave.
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Sir Richard Hy. Wyatt, D.L.
Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford (231)
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, EAST (COUNTY OF).** Acres 522,065. Pop. 227,871. Rental £1,759,027
Lord Lieutenant, Marquess of Abergavenny, K.G. (1892), Eridge Castle, Frant, Tunbridge Wells
High Sheriff, Major Robert Lawrence Thornton, High Cross, Framfield.
Chairman of Q. S., Earl of Chichester, Lewes
Chairm. of C. C., W. V. K. Steaning, E. Grinstead.
Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, Frederic Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes
Chief Constable, Maj. H. G. Lang, Lewes (189)
County Coroners, G. V. Benson, Lewes; A. E. Vidler, Rye; Charles Sheppard, Rape of Hastings and Hundred of Robertsbridge.
- SUSSEX, WEST (COUNTY OF).** Acres 402,909. Pop. 140,976. Rateable val. £888,114
Lord Lieutenant. (See EAST SUSSEX)
High Sheriff. (See EAST SUSSEX)
Chairman of Q. Sessions, Robert H. Hurst.
Chairman of County Council, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., Goodwood, Chichester
Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, Frederic Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes
Chief Constable, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, Horsham (147)
County Coroners, F. W. Butler, Horsham; J. W. Loader Cooper, Chichester; Sir R. G. Raper, Hundred of Bosham
- SUTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire.** 117. Pop., estimated, 13,800. Val. £79,027
Mayor, Alderman John T. Glover (U)
Town Clerk, Thomas Vincent Holbeche
- ***SWANSEA, Glamorg.** 208. Pop. 102,000. Val. £365,000
Mayor, Councillor William Watkins (U)
Recorder, Wm. Bowen Rowlands, G.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Thomas Marchant Williams
Town Clerk, John Thomas
Clerk of the Peace, John Thomas
- SWINDON, Wilts.** Est. Pop. 52,000. Val. £182,381
Mayor, G. J. Churchward
Town Clerk (acting), Henry Kinneir
- TAMWORTH, Staff.** 110. Pop. 6,614. Val. £33,123
Mayor, Ald. William Tempest, J.P. (3rd time) (O)
Town Clerk, John Matthews
- TAUNTON, Somerset.** 163. Pop. 20,000. Val. £97,345
Mayor, Councillor Wm. Albert Wrenn, J.P. (O)
Town Clerk, George H. Kite
- TENBY, Pembrokeshire.** 263. Pop. 4,542. Val. £22,027
Mayor, Edward Laws, J.P. (U)
Town Clerk, T. Aneuryn Rees
- TENTERDEN, Kent.** Pop. 3,429. Val. £16,689
Mayor, Edmund Henry Hardcastle (C)
Recorder, Henry Herbert Stephen Croft
Town Clerk, Joseph Munn Mace
- TEWKESBURY, Glouc.** 171. Pop. 5,269. Val. £26,468
High Steward, Lord Sudeley (Toddington)
Mayor, Counc. Thomas Weaver Moore (C)
Recorder, Laurence Morton Brown
Town Clerk, Harry Alexander Badham
Clerk of the Peace, Fred. James Brown
- THEETFORD, Norf.** 91. Pop. 4,300. Val. £17,753
Mayor, Walter C. Fison (U)
Recorder, Charles Edward Malden
Town Clerk, J. Houchen
Clerk of the Peace, F. V. Houchen
- THORNABY-ON-TEES, Yorks.** Pop. 15,637. Val. £50,221
Mayor, Alderman John R. Crosthwaite, J.P. (C)
Town Clerk, William James Watson
- TIVERTON, Devon.** 179. Pop. 10,892. Val. £62,214
Mayor, William Thorne
Recorder, Trehawke Herbert Kekewich
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, Chas. Marshall Hole
- TODMORDEN, W. Riding, Yorks. & Lancs.** 203. Pop. 25,000. Val. £110,298
Mayor, Ald. William Ormerod, J.P. (2nd year) (L)
Town Clerk, Dan Sutcliffe
- TORQUAY, Devon.** 215. Pop. 33,800. Val. £183,873
Mayor, W. Ball, jun. (C)
Town Clerk, Frederick S. Hex
- TORRINGTON, GREAT, Devon.** 225. Pop. 3,436. Val. £9,749
Mayor, Major H. Leverton Mallet
Town Clerk, George Mark Doe
- TOTNES, Devon.** 218. Pop. 4,016. Val. £19,280
Mayor, Frederick Tapscott Tucker (L)
Town Clerk, Edward Windeatt
- TOWER OF LONDON**
Constable, General Sir Frederick C. A. Stephenson, G.C.B.
Lieutenant, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Stirling, K.C.B.
Major, Lt.-Gen. Geo. Bryan Milman, G.C.B.
Keeper of H.M.'s Jewels, Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B.
Chief Warder, Thomas Middleton
Coroner, Wynne Edward Baxter, J.P., D.L.
- TRURO, Corn.** 295. Pop. 11,131. Val. £44,000
Mayor, Richard Lean (U)
Town Clerk, Robert Dobell
- TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Kent.** 84. Pop. 35,000. Val. £265,000
Mayor, Ald. Wm. Henry Delves (O)
Town Clerk, William Charles Cripps
- TYNEMOUTH, Northumberland.** 278. Pop. 46,588. Val. £216,629
Mayor, Councillor Jacob Daghish (O)
Town Clerk, Horatio Alfred Adamson
- WAKEFIELD, Yorks.** 175. Pop. 44,000. Val. £187,612
Mayor, Councillor Frederick Simpson (O)
Town Clerk, Charles James Hudson
- WALLINGFORD, Berks.** 51. Pop. 2,989. Val. £10,245
High Steward, Edw. Wells (Hedges, Wells & Co.)
Mayor, Counc. Thomas Pettit (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, Francis Edward Hedges

*WALSALL, Staffordsh. 120. Pop. 71,789. Val. £259,624
 Mayor, W. J. Pearman-Smith (re-elected) (C)
 Recorder, Edward Annesley Owen
 Town Clerk, John Richmond Cooper

WANDSWORTH, Surrey. (Est. pop.) 225,000.
 Val. £1,404,493
 Mayor, John Lidiard J.P.
 Town Clerk (acting), Henry George Hills

WAREHAM, Dors. 121. Pop. 2,141. Val. £5,225
 Mayor, William Crocker (3rd time) (L)
 Town Clerk, George Clavell Filhiter

WARRINGTON, Lanc. 182. Pop. 65,000. Val. £233,404
 Mayor, Ald. Henry Roberts, J.P. (re-elec.) (L)
 Town Clerk, James Lyon Whittle

WARWICK (Boro'). 107. Pop. 11,905. Val. £55,600
 Mayor, Ald. James William Glover (4th year) (C)
 Recorder, Thomas Milnes Colmore
 Town Clerk, Brabazon Campbell, M.A.

WARWICKSHIRE. Acres 577,462. Population 805,070. Rental £3,993,082
 Lord Lieutenant, Lord Leigh (1856), Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth
 High Sheriff, Morton Peto Lucas, the Oaks, Leamington
 Chairman of Q. S. and of O. C., John Stratford Dugdale, q.c., 29. Eaton Square, London S.W.
 Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Algeron Sydney Field, Leamington
 Chief Const., Capt. J. T. Brinkley, Warwick (304)
 Coroners: Charles Webb Diffe, M.D., Coventry; W. W. Wilmshurst, Kenilworth; Theodore Christophers, Henley-in-Arden

WEDNESBURY, Staffs. 136. Pop. 25,311.
 Val. £92,022
 Mayor, John Knowles (C)
 Town Clerk, Thomas Jones

WELLS, Somerset. 125. Pop. 4,822. Val. £24,183
 Mayor, Councillor E. Algernon Crosse (C)
 Recorder, Thomas Englesby Rogers
 Town Clerk, Reginald Lowbridge Foster

WELSHPOOL, Montgom. 182. Pop. 6,501.
 Val. £40,557
 Mayor, Charles Shuker (C)
 Town Clerk, Edward L. R. Jones

WENLOCK, Shropsh. Pop. 15,703. Val. £51,118
 Mayor, Councillor Reginald F. Eyre (C)
 Recorder, William Edward Mirehouse
 Clerk of the Peace, Edward B. Potts (Broseley)
 Town Clerk, Godfrey Charles Cooper

*WEST BROMWICH, Staffordsh. 134. Pop. 59,489. Val. £207,809
 Mayor, John Henry Chesshire (C)
 Recorder, Reginald Chas. Edward Plumtree
 Stipendiary, N. C. A. Neville
 Town Clerk and C. of the Peace, Alfred Caddick

*WEST HAM, Essex. Pop. 204,902. Val. £1,114,571
 Mayor, Councillor Abednego Bishop, J.P. (L)
 Recorder, Edward Morten
 Stipendiary Magistrate, Ernest Baggallay
 Town Clerk, Frederic Edward Hillary, LL.D.
 Clerk of the Peace, E. Harvey Cook

WEST HARTLEPOOL, Durham. 247. Pop. 62,000. Val. £245,000
 Mayor, Alderman Charles Macfarlane, J.P. (L)
 Town Clerk, Higson Simpson

WESTMINSTER, London. Pop. (1895) 193,465.
 Val. £4,977,803
 High Steward, Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.

High Bailiff, Harry Wilmot Lee.
 Mayor, Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
 Town Clerk, John Hunt (acting)

WESTMORLAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 500,451. Population 51,783. Rental £560,241
 Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hothfield (1881), Appleby Castle, Appleby
 High Sheriff, Edward William Wakefield, Stricklandgate House, Kendal
 Chairman of Q. S., Montague Crackanthorpe, q.c., Newbiggin Hall, (near Carlisle)
 Chairman of County Council (vacant)
 Clerk of the Peace, John Bolton, Kendal
 Chief Constable, Sir John Dunne, D.L. Carlisle (36)
 Coroners: John Bolton Wilson, Kendal; Wm. Hewitson, Appleby; E. A. Heelis, Appleby

WEYMOUTH (and Melcombe Regis), Dorset. 142. Pop. 22,000. Val. £95,000
 Mayor, John Bagz, J.P. (U)
 Town Clerk, Sir Richard Nicholas Howard, J.P.

WHITEHAVEN, Cumberland. 303. Pop. 20,000. Val. £75,417
 Mayor, Councillor John Davis (L)
 Town Clerk, Thomas Brown

WIDNES, Lanc. 188. Pop. 30,011. Val. £150,723
 Mayor, Ald. George Ingram Neil (re-elec.) (C)
 Town Clerk, Henry Samuel Oppenheim

*WIGAN, Lancashire. 194. Pop. 63,500. Val. £195,248
 Mayor, Thomas Fyans (L)
 Recorder, Joseph Walton, q.c.
 Town Clerk, Harold Jevons

WIGHT, ISLE OF. *Vide* ISLE OF WIGHT
 WILTON, Wiltshire. 86. Pop. 2,300. Val. £3,748
 Mayor, Alderman Richard Beckett (L)
 Town Clerk, Henry John King

WILTSHIRE. Acres 839,875. Pop. 262,551.
 Rental £1,226,389
 Lord Lieutenant (1895), Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., Bowood, Calne, Wilts
 High Sheriff, Mark Hanbury Beaufoy, Coombe House, Shaftesbury
 Chairman of Q. S., Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P.

Clerk of Peace and O. C., R. W. Merriman, Marlborough and Trowbridge
 Chief Const., Capt. R. Sterne, R.N., Devizes (233)
 Coroners: W. E. N. Browne, Chisledon, Swindon; F. T. Sylvester, Trowbridge; R. A. Wilson, Salisbury; G. A. S. Waylen, Devizes

WINCHELSEA, Sussex. 72. Pop. 670. Val. £4,500
 (Unreformed borough, election Easter Monday)
 Mayor, Dr. John Rutherford Skinner (C)
 Town Clerk, Walter Dawes

WINCHESTER, Hants. 66. Pop. 19,073.
 Val. £90,839
 Lord High Steward, Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., Stratton, Micheldever Station
 Mayor, Alfred Bowker (2nd year) (L)
 Recorder, Charles Alexander Spencer Garland
 Town Clerk, Walter Bailey

WINDSOR, Berks. 21. Pop. 12,327. Val. £81,335
 Lord High Steward, H.R.H. Pr. Christian, K.G. Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park
 Mayor, Councillor Walter P. Reavell (L)
 Recorder, Alfred Tristram Lawrence
 Town Clerk (vacant)

Clerk of the Peace, Charles William Last

WISBECH, Cambs. 94. Pop. 9,395. Val. £40,478
 Mayor, Councillor Wm. Shepherd Collins, J.P. (L)
 Town Clerk, George Carrick

- WOKINGHAM, Berks. 36. Pop. 3,388. Val. £15,337**
High Steward, Arth. Fraser Walter (Bearwood)
Mayor, Edwin Cecil Hughes (C)
Town Clerk, James May
- ***WOLVERHAMPTON (County Borough), Staf-fordshire. 125. Pop. 96,000. Val. £364,896**
Mayor, Councillor John Walton Hamp (C)
Recorder, Abel John Ram, q.c.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nigel C. Alfred Neville
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Horatio Brevitt
- WOODSTOCK, Oxon. 73. Pop. 1,628. Val. £4,053**
Mayor, Counc. Edward Brownsill (2nd time) (L)
Town Clerk, Adolphus Ballard, B.A., LL.B.
- WOOLWICH, Est. pop. 114,932. Val. £565,088**
Mayor, Col. Edwin Hughes, M.P.
Town Clerk (acting), Mathew Freeman
- ***WORCESTER (City). 120. Pop. 42,908. Val. £193,115**
Mayor, John Alfred Steward
Recorder, Richard Holmden Amphlett, q.c.
Sheriff, Arthur Arrowsmith Maund
Chan. berlain, Charles Wm. Palmer
Town Clerk, Samuel Southall
Clerk of the Peace, John Stallard, jun.
- WORCESTERSHIRE. Acres 474,868. Popula-tion 296,603. Rateable val. £1,757,499**
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Coventry (1891), Croome Court, Severn Stoke
High Sheriff, Sir Benjamin Hingley, Bart., Hatherton Lodge, Cradley
Chairman of Q. S., County Council, and of Standing Joint Committee, John William Willis Bund.
Clerk of the Peace and County Council and County Solicitor, Samuel Thornely, Worcester
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. George Lynedoch Carmichael, Worcester (351)
Coroners: Edwin Docker, Birmingham; Wm. Price Hughes, Worcester; W. H. Moore, Upton-on-Severn; Edward Percy Jobson, Dudley
- WORKINGTON, Cumb. 309. Pop. 27,000. Val. £94,200.**
Mayor, Alderman James Fletcher (re-elect.) (L)
Town Clerk, John Warwick
- WORTHING, Sussex. 61. Pop. 21,500. Val. £121,030**
Mayor, Ald. Frank Parish, M.R.C.S. (re-elected) (C)
Town Clerk, William Verrall
- WREXHAM, Denbigh. 202. Pop. 12,552. Val. £65,105**
Mayor, Thomas Jones (re-elect.) (L)
Town Clerk, Thomas Bury
- ***YARMOUTH (GREAT), Norfolk and Suffolk 121. Pop. 49,334. Val. £300,000**
High Steward, The Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., Hatfield House, Herts.
Mayor, Charles Somerville Orde (C)
Recorder, Simms Reeve
Town Clerk, Arnold H. Miller
- YEOVIL, Somerset. 133. Pop. 9,648. Val. £52,346**
Mayor, John Vincent (re-elected) (L)
Town Clerk, Henry Butler Batten
- ***YORK (City). 188. Pop. 74,000. Val. £386,500**
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Ald. E. W. Purnell (C)
Recorder, William Alfred Meek
Sheriff, John Close
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, William Henry Andrew
- 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, William Henry Battie-Wrightson, Cusworth Park, Doncaster
Chairman of Q. S., Arthur Duncombe
Chairman of County Council, Sir Chas. Legard, Bt. Clerk of Peace and to C. C.), John J. Bickersteth
Chief Constable, Maj. W. H. Dunlop. Beverley (134)
Coroners: Luke White, Driffield; John Richardson Wood, York; Jackson and Birks, Hull; Henry Green, Howden
- YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING). Acres 1,358,101. Pop. 284,837. Rental £2,550,936**
Lord Lieutenant, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G. (1873), Studley Royal, near Ripon
High Sheriff, see EAST RIDING
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, E. R. Turton.
Chairman of C. C., John Hutton, M.P.
Clerk of the Peace and of C. C. W. C. Trevor
Ch. Const., Major Robert Lister Bower, C.M.G., Northallerton (272)
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 Carnick, Stokesley
- YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING). Acres 1,674,902.**
 Population 1,351,570. Assessable val. £6,934,295
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
Chairman of Q. S., Sir Thomas Brooke, Bart., Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield
Clerk of the Peace and C. C., Francis A. Darwin
Chief Constable, Capt. T. S. Russell, D.L., Wakefield (1,222)
Surveyor, J. Vickers Edwards, Wakefield
Coroners: Thos. Parkinson Brown, Skipton; J.R. Wood, York; J.S. Walton, Northallerton; Dossey Wightman, Sheffield; Fredk. Edwd. Nicholson, Doncaster; Wm. Barstow, J.P., Halifax; Pelham Page Maitland, Wakefield; C. J. Howarth and Walter Brown Arundel, Pontefract; Arthur Ingram Robinson, Clitheroe; Charles Husband, Ripon

The County Boroughs named in the Third Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1888, are distinguished by having ■ prefixed.

Giving the Population at the census of 1891, and Rateable Value of Property ascertained under 17 & 18 Vict. c. 91, and the name of the Provost and Town Clerk of each Burgh. Royal Burghs are distinguished thus (*)

* For particulars of Scottish Counties see pages 330, 336.

- ***ABERDEEN.** Pop. 142,655. Value £782,690
Lord Provost, John Fleming
Town Clerk, William Gordon
- AIRDRIE.** Pop. (est. 1900) 21,000. Value £65,237
Provost, David Martyn
Town Clerk, Gavin B. Motherwell
- ***ANSAN.** Pop. 4,850. Value £18,795
Provost, John Muir
Town Clerk, Murray Little
- ***ANSTRUTHER (Easter).** Pop. 1,134. Value £4,992
Provost, William Morton
Town Clerks, William Thomson Jamieson and John Guthrie
- ***ANSTRUTHER (Wester).** Pop. 514. Value £1,736
Provost, John Forrester.
Town Clerks, W. T. Jamieson and Jno. Guthrie
- ***ABBROATH.** Pop. 23,000. Value £93,986
Provost, Colin Grant
Town Clerk, W. K. Macdonald
- ***AYR.** Pop. 24,000. Value £164,799
Provost, Thomas Templeton
Town Clerk, A. G. Young
- ***BANFF.** Pop. 3,876. Value £13,183
Provost, Henry Munro
Town Clerk, Francis George
- ***BERVIE (or Inverbervie).** Pop. 1,195. Val £4,032
Provost, Alfred Gibb
Town Clerk, Arthur W. Kinnear
- ***BRECHIN.** Pop. 9,000. Value £35,007
Provost, Alexander Annandale
Town Clerk, James Craig
- ***BURNTISLAND.** Pop. 4,692. Value £29,029
Provost, John Connel
Town Clerk, Thomas A. Wallace
- ***CAMPBELTOWN.** Pop. 8,235. Value £38,865
Provost, Hugh Mitchell
Town Clerks, D. and J. N. Mactaggart
- COATERIDGE (Municipal Borough of).** Pop. 30,034.
 Value £170,896
Provost, Andrew Kirkwood McCosh
Town Clerk, Jno. M. Alston
- ***CHAIL.** Pop. 1,115. Value £4,924
Provost, George Sim
Town Clerks, W. T. Jamieson ; John Guthrie
- CROMARTY.** Pop. 1,308. Value £2,622
Provost, Walter Johnstone
Town Clerk, (vacant)
- ***CULLEN.** Pop. 3,985. Value £3,887
Provost, Robert Gregor
Town Clerk, Alexander Sim
- ***CULROSS.** Pop. 380. Value £2,283
Provost, John A. E. Cuninghame
Town Clerk, Alexr. Fraser, Solicitor, Dunfermline
- ***CUPAR-FIFE.** Pop. 4,971. Value £23,846
Provost, David D. Watson
Town Clerk, John Lindsay Anderson
- ***DINGWALL.** Pop. 3,300. Value £11,934
Provost, John Macrae
Town Clerk, Alex. Dewar
- ***DORNOCH.** Pop. 515. Value £3,157
Provost, William Sutherland
Town Clerk, Hector M. Mackay
- ***DUMBARTON.** Pop. 22,000. Value £72,366
Provost, Robert MacFarlan
Town Clerk, Alexr. Roberts
- ***DUMFRIES.** Pop. 16,673. Value £75,811
Provost, Joseph Johnstone Glover
Town Clerk, John Grierson
- ***DUNBAR.** Pop. 3,659. Value £22,793
Provost, John Gibb
Town Clerk, Charles Notman
- ***DUNDEE.** Pop. 154,118. Value £829,389
Lord Provost, William Hunter
Town Clerk, Sir Thomas Thornton
- ***DUNFERMLINE.** Pop. 23,400. Value £94,304
Provost, Andrew Scobie
Town Clerk, William Simpson
- ***DYSART.** Pop. 3,022. Value £12,132
Provost, Robert Livingston
Town Clerk, James Herd
- ***EDINBURGH.** Pop. (est. 1900), 302,262. Value £2,883,799
Lord Provost, Rt. Hon. James Steel
Town Clerk, Thomas Hunter
Chamberlain, Robert Paton
- ***ELGIN.** Pop. 7,799. Value £40,463
Lord Provost, John Young
Town Clerk, Hugh Stewart
- FALKIRK.** Pop. 17,312. Value £110,000
Provost, John Weir
Town Clerk, A. Balfour Gray, Solicitor
- ***FORFAR.** Pop. 12,057. Value £42,186
Provost, James McDougall
Town Clerk, Alexander MacHardy
- ***FORRES.** Pop. 3,971. Value £18,564
Provost, James Lawrence
Town Clerk, Robert Urquhart
- ***FORTROSE.** Pop. 980. Value £4,714
Provost, William Spence Geddie
Town Clerk, John Henderson
- GALASHIELS.** Pop. 17,367. Value £67,392
Provost, John Dun
Town Clerk, Richard Lees
- GLASGOW.** Pop. 565,714. Value £4,946,000
Lord Provost, Samuel Chisholm
Town Clerk, Sir James David Marwick, LL.D.
City Chamberlain, James Nicol
- GREENOCK.** Pop. 70,000. Value £387,154
Provost, John Black
Town Clerk, C. MacCulloch
- ***HADDINGTON.** Pop. 3,773. Value £20,748
Provost, Alexr. Mathieson Main
Town Clerk, Geo. Henderson Stevenfon
- HAMILTON.** Pop. (est. 1900) 33,000. Value £134,040
Provost, James Keith
Town Clerks, Wm. Pollok and P. M. Kirkpatrick
- HAWICK.** Pop. 19,204. Value £75,726
Provost, Robert Mitchell
Town Clerk, Robert Purdom
- ***INVERARY.** Pop. 822. Value £2,595
Provost, Alexander Guthrie
Town Clerk, Archibald Henderson
- ***INVERKEITHING.** Pop. 1,663. Value £22,058
Provost, James Sim
Town Clerk, John Robert Menzies

- ***INVERNESS.** Pop. 19,211. Value £120,185
Provost, William MacBean
Town Clerk, Kenneth MacDonald
- ***INVERURIE.** Pop. 2,549. Value £10,832
Provost, George Jackson
Town Clerk, H. G. L. Mollison
- ***IRVINE.** Pop. 9,027. Value £40,581
Provost, Charles Murchland
Town Clerk, James Dickie
- ***JEDBURGH.** Pop. 3,397. Value £15,572
Provost, John Sword
Town Clerk, James Steelman
- KILMARNOCK.** Pop. 28,447. Value £136,352
Provost, David Mackay
Town Clerk, William Middlemas
- ***KILBENNY.** Pop. 2,610. Value £5,991
Provost, Peter Thomson
Town Clerks, W. T. Jamieson and J. Guthrie
- ***KINGHORN.** Pop. 2,036. Value £3,015
Provost, John Sinn
Town Clerk, W. Millie Dow
- ***KINTORE.** Pop. 686. Value £2,770
Provost, Alexander Marshall
Town Clerk, David Edwards
- ***KIRKCALDY.** Pop. 27,152. Value £145,692
Provost, Alexander Hutchison
Town Clerk, Wm. L. Macindoe
- ***KIRKCUDBRIGHT.** Pop. 2,530. Value £10,177
Provost, William McEwen
Town Clerk, John Gibson
- ***KIRKWALL.** Pop. 3,926. Value £14,206
Provost, Nicol Spence
Town Clerk, Wm. Cowper
- ***LANARK.** Pop. 5,537. Value £18,627
Provost, Alexander Milton
Town Clerks, Wm. and Jas. Annan
- ***LAUDER.** Pop. 763. Value £2,650
Provost, William Moore
Town Clerk, Geo. Rankin
- LEITH.** Est. pop. 77,835. Value £499,301
Provost, Richard Mackie
Town Clerk, T. B. Laing
- ***LINLITHGOW.** Pop. 4,155. Value £16,268
Provost, Andrew Gilmour
Town Clerk, James Russell
- ***LOCHMABEN.** Pop. 1,037. Value £2,992
Provost, Robert Johnstone
Town Clerk, Edward B. Rae
- ***MONTROSE.** Pop. 13,043. Value £60,084
Provost, William Fotheringham Melvin
Town Clerk, David Crombie Wills
- MUSSELBURGH.** Pop. 8,885. Value £42,660
Provost David Whitelaw
Town Clerk, John Richardson
- ***NAIRN.** Pop. 4,640. Value £20,355
Provost, William Dallas
Town Clerk, William Laing
- ***NEW GALLOWAY.** Pop. 391. Value £1,316
Provost, Robert Garmory
Town Clerk, Robert Johnstone
- ***NORTH BERWICK.** Pop. 3,038. Value £18,191
Provost, John Macintyre
Town Clerk, A. D. Wallace
- OBAN.** Pop. 4,902. Value £43,239
Provost, John Sutherland
Town Clerk, Alex. S. Black
- PAISLEY.** Pop. 66,418. Value £353,995
Provost, David Wilson
Town Clerk, F. Martin
- ***PEEBLES.** Pop. 3,059. Value £27,548
Provost, Henry Ballantyne, Junior
Town Clerk, William Buchan
- ***PERTH.** Pop. 29,899. Value £161,785
Lord Provost, David MacGregor
Town Clerk, John Begg
- PETERHEAD.** Pop. 12,195. Value £42,639
Provost, William Hutchison Leask
Town Clerk, David Martin
- ***PITTENWEEM.** Pop. 1,991. Value £5,373
Provost, James Christie
Town Clerk, Alexander C. Macintosh
- PORT GLASGOW.** Pop. 14,624. Value £66,374
Provost, Hugh McMaster
Town Clerk, Andrew Paton
- ***QUEENSFERRY.** Pop. 1,531. Value £11,597
Provost, Robert Fairlie
Town Clerk, Peter Miller
- ***RENFREW.** Pop. 9,000. Value £34,984
Provost, Andrew Brown
Town Clerks, Wm. Herron; Andrew R. Harper
- ***ROTHESAY.** Pop. 9,034. Value £72,508
Provost, William McIntosh
Town Clerk, James Carse
- ***RUTHERGLEN.** Pop. 13,361. Value £62,237
Provost, James Kirkwood
Town Clerks, George Gray and George Gray, jun.
- ***ST. ANDREWS.** Pop. 6,853. Value £55,369
Provost, James Ritchie Welch
Town Clerk, Stuart Grace
- ***SANQUHAR.** Pop. 1,315. Value £4,543
Provost, Thomas Waugh
Town Clerk, George Birrell Carruthers
- ***SELKIRK.** Pop. 5,783. Value £27,708
Provost, James Russell
Town Clerk, John Pollok
- ***STIRLING.** Pop. 16,974. Value £96,727
Provost, James Thomson
Town Clerk, Thomas L. Galbraith
- ***STRANRAER.** Pop. 6,193. Value £25,554
Provost, Viscount Dalrymple
Town Clerk, William Black
- ***TAIN.** Pop. 1,632. Value £7,067
Provost, Donald Fowler
Town Clerk, John Mackenzie
- ***WHIGHORN.** Pop. 1,401. Value £3,789
Provost, Andrew McAdam
Town Clerk, W. C. Lawrie
- ***WICK.** Pop. 2,983. Value £9,737
Provost, William Nicolson
Town Clerk, Hector Sutherland
- ***WIGTOWN.** Pop. 1,509. Value £6,856
Provost, William Gardner
Town Clerk, William McClure

Giving the Population (1891) and Rateable Value of Property with the name of the Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, High Sheriff, Mayor or Chairman of the Town Commissioners, Clerks of the Crown and Peace and Town Clerk.

Parliamentary Boroughs are distinguished thus (*)

The Mayors and High Sheriffs are in some cases elected, in accordance with the terms of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, in the January of each year.

For particulars of Irish Counties, see page 341.

- ***ARMAGH** (City). Pop. 7,800. Value £19,860
Chairman of Urban District Council, Henry J. McKee, J.P.
Town Clerk, T. G. Peel
- BANDON**. Pop. 3,500. Value £7,524
Chairman of Urban District Council, J. J. Calnan
Chairman of Town Commissioners, P. J. McCarthy
Town Clerk, W. McDonnell
- ***BELFAST**. Pop. 360,000. Value £1,064,000
Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.
High Sheriff, Sir James Henderson
Lord Mayor, Ald. Sir Robt. John McConnell, Bt.
Clerk of the Crown, H. McNeill McCormick
Clerk of the Peace, Alex. McDowell
Town Clerk, Sir Samuel Black
Recorder, His Hon. Henry FitzGibbon, Q.C.
- ***CARLOW**. Pop. 7,000. Value £11,523
Chairman of Urban District Council, Michael Governey
Town Clerk, James Kelly
Clerk of the Crown and Peace, James D. McCarthy
- CARHEL** (City). Pop. 3,216. Value £3,720
Chairman of Urban District Council, M. M. Devitt
Town Clerk, John O'Leary
- CLONMEL**. Pop. 10,500. Value £20,300
Mayor, Thomas J. Condon, M.P.
Town Clerk, John F. O'Brien
- COLERAINE**. Pop. 6,845. Value £19,860
Chairman of Urban District Council, Hugh J. Barrie
Town Clerk, William Eccles, B.L.
- ***COBK** (County of the City). Pop. 75,345. Value £165,383
Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, The Earl of Bandon
High Sheriff, Sir Alfred Graham Dobbin
Mayor, Sir Daniel J. Hegarty, J.P.
Town Clerk and Law Agent, Alexander McCarthy
Recorder, His Hon. Sir Jas. C. Nigan, Q.C.
- DROGHEDA**. Est. Pop. 13,000. Value £24,045
Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, Lord Belieu
High Sheriff, Dr. J. B. Kelly
Mayor, and Chairman of the Harbour Commission, Luke J. Elcock
Town Clerk, J. B. Connolly
Clerk of the Crown and Peace, S. O'Shaughnessy
- ***DUBLIN** (City). Pop. 271,000. Value £790,864
High Sheriff, Daniel Tallon
Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas D. Pile, Bart.
Town Clerk, Henry Campbell
Recorder, His Hon. Sir Fredk. R. Falkiner
- DUNDALK**. Pop. 14,308. Value £28,973
Chairman of the Urban District Council, Bernard Hamill, J.P.
Town Clerk, Mathew Comerford
- DUNGANNON**. Pop. 3,812. Value £9,986
Chairman of Urban District Council, Hunt W. Chambré, J.P.
Clerk, James M. Hamilton
- DUNGARVAN**. Pop. 5,200. Value £8,141
Chairman of Urban Dist. Council, James Hayes, J.P.
Town Clerk, Thomas McCarthy
- ENNIS**. Pop. 5,450. Value £7,402
Chairman of Urban Dist. Council, P. J. Limane
Town Clerk, Ernest Miniken
- ENNISKILLEN**. Pop. 5,570. Value £13,755
Chairman of Urban District Council, W. Rutherford Cooney
Town Clerk, William Cleland
Acting Town Clerk, John Vanes
- ***GALWAY** (County of the Town). Pop. 16,959. Value £27,000
Lieut. & Custos Rotulorum, Lord Clonbrock
Recorder, His Honour Judge Anderson
Clerk of the Crown and Peace, S. P. Redington
Chairman of Urban District Council, Martin McDonagh, J.P.
Town Clerk, John Redington
- ***KILKENNY** (County of the City). Pop. 12,000. Value £17,943
Lieut. & Custos Rotulorum, Marq. of Ormonde, K.P.
Mayor, Joseph Purcell
Clerk of the Crown and Peace, James Poe
Town Clerk, Edward O'Connell
- KINGSALE**. Pop. 4,500. Value £5,500
Chairman of Urban Dist. Council, James O'Neill
Clerk, R. A. Hegarty
- ***LIMERICK** (County of the City). Pop. 37,155. Value £69,008
Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, The Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
High Sheriff (1899), T. H. Cleeve, J.P.
Mayor, Alderman John Daly
Town Clerk, William M. Nolan
- LISBURN**. Pop. 13,000. Value £29,700
Chairman of Urban District Council, George St. George, M.D., J.P.
Clerk, (vacant)
- ***LONDONDERRY** (City). Pop. 33,200. Val. £47,000
Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, Sir H. H. Bruce
High Sheriff, G. Knox Gilliland
Recorder, His Honour Judge Overend
Clerk of the Crown and Peace, A. M. Munn
Mayor, Sir William McLearn
Town Clerk, Sir Newman Chambers
- ***NEWRY** (Borough). Pop. 13,623. Value £34,221
Chairman of Urban District Council, Michael J. McCartan, M.D.
Town Clerk, Robert H. Doherty
- ***SLIGO**. Pop. 10,274. Value £23,518
Mayor, P. A. McHugh, M.P.
Town Clerk, Daniel MacGill
- TRALEE**. Pop. 9,400. Value £14,700
Chairman of Urban District Council, Thomas Slattery
Clerk, James Casey
- ***WATERFORD** (County of the City). Pop. 27,713. Value £48,000
Lieut. & Custos Rotulorum, Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
High Sheriff, W. G. D. Goff, J.P.
Mayor, Richard Hearne
Clerk of the Crown and Peace, Wm. J. Denny, J.P.
Town Clerk, J. J. Feely
- WEXFORD**. Pop. 11,545. Value £16,647
Mayor, Benjamin Hughes
Town Clerk, Wm. A. Browne
- YOUGHAL**. Pop. 5,722. Value £11,975
Chairman of Urban District Council, Richard Carey, J.P.
Town Clerk, James J. O'Shea

For the ■ 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 ■ 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, but including Parish, Rural, and Urban District Councils), 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 ■ 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 ■ 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 ■ meeting.

4. In regard to Bills of Exchange that fall due on ■ Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or a day appointed for ■ 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 I., 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	5	0
£20 and under £50	do.	0	10	0
£50	do.	1	0	0
£100	do.	2	0	0
£500	do.	3	0	0
£1,000	do.	4	0	0
£2,500	do.	5	0	0
£5,000	do.	10	0	0
£10,000	do.	15	0	0
£20,000	do.	20	0	0
£50,000	do.	30	0	0
£100,000 and upwards	do.	50	0	0

January.

1. **TU.**—The Land Tax, Income Tax, and the Duties on inhabited houses are due on this date. Under the Finance Act, 1898, any person (which term includes any corporate body) who is entitled to exemption from or abatement of income tax may obtain from the Surveyor of Taxes a certificate of exemption from or abatement of land tax. This provision is of great importance to Trustees, School Boards, Parish Councils, and others, who own small quantities of land. Licences for carriages, male servants, and to use armorial bearings fall due and must be taken out before the end of the month and thereafter within twenty-one days after ■ person becomes liable to duty. Doglicences 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.

The Registers of Parliamentary, Local Government and Parochial Electors come into force for the year.

The Burial Act, 1900, the Companies Act, 1900, and the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1900, come into operation.

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 ■ asylum; and before the 7th of this month make ■ 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 union 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 solemnized.

Within fifteen days after this date bankers not registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act to deliver returns at the Stamp Office in London.

Medical Officers of Health are required to send their annual reports for the past year to the District Council for the district, to the County Council and to the Local Government Board as soon as possible.

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.

Holiday on the Stock Exchange, and Bank Holiday in Scotland.

7 M.—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.

9 W.—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 F.—Hilary Law Sittings commence.

14 M.—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.

20 S.—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 = before this date returns to be sent to Mines Inspectors, giving particulars up to preceding 31st December, = 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 T.—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 T.—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 F.—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 = 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 for the past year 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 ■ determined by s. ■ of the Agricultural Rates Act, and not ■ rateable value ■ formerly.

■ S.—Candlemas. Scotch Quarter Day.

Latest date to renew certificates of Solicitors, Conveyancers, and Draughtsmen in Equity in Ireland.

10 S.—Nine days at least before the 1st March Town Clerk to publish a notice of the election of auditors.

21 TH.—Latest day for delivery of nomination papers in election of Auditors in Boroughs.

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 S.—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.

26 TU.—Notice of Triennial Election of County Councillors must be published on this day if election is on 8 March as fixed by law.

March.

1 F.—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 Triennial Elections of County Councillors will take place on the 8th March, or on such other day between the 2nd and 7th (both inclusive) as the County Council may fix.

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 ■ 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.

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.

8 F.—Latest date for Returning Officers to publish Notice of Election for Urban and Rural

District Councillors and Guardians, and for the Triennial Election of Parish Councillors.

14 TH.—Nominations in Elections of Urban and Rural District Councillors and Guardians and Parish Councillors to be delivered by noon on this day.

15 F.—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. Notice of decision as to validity of nomination papers to be given by Returning Officer.

16 S.—Returning Officer to make out statement of persons validly nominated in Elections of Urban and Rural District Councillors, Guardians, and Parish Councillors.

20 W.—Within fourteen days after this date a special sessions may 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, and the fixing of these Sessions is no longer compulsory, ■ Highway business can be done at any Petty Sessions.

21 TH.—Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

25 M.—During this week the Census Enumerators will leave a Schedule at every dwelling in Great Britain, to be filled up by the occupier, showing particulars ■ to every person who sleeps in the house on the night of Sunday 31st.

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 ■ 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 ■ 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.

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.

26 Tu.—Latest date for publication of Notice of Election of Urban and Rural District Councillors and Guardians, and of the Triennial Election of Parish Councillors.

31 S.—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.

Census of Great Britain and Ireland to be taken. The enumeration will be taken in respect of the night of 31.

April.

1 M.—Census schedules in Great Britain to be collected on this day.

The Census in Ireland will be taken on a different plan from that in Great Britain, for the enumerators will visit every house and obtain information as to the number of persons.

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.

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.

Quarter Sessions to be held this week.

Elections of Urban and Rural District Councillors and Guardians and of Parish Councillors take place on this day unless otherwise fixed by the County Council.

3 W.—Hilary Law Sittings end.

F.—Returns of assessed taxes made to this date.

6 S.—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 as to Registration 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 Visitors.

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.

9 Tu.—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 S.—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 M.—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, Guardians and Parish Councillors come into office, and will remain in office till 15 April, 1904.

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.

16 Tu.—Easter Law Sittings begin.

20 S.—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.

30 Tu.—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.

1 W.—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 Tu.—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 W.—Scottish Quarter Day.

Licences for beer retailers, retailers of wine and spirits, and dealers in tobacco and snuff in Scotland expire.

18 S.—Within sixty days after this date the half-yearly receipts for interest to savings-banks are to be made out and allowed.

24 F.—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.

Easter Law Sittings end.

31 F.—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 S.—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 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.

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.

4 T.—Trinity Law Sittings begin.

15 S.—Sale of oysters prohibited. (See May 14.)

20 Th.—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 M.—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.

Sheriffs of London to be elected.

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 M.—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. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1903, comes into force on this day as regards workmen engaged in Agriculture.

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, 1892.

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.

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.

5 F.—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.

T.—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.

Clerks of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

13 S.—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 S.—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 Occupiers in counties and Householders in boroughs to pay poor-rates due in respect of the year preceding 5th January last, so 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 TH.—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 W.—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 ■ 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 ■ gun

August.

1 TH.—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 ■ 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.

5 M.—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 M.—Bank Holiday, in *Scotland* also.

Trinity Law Sittings end.

15 TH.—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 TU.—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. Petty Sessions to be held 21 days before the licensing day to appoint time and place of annual meeting. Clerk to Licensing Justices within 5 days to issue precepts to constables to give notice of meeting on Church Doors.

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 S.—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 ■ 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 S.—Latest date for Overseers to make out list of persons qualified and liable to serve on Juries.

September.

1 S.—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 Tu.—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.

5 Th.—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 S.—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 F.—Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

21 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.

2 S.—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 M.—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 Tu.—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 District Medical Officer 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 Standing Joint Committee 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 M.—Latest date for Medical Officers to send quarterly list of lunatics to the Clerks to Guardians.

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 S.—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.

13 S.—Latest date to pay Fire insurances due at Michaelmas.

15 Tu.—Quarter Sessions to be held this week. Music and dancing licences under 25 Geo. II. c. 36, to be granted and renewed.

19 S.—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.

20 S.—On or before this date Town Clerks to complete burgess rolls, to come into operation for one year from 1st November next. County rolls to be completed by Clerks to County Councils by this date.

Nine days at least before the 1st November (i.e. on the 22nd) Town Clerks to publish notice of election of Borough Councillors. All election notices must have the names and addresses of printer and publisher on their face.

24 TH.—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.

25 F.—Mayor to attend at the town hall to decide on the validity of objections to nomination papers for Borough Councillors.

26 S.—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 TH.—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.

After the fourth day of Michaelmas Sittings courts, to sit to hear appeals from Revising Barristers.

November.

1 F.—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.

9 S.—Ordinary date of election of mayors of boroughs. The council of every borough being 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 M.—Martinmas. Scottish Quarter Day.

12 Tu.—High Sheriffs of England and Wales nominated in the Queen's Bench Division for appointment in January next.

15 F.—Solicitors' Annual Certificates expire.

16 S.—Between this date and December 15th, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public in *England* must renew their certificates.

19 Th.—End of Trustee Savings Bank year.

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.

26 Tu.—Municipal Elections in *Ireland* in

Boroughs constituted under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1843, are held on this day.

30 S.—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 S.—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 S.—Latest date for delivering notices, &c., to owners and occupiers affected by private bills.

Latest date for renewal of solicitors' certificates.

17 Tu.—Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

20 F.—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. Michaelmas Law Sittings end.

21 S.—Common Councilmen in the City of London to be elected on this date.

Latest date for leaving petitions, declarations, &c., at Private Bill Office.

25 W.—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 TH.—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 S.—Quarter Sessions to be held during the week following this date. (See Jan. 1.)

31 Tu.—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.

YEAR.	PAGE.	YEAR.	PAGE.	YEAR.	PAGE.
1897	ACETYLENE	1879	Cables, Submarine	1888	Consular Service, The
1886	Adulteration of Food	1899	Calcium	1891	Continent, The Dark
1891	" of Milk	1899	Calculating Prodigy, A	1895	Copyright, The Law of
1897	Aerodrome, The	1890	Calendar & Almanack, The 609-13	1890	Corinth Canal, The
1892	Agricultural Education	1872	" Anglers'	1884	Corporation of the City of London and its work
1884	" Holdings Act	1884	" Old & New Style	1881	Cost of War in Time of Peace
1890	" Improvement	1895	" Ritualistic	1883	Crime in Ireland and the Land Act
1890	" Produce & Imp. of Food 604-5	1885	" of Saints, Floral	1893	" Decrease of (1856-90)
1877	" Reaping Machinery	1872	" Sportsman's	1881	Crops, Colonial, 1878-79
1893	" Returns	1879	" Key to the	1891	Customs in 1893, The
1876	" Statistics	1879	" Calendars, Chinese & Japanese	1899	DAM, A STEEL
1871	Agriculture, Chambers of	1897	" Eastern	1891	Dark Continent, The
1869	Air, Impurities of the	1877	" Hindoo	1880	Designs, Patents and Trade Marks
1899	" Liquid	1869	Camphor, Artificial	1869	Dialysis
1899	Albumen, Artificial	1896	Canadian Rifle Regt., Royal	1871	Dignities, Hereditary
1890	Almanack and Calendar, The	1898	Canal across France, projected	1890	" Dates of
1891	Aluminum	1890	" Baltic	1892	Dimidium
1888	" New Process for	1890	" Corinth	1883	Diplomatic Service The
1891	Amunition, Smokeless	1890	" Engineering	1866	Distilling, Sea Water
1872	Anglers' Calendar	1890	" Manchester ship	1894	Distribution of Land & Sea
1892	Anthropology	1890	" Nicaraguan	1892	Districts and Forces, Military
1865	Anticrustator, Baker's	1890	" Panama	1892	Docks, Naval
1899	Anti-Septic, A New	1870	" Company	1894	Doctrine of Chance, The
1895	Anti-Toxic Serum	1899	" Suez	1892	Drinking Propensities
1895	Appointments, Public	1869	Canon, A dismantlable	1879	Drink Statistics
1881	Armed Forces of Europe	1899	Cape Mounted Rifles	1899	Drowning, How to prevent it
1872	Army, Abolition of Purchase	1869	Carrier Pigeon at Sea	1883	Drunkness, Apprehensn for
1888	" Average Strength of	1895	Cathedrals, English, dimensions	1886	Duration of Life
1872	" Commissions, Prices of	1899	Cattle, To ascertain weight of	1864	Dynamic
1872	" Reserve Fund	1892	Cautery, A New	1866	Earth, On the dignity of an
1888	" The British	1889	Celluloid	1899	Earthquake in Algeria
1885	" The Railway	1873	Census, The Eighth	1870	" in Peru, The great
1889	" Uniform & Badges of	1892	" of 1871	1895	East Africa Co., The British
1869	Astronomy, Chron. Hist. of	1892	" 1891, Results of	1892	Eastern, Calendars
1876	" Terms, &c.	1869	Censuses, English	1882	Education, Agricultural
1890	Atlantic Cable (French)	1896	Ceylon Rifle Regiment	1895	" Great Britain 1872-1893
1869	" Dredging the	1897	"Challenger" Expedition	1880	" in England, Elementary
1899	Avion Flying Machine	1877	Chance, Doctrine of	1896	" Secondary
1899	BACTERIA and Farming	1890	Channel Railway	1897	Egyptology
1899	Bacteria of Vegetables	1875	" Tunnel, The	1897	Eiffel Tower, The
1899	Balloon Ascents, Phenomenal	1864	Charcoal as a Water Filter	1886	Electric Light at Colchester
1890	Baltic Canal, The	1895	Charity Comms., Work of the	1869	Lighthouses
1890	Balloon, A new Steering	1890	Cheques, &c.	1882	" Light in 1882
1887	Bankers in 1800, London	1897	Chignecto Ship-railway	1878	" in Lighthouses
1884	Bankruptcy Act, 1883, The	1887	Chivalry, Foreign Orders of	1879	" in place of Gas
1894	" Statistics	1896	Chloride of Lime, Mixture of	1882	" systems
1873	Beef Tea and Meat Extracts	1896	Cholera, Treatment of	1882	" Probe, The
1899	Bile and Venom	1890	Chone	1885	" Railway at Brighton
1895	Bills of Exchange	1886	Chromograph, The	1876	" Signalling on Railways
1897	" of Sale	1897	Church, Hist. of Presbytn	1869	" Telegraphy, Speed of
1897	" Irish Government and Land	1897	Cinematograph, The	1890	" Weld, Fibrous structure
1899	Bismarck's Brain	1899	" for the Blind	1889	" Welding
1869	Blood Stains, Detection of	1884	City of London, Corporation	1887	Electrical Engineering
1895	Blue Books, Colours of	1898	" Companies	1882	" Exhibit. at Paris, 1881
1889	Board of Works, Metropn	1879	Cleopatra Needle	1869	" Organ
1882	Bolometer, The	1898	" Erection of	1869	" Piano
1878	Bore in Rivers, The	1899	Climate of India	1869	" Railway Break
1871	Brain, Weight of the	1887	Clubs, Working Men's	1886	" Resistance of Metals
1895	Break, Electrical Railway	1861	Coal Mine Explosions	1871	" Theories
1893	Bridge-Building	1881	Colonial Crops, 1878-79	1886	" Tramway at Besbrook
1830	Bridge, across the Volga	1891	" Difficulties	1888	Electricity as a Motive Power
1888	" The Forth	1895	Colonies of Europe	1897	Electricity and Bacteria
1891	" over the Bosphorus	1888	Comets, Large	1897	" Weight
1891	" Hudson	1870	" Nature of	1891	" Chronology of Applied
1891	" Ohio	1887	" observed since 1850	1880	" Engraving on Glass by
1891	" The Tower	1897	" Periodical	1897	" from Niagara
1888	Bridges, some of largest Rail	1886	Commerce, Chambers of	1884	" Improvements in
1895	British East Africa Co., The	1881	Commercial Summary 1879-80	1892	" in 1891, Progress of
1890	" Empire, The, as a Geographical and Commercial Unit	1866	Common Council Men	1882	" Storage of
1884	British Fish, Ten years export	1893	" Lodging Houses	1885	" versus Gas
1894	" Ironclads, Disasters to	1893	Commons and their Enclosure	1886	Electro Deposition of Metals
1894	" Museum Statistics	1892	Companies, Gas and Water	1881	" -Magnet, Intensified
1896	Brokerage, Rates of	1898	" Registered in 1886	1890	Elements, New
1877	Brussels Exhibition	1897	" City of L. Livery	1869	Embalming
1889	Building Societies	1899	Constables, Chief, in Cities and Boroughs	1872	Emigrants, Poor Law Aid to
1881	Burials Act, 1880	1894	Constabulary, Scotland	1899	Employers' Liability
1895	CABLE, The Pacific	1879	Constitution, The English	1869	Engineering, Marine
				1896	English Octarchy, The

YEAR.	PAGE.	YEAR.	PAGE.	YEAR.	PAGE.
1881	Europe, The armed forces of	1877	Ireland, Agricultural Statistics	1896	Map: Swaziland and Boers
1895	" in Africa (with map)	1883	" Crime and the Land Act	1869	Marine Engineering
1881	" National Debts and Taxation	1869	" Established Church in	1883	M. W. P. Act, 1882
1885	European Colonies	1895	" Kings of	1895	Maxim's Flying Machine
1891	" Powers, Revenue and Expenditure of	1887	" Rulers of, 1294-1885	1869	Meat, Wholesale Prices of
1890	Explosives, High	1890	Irish Constabulary, Royal	1888	Medals, Military and Naval
1891	Extension, University	1887	" Government & Land Bills	1894	Medical Missions
1880	Factories & Workshops, Law of	1888	" Monetary Statistics	1894	" Prescriptions Abroad
1870	Factory Statistics for 1868	1895	" Sovereigns	1869	Metallic Wires, Elongation of
1870	Farm and Garden Operations	1894	" Ironclads, Disasters to	1877	Meteor in 1875, Extraordinary
1891	First day of the Year, The	1888	" of the World	1870	" seen in the U. K.
1881	Fish, Ten years export of Brit.	1899	" Iron Purification	1877	Meteorological Observations
1881	Fisheries Exhibition, 1883, The	1869	" Italy, Chemicals of	1891	" Kites
1886	Fishing Industries of U. K.	1896	" JAPAN, a Nation of Future	1897	" Meteorology
1886	Fishing Stars, Analysis of	1878	" Japanese Calendar	1889	Metropolitan Bd. of Works
1887	Fleets of the World, War	1893	" Judges' Ages	1888	" Hospitals, The
1897	Florida, The Lake Dwellers of	1896	" Jury Service	1883	" Police, The
1895	Floresam and Jetsam	1888	" Jurors, Qualifications, &c.	1899	" Railway
1897	Fluorescent Lamp	1879	" Key to the Calendar	1869	" Mexican Soda Lakes
1895	Flying Machine, Maxim	1895	" Kinetoscope, The	1879	" Microphone, The
1886	" Food	1895	" Kings of Ireland	1872	" Military Districts and Forces
1888	" Adulteration of	1899	" Kite Signals	1887	" Rifles
1888	Fourth Bridge, The	1877	" Krupp Gun	1869	" Store Staff Corps
1888	" Four-Point-Bearing, The	1891	" Labour Questions of 1890	1891	" Milk, Adulteration of
1893	French President's Letter	1899	" Lake Bvellingss in Estuaries	1869	" Qualities of
1874	" Revolution, The	1894	" Land & Sea, Distribution of	1870	" under the Microscope
1894	Friendly Societies, Hist. of	1887	" Land, Burthens on	1869	" Mineral Oils
1893	" Statistics of 669	1892	" Registry Office	1894	" Mint Statistics
1893	Fuel, Electric	1899	" Landlord and Tenant	1894	" Mints, Colonial and Foreign
1893	" Liquid	1895	" Land & Long, No. of miles	1894	" Missions, Medical
1891	" Mineral of the U.S.A.	1880	" Law of Burials, Churchyards and Cemeteries	1893	" to the Heathen, English
1875	" Mixed	1880	" Factories and Workshops	1883	" Monetary Statistics, Irish
1875	" Turf as	1880	" as to new Buildings	1895	" Money, Slang Terms for
1874	GALLIUM, The New Metal	1869	" Cases Argued & Determined	1869	" Mortar, Hardening of
1891	Gas and Water Companies	1884	" of Storms, The	1899	" Motor Cars
1896	" Engines	1884	" Lazur, History of the Sanitary	1894	" Museum, The British
1869	Gases Permeating Solids	1895	" Laymen, House of	1887	" Musket, the British
1869	Gelatin as a cover for Corks	1869	" Lead Pipes for Water	1870	" NATL. Climate of
1893	Geographical Societies	1895	" Leicester & Swannington Rly.	1881	" NATL. Debts & Taxn. of Europe
1893	George III., Family of	1869	" Licensed Houses	1888	" Naval and Military Medals
1896	" German Trade and Competition	1869	" Liebig's Extract of Meat	1895	" Docks
1873	" Hon	1883	" Life, Duration of	1892	" Gummery
1896	Germany as an Empire	1897	" Light and Vegetation	1892	" Manœuvres 1883, The
1869	Glass from Cryolite	1869	" Lighthouses, Electric	1893	" Ordnance
1870	Glycerine and its uses	1899	" Lightning Rods	1888	" Navies, Ironclad
1890	Government Departments	1890	" Linotype, The	1895	" of the Great Powers
1896	" of London, The	1870	" Liquefaction of Gases	1892	" of Europe
1898	" Grace, Days of	1869	" Liquid Fuel	1879	" Nebulae, Catalogue of
1886	Gramophone, The	1881	" Livadia, ss., The	1881	" "Needle," The American
1886	Graphophone, The	1888	" Livery Companies, London	1830	" New Buildings, Law of
1870	Gun Stream, The	1890	" Living with out a Stomach	1890	" New Houses and New Streets
1877	Gun, The 8r-Ton	1886	" Lloyd's Register of Shipping	1831	" Nicaraguan Canal, The
1878	" The 8o-Ton	1894	" Local and Convict Prisons	1899	" Nile, a Reservoir on
1886	" Pneumatic-Dynamite	1882	" Local Government & Taxation	1869	" Nitrate of Silv. & Photography
1892	Gunpowder, Naval	1882	" " Ten years of 1882	1869	" Nitro-Glycerine
1869	Gunpowder, Schultze's	1889	" " Act, 1888	1892	" Nursg. Instn. & Trained Nurses
1890	Guns, Dynamite	1866	" " Locomotives	1884	" OCEAN Depths, Appliances
1899	" Modern Heavy	1887	" London, The Government of	1870	" " of the Atlantic
1899	Gypsum in Soil	1884	" " Bankers in 1800	1876	" " ss. " Challenger "
1888	HARVEST Moon, The	1881	" " Corporatn. of the City of	1877	" " " Greatest known "
1878	Hay, The weight of	1879	" " Schl. Bnd., 10 yrs. work	1866	" Octarchy, The English
1897	Head, Growth of the	1886	" " Report of Police Comm.	1891	" Ohio, Bridge over the River
1892	Heathen Missions, English	1895	" London, Unification of	1884	" Old and New Style
1890	Heavy Guns, Modern	1886	" Loss of Life at Sea	1887	" Orders of Chivalry, Foreign
1890	Heligoland, Statistics of	1881	" Loss of Life at Sea & Shipwrcks	1869	" Organ, Played by Electricity
1871	Hereditary Dignities	1883	" MACHINE Guns & Small Arms	1869	" Oxygen, New mode of preprg.
1890	Herring Fishery, The	1883	" Magazine Rifles	1895	" Pacific Cable, The
1870	High Explosives	1884	" Malt and British Spirits	1890	" Panama Canal Company
1877	Hindoo Calendar	1869	" Malta & Alexandria Telegraph	1882	" Paper Money in Circulation
1888	History of Astronomy	1890	" Manchester Ship Canal	1870	" Wood pulp used
1883	Holophote Indicator, The	1887	" Manœuvres, 1888, The Naval	1899	" Papyrus
1886	Horizon, The Visible	1870	" Manure, Cancerine	1876	" Papyrograph, The
1888	Hospitals, Metropolitan	1870	" Cotton Waste	1869	" Paraffin, Discovery of
1887	" further Information	1869	" Seaweed	1884	" Paris Equatorial, The
1895	House of Laymen	1897	" Spreading	1879	" Exhibition of 1878
1890	Hydraulic Railway	1895	" Maps: Afghanistan	1895	" Parish Councils Act, The
1894	Hydrograph, The	1895	" " Africa (Treaty)	1869	" Parkesine, Uses of
1886	Hydrophobia	1895	" " (West)	1879	" Parliament, its nature &c.
1890	Hydrophone, The	1893	" " Alaska	1879	" " Places of Meeting
1894	" "	1897	" " Argentina and Chile	1869	" Past, The, A Survival of
1890	IMPORTATION of Tea, The	1866	" " British Empire	1884	" Patent, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883
1870	India, Dates of Events	1896	" " Exports & Imports	1880	" Patents, Designs, & Trade Mks. pr
1879	" List of Chiefs	1896	" " Gulana	1894	" " and Trade Marks
1871	Indian Archaeology	1866	" " Shipping	1897	" Patriotic Fund, The Royal
1869	" Climate	1897	" " Burma and Siam	1888	" Paupers, Cost of Maintenance
1895	Indo-European Telegraph	1866	" " Chital and Pamirs	1897	" " Number of
1897	Inebriates Acts, The	1897	" " Greede and Turkey	1897	" Pawnbrokers' Regulations
1894	Inland Revenue Statistics	1897	" " Egyptian Soudan	1868	" Peasage, Historic
1892	Investmts. Small, Gov. Stock	1897	" " Eritrea	1888	" Petroleum as Fuel

YEAR	PAGE	YEAR	PAGE	YEAR	PAGE			
1866	Petroleum in Ireland	261	1883	Salvation Army, The	439	1878	Telephone, The	322
1864	Philad., A Relic of	675	1884	Sanitary Laws, History of the	431	1880	" Improvements in the	331
1877	Philadelphia Exhibition	232	1887	Savings Banks, Interest	550	1885	" Recorder	384
1869	Phonoscope, The	674	1870	" " Old	343	1838	Telephony in 1837	537
1879	Phonograph, The	327	1895	" " Trustee and P. O.	281	1839	" Long Distance	568
1889	" Edison's	549	1881	School Bd., 10 yrs. work of the	347	1832	Telephotograph, The	374
1899	" and Deafness	674	1866	Schultze's Gunpowder	261	1883	Teleradiophone, The	393
1890	Phonophore, The	568	1887	Seamen's Wages, Table of	296	1879	Telescope, Lord Rosse's	329
1872	Photo-Chemistry	241	1893	Seasons, Good and Bad	658	1880	Thames Conservancy	357
1873	Photographic Process, A new	242	1865	Sea-water, Distilling	258	1884	" Fishery Byelaws	426
1877	" X Rays	628	1885	Seaweed as Manure	265	1895	Tham's High and Low Water	412
1893	" Speech	592	1895	Secondary Education	635-41	1869	Thymic Acid as a Disinfectant	261
1881	Photographs, Direct " Positiv.	334	1877	Sewage Disposal	231	1890	Ticket-of-leave men	171
1888	Photography, Dry-plate proc.	538	1879	" Question in 1878	330	1882	Tithe Acts and Extraordinary	
1886	" from Balloons	538	1874	" Scott's Process	233		Tithe Rent-charges	393
1880	" A new Developer	568	1869	" Utilization	260	1881	Topophone, The	335
1893	" in Colours	591	1890	Sex, Formation of	674	1885	Torpedo Boats of the Powers	442
1869	" New Application of	259	1888	Shipbuilding, A retrospective		1894	" & the Hydrophore	593
1886	" Paper Plates	405		of	578-90	1880	" " in 1879	330
1871	" Ross's Lens	244	1892	Shipwrks. & Loss of Life at Sea	645	1879	" Boat, Ericsson's	328
1871	" Triangulation by	322	1880	Shipping Stars and Meteors	325	1886	" " Nordenfeldt's	405
1882	Photophore, The	374	1866	Silvering Glass	260	1883	" " Submarine	395
1897	Physiology	610	1895	Slang terms for Money	418	1899	" " Unmanned	673
1883	Police, The Metropolitan	424-8	1897	Sleep after Food	629	1875	" Experiments	232
1869	" and the Telegraph	262	1888	Small Arms & Machine Gun	538	1895	" Flotillas of the Powers	663-6
1894	" Force, Scottish	332	1884	Smallpox & Vaccinatn., Hist. of	435	1872	Torpedoes	244
1836	Poor Laws and Poor Rates	344-6	1881	Snakeless Ammunition	584	1878	" in Russo-Turkish War	321
1895	Porcelain, Marks on	644	1897	Snake Bite, Cure for	629	1861	Tower Bridge, The	584
1896	Post Office Savings Bank	440	1869	Snake Poison	260	1883	Tracts for the Times, The	440-2
1894	Post Office, Statistics	642	1869	Soap Wasted in hard Water	251	1888	Trade & German Competitn.	592-5
1894	" " Work of the	642	1880	Societies, Building	595-3	1894	" Marks and Patents	648
1880	Precedency, Table of	81	1871	" Dates of Foundation	173	1870	Train Communication	256
1870	Predictions of Forests, Weathr.	41	1891	" Friendly	654-9	1874	" " "	231
1890	Presbyterian Church, History		1893	" Geographical	598	1898	Tranways	734
	of	606-8	1869	Soda Lakes of Mexico	260	1895	Transactions, Stock Exchge	654-5
1892	Prescriptions Abroad, Medical	642	1889	Sounds, Mechanical Reproduc-		1879	Transval Gold	630
1894	Prisons, Local and Convict	647		tion of	549	1897	Trees in Public Streets	340
1895	Promissory Notes, &c.	652	1870	Specific Gravities, Table of	336	1876	Tunnel, The St. Gothard	232
1893	Psychology	590	1890	Spectroscope, The	261	1875	" The Channel	229
1895	Public Services, Apptmts. in 700-		1884	Spirits, Malt and British	407	1883	" " "	394
1878	Pulsometer, The	323	1892	Sportsman's Calendar	42	1870	" The Mont Cenis	262
1887	Queen's Reign, The (1837-87)	551-63	1869	Starch	259	1892	" " "	242
1897	" " (1837-87)	551-63	1869	Stars, Analysis of Fixed	268	1875	UNIFICATION of London	670-1
1869	Radiographs with Mercury	674	1890	Steam Power of the World	568	1891	Uniforms of Army	633-42
1865	Radiophone, The	385	1895	Stock Exchange Transactions	654-5	1891	University Extension	639-42
1877	Radiometer, Crookes's	230	1881	Stores, The Law of	368	1884	Urban Water Supply	390
1863	Railroad, History of a	668	1888	Street Accidents	350	1884	VACCINATION, History of	435
1883	Railway Army, The	462	1893	Strength of Army, Average	625	1897	" Royal Commission on	677
1865	" Break, Electrical	262	1868	Starts and the Succession	84	1894	Vagrants and Beggars	424
1888	" Bridges, some of largest	540	1890	Submarine Boats	673	1896	Venezuela Boundary Dispute	540
1876	" Jubilee, 1875	231	1869	" Lamps for Divers	297	1896	" (with map)	584
1869	" Metropolitan	264	1891	" Telegraphic Speed	267	1890	" President, Letter from	540
1869	" under Thames	264	1874	Suez Canal	357	1887	Victoria, U.M. Queen	55-63
1894	Rainfall, Monthly	592	1874	" Revenue of	332	1882	" " Cross, Distribution of	654-64
1895	" Places having scanty	533	1869	" Traffic	332	1882	Vital Statistics of U.K.	701
1895	Ranks, Risen from the	363	1869	Sugar Bleaching by Electricity	262	1873	Volcanic Phenomena of 1876	323
1869	Recovered Sulphur	261	1881	Industries, The	380	1878	Voltaic Batteries	249
1872	Recruiting and Enlistments	138	1897	Suggestion in Crowds	637	1869	" Exciting	263
1871	Reformatory, and Indust. Schools	242	1869	Sulphide of Carbon	259	1891	" Battery, Regnier's	335
1895	Regiment, Titles of Line Battles	614	1869	Sulphur, Recovered	261	1897	Volunteers, The	539-47
1887	Reign of Queen Victoria	551-64	1890	TEA, The Importation of	624	1891	" Decoration	682-693
1897	" " "	634-64	1869	Telegrams, Reflecting	629	1866	Voters' qualifications, &c.	666
1889	Reserve Forces	652	1871	Telegraph Apparatus	243	1881	WAGES, Table of Seamen's	299
1870	" Fund, Army	146	1869	" Anglo-Danish	262	1881	War, Cost of in times of Peace	381
1881	Resonator, Bach's	334	1871	" The British Indian	243	1869	Fleets of the World	523
1891	Revenue & Expend. of Seven		1869	" Indo-European	262	1865	Water, Composition of	260
	Great Foreign Powers	620-8	1869	" Malta-Alexandria	262	1895	" Economy of	261
1893	Revolution, French	627-32	1899	" The Pneumatic	230	1869	" Ozonised	675
1888	" of 1688, The Glorious	568-72	1869	" Wireless	673	1893	" Pipes made of Lead	453
1875	Rheometer, Giroud's	231	1889	Telegraphic Extension in 1887	537	1882	" Supply, The Metropolitan	413
1869	Rifle Regiment, Canadian	135	1869	" Lines, Length of	262	1891	" Urban	391
1869	" Regiment, Ceylon	135	1869	" Speed, Submarine	262	1899	Waterfalls, Utilising	674
1869	Rifles, Cape Mounted	135	1871	Telegraphing Extraordinary	243	1869	Weather Predictions	451
1887	Rifles, Military	541-3	1874	Telegraphs, Duplex	231	1870	" Forecasts or Predictions	451
1888	" Magazine	583-9	1879	Japanese	327	1879	Weights & Measures Act, 1878	32
1895	Risen from the Ranks	393	1876	Telegraphy, Australian	232	1892	Wesley Centenary and Modern	
1895	Ritmatistic Calendar	395	1874	" Atlantic	232		Methodism	622-7
1896	River Thames, High and Low		1881	" Australian in 1880	334	1895	White Cutta-Percha	250
	Water	412	1875	" British	232	1897	" Race, Origin of the	630
1880	" " & its Conservcy	357	1889	" Improvements in	243	1886	Wits for the year 1867	219
1878	Rivers, Pollution of	324	1891	" Italian	328	1886	Winds, How they blow	365
1899	Rock, The Oldest	675	1889	" Japanese in 1880	338	1887	Working Men's Clubs	609
1868	Royal Commissions, Reports of	673	1875	" Musical	230	1884	Works, Metropolitan B. of	327-31
1887	Rulers of Ireland, 1194-1886	306	1874	" New Zealand	233	1893	YEAR 1793, The	627-32
1883	SACCHARINE	536	1878	" Quadruplex	324	1890	ZULU Republic, Statistics of	541
1886	Saints, Floral Calend. of the 432-7		1876	" Submarine	231	1893	Zululand	549
1897	Salutes, Naval and Mil.	692	1882	Telemeteorograph, The	374			

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS 1—

Adie, Scott	137
Bailey, W. H., & Son	127
Bill, W.	<i>Front iii</i>
Boobyer, J. H., & Sons	133
Bradley & Bourdas	134
Brown, James, Glasgow	136
Ceres Depot, The	125
Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Co., 2	
Clark's Pyramid Light Co. <i>Front iv</i>	
Constantine, H.	127
Cox & Yeman	128
Cyclostyle Company	128
Davenport, J. T.	131
Dent, M. F. & Co.	136
Dinheford	124

MISCELLANEOUS, cont.

Drake, W.	135
Eno's Fruit Salt	143
Epps, James, & Co	134 & Back
Ferguson, A.	132
Hatch, Mansfield, & Co. Limited. 4, 5	
Hawley & Co.	137
Hooper & Co.	140
Hyde & Co.	136
Lambert & Butler	126
Lancing College.	19
Leath & Ross	124
Marshall & Snelgrove, Ltd.	141
Mears & Stainbank	133
Moore, C. & E.	<i>Front vii</i>

PAGE
MISCELLANEOUS, cont.

Oetzmann & Co.	129
Pears, A. & F.	142
Pickford & Co.	130
Ridge's, Dr., Food	134
Rover Cycle Co., Ltd.	138
Rowney, G., & Co.	139
Salmon, Ody, & Co.	124
Scott, Henry S.	132
Smith, R., & Co.	13
Stallard & Co.	12
Steiner	13
Taylor's Typewriter & Cycle Stores	136
Treloar & Sons	<i>Front vi</i>
Wilson Engineering Co., Limited	128

Chancery Lane Safe Deposit

AND OFFICES COMPANY, LIMITED.

Directors:

- Chairman**—Sir WILLIAM H. MARLING, Bart., Stanley Park, Stroud.
Vice-Chairman—ROBERT C. PONSONBY, Esq., 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
 EDMUND BRODERIP, Esq., J.P., Cossington Manor, near Bridgwater.
 W. JAMES COUSINS, Esq., Normanhurst, Moor Allerton, near Leeds.
 EDWARD P. LITTLE, Esq., Pitchcombe House, near Stroud.
 WALTER B. MARLING, Esq., J.P., Clanna, near Lydney.
 H. HAMILTON MILLS, Esq., Sudgrove House, near Cirencester.
Manager and Secretary : E. VINCENT EVANS.

The CHANCERY LANE SAFE DEPOSIT (entrance 61-62, Chancery Lane) established 1885, provides the public with the means of placing in absolute safety, under the Depositor's own control, all kinds of Securities, Bonds, Deeds, Plate, Jewels and other Valuables.

Safes from £1 1 0 to £5 5 0 per annum.
 Strong Rooms from £5 5 0 to £105 0 0 per annum.
 Deposits for Safe Keeping from 5s.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Writing Rooms, Reading Rooms, &c., for the use of renters free of charge. Letters received and forwarded.

Plate Chests, Jewel Cases, &c., received under seal for safe keeping at moderate rents. Key Registration, including Insurance Policy for £500, on payment of 1s.

Wedding Presents guarded by official attendants and conveyed for safe custody to the Company's strongholds.

OFFICES, BACHELORS' CHAMBERS & RESIDENTIAL FLATS AT MODERATE RENTS.

Nos. 53 to 72, Chancery Lane, and 5 to 20, Southampton Buildings.

ROOMS FOR ARBITRATIONS, MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS, CREDITORS, AND COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

DEPOSIT BANK.

The Company receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT in large or small sums, repayable at short notice, and allows Compound Interest thereon, with Half-yearly Rests on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of £2 10s. per cent. per annum.

DESCRIPTIVE PROSPECTUS and FULL PARTICULARS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE Manager & Secretary, 63, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C. [265

WHITAKER'S TRAIN GUIDE.

THIS Railway Time Table is for the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, and is a new solution of an old difficulty.

It is intended for all those—and they are many—who find existing Time Tables difficult to navigate.

Therefore, its first object is Simplicity. The services of each Company are dissected and spread out, in order that the entire course of each train may be shown by itself. Branch lines which feed the Main, are not included in the Main line train, but each has a separate column given to it.

This principle is, of course, an expensive one, both in space and cost; but everything is made subservient to clearness and certainty.

The first number, for January, 1901, will be well worth study as a piece of tabular book-work, and the Editors will greatly appreciate all suggestions and criticisms which may tend to the Guide's improvement.

It will consist of about 800 pages, with folding Map, in green wrapper. [A fac-simile of the cover is inserted in each copy of this Almanack.]

WHITAKER'S TRAIN GUIDE will be published Monthly, price SIXPENCE. It can be supplied by any Bookseller, Stationer, or Newsagent, and will be found at all the Railway Bookstalls.

PUBLISHED EARLY IN 1901.

Whitaker's Peerage

BEING A

DIRECTORY OF TITLED PERSONS.

A COMPLETE Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionship, containing everything usually sought for in a PEERAGE, with many particulars not to be found elsewhere.

Crown 8vo, in two bindings: Full Morocco, gilt rounded edges, 4s. 6d. net; half-bound in Navy Blue Leather and Scarlet Cloth, in similar style to the Almanack, 2s. 6d.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

London: J. WHITAKER & SONS, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.

[284

The New Departure in the Wine Trade.

HATCH, MANSFIELD & CO., Ltd.,

1, COCKSPUR STREET, TRAFALGAR SQUARE,

LONDON, S.W.



BY APPOINTMENT.

Directors.



BY APPOINTMENT.

ERNEST F. G. HATCH, Esq., M.P., *Chairman.*

EARL OF DENBIGH.

Lord LIONEL CECIL.

Hon. F. R. STEWART.

Hon. ALGERNON GROSVENOR.

Hon. JAMES MANSFIELD.

C. J. FORBES, Esq.

Hon. SIDNEY GREVILLE, C.B.

Telegraphic Address, "Luscious, London." Telephone No., Gerrard 5,325.

The LEADING HOUSE for GOOD VINTAGES

APPLY FOR PRICE LIST.

Our Quotations are the lowest anywhere obtainable, and include the **free** delivery of any quantity, large or small, to any Railway Station in Great Britain, or any Port in Ireland.

We Only Sell Wines of **good Vintages.**
Light and low-priced Wines of all descriptions a special feature.

The Authenticity of every Wine and Spirit sold by us is guaranteed independently by the best known Growers, Shippers, or Distillers.

Write for our Calendar of Vintages showing the Universally accepted opinion of Connoisseurs as to which vintage years are GOOD, BAD, or INDIFFERENT.

[281]

The New Departure in the Wine Trade.

.....

HATCH, MANSFIELD & CO., Ltd.,
AGENCIES ABROAD.

INDIA.

- BOMBAY,**
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & CO., Forbes Street.
- CALCUTTA,**
Messrs. BATHGATE, PIM & CO., Ltd., 2, Mangoe Lane.
- MADRAS,**
Messrs. PARRY & CO.
- SIMLA,**
Messrs. COTTON & MORRIS, The Exchange.
- ADEN,**
Messrs. PALLONJEE, DINSHAW & CO., Steamer Point.

CANADA.

- TORONTO,** Mr. A. KELLY EVANS, 26, Colborne Street.

U.S. AMERICA.

- NEW YORK,** Messrs. PITT & SCOTT, Ltd., 39, Broadway.

MEXICO.

- MEXICO CITY,**
Messrs. LONERGAN & Co., San Juan de Letran 11.

JAPAN.

- YOKOHAMA,** Mr. C. MURRAY DUFF, 74, Main Street.

CHINA.

- SHANGHAI,** Messrs. ILBERT & CO.
- AMOY,** Messrs. TAIT & CO.
- CHEFOO,** Messrs. FERGUSON & CO.
- FOOCHOW,** Messrs. M. W. GREIG & CO.
- HONGKONG,** Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
- NEWCHWANG,** THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.
- TIENTSIN,** Messrs. WILSON & CO.

THE RIVIERA.

- CANNES,** Messrs. COGNET & RIDDETT, 36, Rue d'Antibes.

The object of HATCH, MANSFIELD & CO. in establishing the above agencies is to bring within easy reach of British and others resident in these countries Wines and Spirits identically the same as those supplied to London Clubs, and to their leading customers in England.

PLEASE NOTE TITLE CAREFULLY . . .

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION.



25th YEAR.

EVERY FRIDAY.

PRICE 2d.

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION gives a complete epitome of the week's news, carefully condensed from the telegrams and other reports in *The Times*, and designed especially for readers in the Colonies, India, the United States, and foreign countries; and for those in the United Kingdom who do not take time to read a daily paper.

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION contains a full summary of the proceedings of IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT during the Session.

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION contains not only news, but a selection of the most important LEADING ARTICLES, SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS OF BOOKS, and LETTERS TO THE EDITOR appearing in *The Times* during the week.

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION gives NAVAL and MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, including Launches and trials of Warships and announcements from the *London Gazette*; ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE; LAW REPORT; COURT and PERSONAL News; BIOGRAPHIES from the Obituary columns of *The Times*; MUSICAL and DRAMATIC Notes; SPORTING Intelligence, including the full scores of all County and other first-class Cricket Matches, and a special CHESS Column; and much timely information on any topic of special interest at the moment.

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION contains a specially prepared weekly report of the MONEY MARKET; the latest prices of STOCKS and SHARES, with a record of their variations during the week; and the RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION gives in full *The Times* SPECIAL CROP REPORTS during the season, and a weekly summary of the Agricultural Situation.

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION was enlarged by four pages at the beginning of 1900.

A SERIAL STORY

BY A WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR WRITER is a feature of
THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION.

Special Four-page Supplements are issued with all copies of **THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION** destined for AUSTRALASIA, INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA, and CANADA and UNITED STATES, giving in full the Articles, Reviews, Speeches, Reports and Meetings of Companies, and other Commercial and General Intelligence appearing in *The Times* which are of particular interest to readers in the respective countries.

MAY BE HAD OF ALL NEWSAGENTS.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.	United Kingdom.	Abroad.
Three Months	2s. 9d. ..	3s. 3d.
Six Months	5s. 6d. ..	6s. 6d.
Twelve Months	11s. 0d. ..	13s. 0d.

Address THE PUBLISHER, Printing House Square, London, E.C.

[167

CHATTO & WINDUS, PUBLISHERS

POETICAL WORKS OF GEORGE MACDONALD. Collected and arranged by the Author. 2 vols., crown 8vo, buckram, 12s.

THE COMPLETE WORKS, in Verse and Prose, of PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. Edited, Prefaced, and Annotated by R. HERNE SHEPHERD. 5 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. each.

BRET HARTE'S CHOICE WORKS in Prose and Verse. With Portrait and 40 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

THOMAS HOOD'S CHOICE WORKS in Prose and Verse. With Life, Portrait, and 200 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

CHARLES LAMB'S COMPLETE WORKS, including 'Poetry for Children' and 'Prince Dorus.' With 2 Portraits and a Facsimile of MS. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN'S COMPLETE WORKS, with Life and Anecdotes. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

DEAN SWIFT'S CHOICE WORKS in Prose and Verse. With Memoir, Portrait, and Facsimiles. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

THACKERAYANA: Notes and Anecdotes. With Coloured Frontispiece and hundreds of Sketches by WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS. With Notes by EDWARD WILLIAM LANE. Illustrated with many hundred engravings from designs by HARVEY. 3 vols., demy 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. each.

WALTON AND COTTON'S COMPLETE ANGLER. With Memoirs and Notes by Sir HARRIS NICOLAS, and 61 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth antique, 7s. 6d.

THE ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY. By ROBERT BURTON. Including Translations of the Quotations. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, 7s. 6d.

DR. SYNTAX'S THREE TOURS:

In Search of the Picturesque, in Search of Consolation, and in Search of a Wife. With Rowlandson's Coloured Illustrations, and Life of the Author by J. C. HOTTEN. Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

TAINÉ'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH

LITERATURE. Translated by HENRY VAN LAUN. 4 vols., small demy 8vo, cloth, 30s.—Popular edition, 2 vols., large crown 8vo, cloth, 15s.

A HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES.

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY. 5 vols. demy 8vo, cloth, 12s. each; crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. each.

FLORIZEL'S FOLLY:

The Story of George IV. By JOHN ASHTON. With Photogravure Frontispiece and 12 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF J. M. W. TURNER.

By WALTER THORNBURY. With 8 Illustrations in Colours and 2 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

BY SIR WALTER BESANT.

LONDON. With 125 Illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

WESTMINSTER. With Etched Frontispiece by F. S. WALKER, R.E., and 130 Illustrations by WILLIAM PATTEN and others. Demy 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

SOUTH LONDON. With Etched Frontispiece by F. S. WALKER, R.E., and 118 Illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 18s.

JERUSALEM: The City of Herod and Saladin. By WALTER BESANT and E. H. PALMER. Fourth Edition, with a new Chapter, a Map, and 11 Illustrations. Small demy 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

Approved School Books by Dr. CORNWELL, F.R.G.S.

"We are qualified by ample trial of the books in our classes to speak to their great efficiency and value. We have never known much interest evinced, much progress made, since we have employed these our school-books."—EDUCATIONAL TIMES.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. 88th Edition, 3s. 6d.; or with Thirty Maps on Steel, 5s. 6d.

"Very superior to the common run of such books. It contains a good deal of useful matter of a more practical kind than usual, which the exercises are likely to impress on the mind more deeply than by the parrot system."—*Athenæum*.

SCHOOL ATLAS. Consisting of Thirty Small Maps. A Companion Atlas to the Author's "School Geography." 2s. 6d.; 4s., coloured.

GEOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS. 68th Edition, 1s.; or with 48 pages of Questions, 1s. 4d. QUESTIONS, 6d.

"A very useful series of educational works, of which Dr. Cornwell is either author or editor. It ('The Geography for Beginners') is an admirable introduction. There is vast difficulty in writing a good elementary book, and Dr. Cornwell has shown himself possessed of that rare combination of faculties which is required for the task."—*John Bull*.

ALLEN AND CORNWELL'S SCHOOL GRAMMAR. 65th Edition, 2s., red leather; or 1s. 9d. cloth.

GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS: An Introduction to ALLEN and CORNWELL'S "School Grammar." 88th Edition, 1s. cloth; 9d. sewed.

"This simple introduction is as good a book as can be used."—*Spectator*.

"The book is enlarged by a Section on Word-Building, with Exercises for Young Children."

POETRY FOR BEGINNERS: A Selection of Short and Easy Poems for Reading and Recitation. 13th Edition, 1s.

THE YOUNG COMPOSER: Progressive Exercises in English Composition. 48th Edition, 1s. 6d. KEY, 3s.

"The plan of the work is very superior. We are persuaded this little book will be found valuable to the intelligent instructor."—*Westminster Review*.

SPELLING FOR BEGINNERS. A Method of Teaching Reading and Spelling at the same time. 4th Edition, 1s.

SCIENCE OF ARITHMETIC. A Systematic Course of Numerical Reasoning and Computations; with very numerous Exercises. By JAMES CORNWELL, Ph.D., and Sir JOSHUA G. FITCH, LL.D. 26th Edition, 4s. 6d.

KEY TO SCIENCE OF ARITHMETIC. With the Method of Solution to every Question. 4s. 6d.

SCHOOL ARITHMETIC. 18th Edition, 1s. 6d. KEY, 4s. 6d.

"Eminently practical, well stored with examples of wider range and more varied character than are usually given in such books, and, its method of treatment being thoroughly inductive, it is pre-eminently the book for general use."—*English Journal of Education*.

ARITHMETIC FOR BEGINNERS. Combines simplicity and fulness in Teaching the first Four Rules and Elementary Fractions. 9th Edition, 1s.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & CO., Limited.
Edinburgh: OLIVER & BOYD. [269]

STANDARD ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

Large fcap. 4to, cloth, 7s. 6d.; half-Persian, 10s. 6d.; half-mor., flexible, 12s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

Literary, Scientific, Etymological and Pronouncing. By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.

New Edition, thoroughly Revised and greatly Augmented. Edited by CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A., LL.D., Editor of the New Edition of "The Imperial Dictionary." Extensive and Useful Appendices. Nearly 800 Engravings on Wood.

"Leaving out of account the unwieldy and expensive recent editions of Webster and Worcester, we have no hesitation in saying that this is by far the most useful one-volume English dictionary at present existing."—*Athenæum*.

In One Vol., fcap. 4to, cloth, 3s. 6d.; half-roxburgh, 5s. 6d.; half-morocco, 7s. 6d.

THE CONCISE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE. Etymological and Pronouncing, Literary, Scientific and Technical. By CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A., LL.D. New Edition, Revised and Extended.

"Stands towards other dictionaries of the smaller character in the relation of the 'Imperial' to rival lexicons—in other words, it holds the 'premier' place."—*Spectator*.

In Four Vols., imperial 8vo, cloth, £4 net; or half-morocco, £5 net.

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE. A Complete Encyclopædic Lexicon, Literary, Etymological, Scientific, Technological and Pronouncing. By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D. New Edition, carefully Revised and greatly Augmented. Edited by CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A., LL.D. Illustrated by above 3,000 Engravings on Wood.

"So far as vocabulary and treatment are concerned, we should not wish for anything better than the new 'Imperial.' The etymology is clear and concise, and the illustrations are copious, appropriate and well executed."—*Times*.

London: BLACKIE & SON, Limited, 50, Old Bailey. [276]

MR. HEINEMANN'S PUBLICATIONS.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, P.R.A. By SIR WALTER ARMSTRONG, Director of the National Gallery, Ireland. With 70 Photogravures and 6 Lithographs in Colour. Limited to 1,000 copies for sale in Great Britain. Imperial 4to, gilt top, uniform with "Gainsborough," by the same Author. £5 5s. net.

CHARACTERS OF ROMANCE. A Portfolio of 16 Pastels reproduced in Colours. By WILLIAM NICHOLSON. £2 2s. net.

ROMAN ART: Some of its Principles, and their Application to Early Christian Painting. By FRANZ WICKHOFF. Translated and Edited by Mrs. S. ARTHUR STRONG, LL.D. With 14 Plates and numerous other Text Illustrations. 1 vol., 36s. net.

POMPEI: the City—its Life and Art. An Artistic Survey of Archæological Achievements, by PIERRE GUSMAN. Translated by FLORENCE SIMMONDS and M. JOURDAIN. With an Introduction by MAX COLLIGNON. With 12 Coloured Plates and 500 Text Illustrations. 1 vol., imperial 4to, 36s. net.

HANS ANDERSEN'S FAIRY TALES. A New Translation by H. L. BREKSTAD. With an Introduction by EDMUND GOSSE. With 240 Wood Engravings by HANS TEGNER. Dedicated by Special Permission to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. 2 vols., demy 4to, 10s. net each, or 1 vol., 20s. net.

A LITTLE TOUR IN FRANCE. By HENRY JAMES. With 12 Photogravures, 32 Full page Engravings, and 40 Illustrations in the text, reproduced from original Drawings by JOSEPH PENNELL. 1 vol., 10s. net. Also a Limited Edition on Japanese Vellum, £2 net.

NATURE'S GARDEN: An Aid to Knowledge of Wild Flowers and their Insect Visitors. By NELIE BLANCHAN. With Coloured Plates and many other Illustrations, photographed direct from nature, by HENRY TROTH and A. R. DUGMORE. 1 vol., 12s. 6d. net.

WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL, Hunter and Explorer. The Story of his Life, with certain Correspondence and Extracts from the Private Journal of David Livingstone, hitherto unpublished. By his son, W. EDWARD OSWELL. With an Introduction by FRANCIS GALTON, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., &c. With Portraits, Maps, and Illustrations. 2 vols., 25s. net.

THROUGH THE FIRST ANTARCTIC NIGHT. A Narrative of the Belgian Expedition, 1898-9, to the South Pole. By F. A. COOK. With Four Coloured Plates, and over 100 Illustrations from Photographs and Drawings. 1 vol., royal 8vo, 20s. net.

THE AWAKENING OF THE EAST; Siberia, China, Japan. From the French of PIERRE LEROY-BEAULIEU. Translated by RICHARD DAVEY. Edited with a Special Introduction by HENRY NORMAN. 1 vol., 6s.

THE SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONSPIRACY; or, The Aims of South African-derdom. By FRED. W. BELL, F.S.S. Cloth, 5s. net.

WHY KRUGER MADE WAR; or, Behind the Boer Scenes. By JOHN A. BUTTERY. With Two Chapters on the Past and Future of the Rand and the Mining Industry, by A. COOPER KEY. 3s. 6d.

THE RISE AND FALL OF KRUGERISM. By JOHN SCOBLE and H. R. ABERCROMBIE. Library Edition, 10s. net; cheaper edition, 2s. 6d. net.

THE TRANSVAAL FROM WITHIN; A Private Record of Public Affairs. By J. P. FITZPATRICK. With a New Introduction and a Map. Library Edition, 10s. net; cheaper edition, 2s. 6d. net; popular edition, 6d. net.

NEW NOVELS AND STORIES, 6s. EACH.

The Hosts of the Lord. By FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

The Lane that had no Turning. By GILBERT PARKER.

The Image Breakers. By GERTRUDE DIX.

The Story of Ronald Kestrel. By A. J. DAWSON.

The Queen versus Billy. By LLOYD OSBOURNE.

The Mantle of Elijah. By I. ZANGWILL.

The Lady of Dreams. By UNA L. SILBERRAD.

The Flame of Life. By GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

The Eagle's Heart. By HAMLIN GARLAND.

Thirteen Stories. By R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

Mr. Heinemann's notes on forthcoming books post free.

London: WM. HEINEMANN, 21, Bedford Street, W.C.

[283]

THE ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

New Edition. Thoroughly Revised to Date. Containing 57 Maps and 94 Inset Maps and Plans, with Indexes to about 185,000 places.
Royal folio, 20 by 14 inches, half-bound Russia or Morocco, price £6 6s.

THE WORLD - WIDE ATLAS.

(FIFTH EDITION.)

Showing the latest changes in South Africa and elsewhere.

Now known wherever the English language is spoken.

The best Handy Reference Atlas published, containing two Frontispieces, Introduction, 128 Coloured Maps, and Index to 63,000 places.
Royal 4to, handsomely bound in Cloth, 7s. 6d. ; half-bound Morocco, 12s. 6d.

NOW READY.

An entirely New Edition of **W. & A. K. JOHNSTON'S**

COMMERCIAL & LIBRARY CHART OF THE WORLD.

On Mercator's Projection.

Giving the very Latest Changes and Discoveries. Size, 6 ft. by 4 ft. 1 ins
On Cloth, Mahogany Rollers and Varnished ; or in 4to Morocco Case, for Library, £3 3s.

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON'S RAILWAY MAPS

Showing each Railway System in a particular Colour and Marking, and the Canals in a distinctive colour. Nothing better can be had for the Office or Library.

ENGLAND.—Fourth Edition. Size 50 by 42 inches, on Cloth, Rollers, Varnished, or on Cloth, folded in Cloth Case, price 10s.

SCOTLAND.—Fifth Edition. Size 35½ by 29½ inches, as above, price 5s.

IRELAND.—Just published. Size, 35½ by 29½ inches, as above, price 5s.

Catalogue of Atlases, Maps, Globes, Wall Illustrations, Object Lesson Pictures, &c., sent post free to any address.

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON,

Geographers to the Queen, Educational and General Publishers,

EDINA WORKS, EASTER ROAD, AND 20, SOUTH SAINT ANDREW STREET, EDINBURGH ;
5, WHITE HART STREET, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C. [277

MACMILLAN & CO.'S STANDARD WORKS

- A Short History of the English People.** By J. R. GREEN. With Maps and Tables. Crown 8vo, 8s. 6d.
- A Short History of the English People.** By J. R. GREEN. Illustrated Edition. Edited by Mrs. J. R. GREEN and Miss KATE NORGATE. New Edition in 3 vols. Super-royal 8vo, half-leather binding, 40s. net.
- History of the English People.** By J. R. GREEN. In 4 vols., 8vo, 16s. each. In 8 vols., 5s. each.
- The History of Mankind.** By Professor FRIEDRICH RATZEL. Translated by A. J. BUTLER, M.A. With Coloured Plates, Maps, and Illustrations. In 3 vols., super-royal 8vo, 12s. net each; or in 30 parts, 1s. net each.
* * * The Volumes are sold separately.
- The United Kingdom: A Political History.** By GOLDWIN SMITH, D.C.L., Author of "The United States," &c. In 2 vols., 8vo, 15s. net.
- A History of the British Army.** By the Hon. J. W. FORTESCUE. In 2 vols. First Part.—To the close of the Seven Years' War. 8vo, 36s. net.
- The Naval History of Great Britain.** By WILLIAM JAMES. With numerous Portraits on Steel. 6 vols., crown 8vo., 42s.
- The History of the Great French Revolution.** From the French of M. THIERS. Translated by FREDERICK SHOBERL. With 50 Engravings on Steel. 5 vols., demy 8vo, 45s.
- A History of Greece to the Death of Alexander the Great.** By J. B. BURY, M.A.; Hon. Litt.D., Durham, &c. With Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo, 8s. 6d.
- History of Greece, from its Commencement to the Close of the Independence of the Greek Nation.** From the German of ADOLF HOLM. Revised by F. CLARKE, M.A. In 4 vols., 8vo. Vols. I.—III., 6s. net. each. Vol. IV., 7s. 6d. net.
- A History of Rome to the Battle of Actium.** By E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A. With Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- The History of Rome.** From the Earliest Times to the Period of its Decline. By T. MOMMSEN. Translated by W. P. DICKSON, LL.D. 5 vols. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. each.
* * * This Edition, besides incorporating the Author's latest changes, contains a full Index.
- Dictionary of Political Economy.** Edited by R. H. INGLIS PALGRAVE, F.R.S. In 3 vols. Medium 8vo, 21s. net. each.
- Complete Guide to the New House of Commons, October, 1900.** With Biographical Notices of its Members. Reprinted from the *Times*. 16mo, 1s.
- Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley, F.R.S.** By his Son, LEONARD HUXLEY. With Portraits and Illustrations. In 2 vols., 8vo, 30s. net.
- Alfred, Lord Tennyson: A Memoir.** By his Son. With Portrait and Facsimiles. Extra crown 8vo, 10s. net.
- The Life of Edward White Benson,** sometime Archbishop of Canterbury. By his Son ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON. A New and Abridged Edition. Extra crown 8vo, 6s.
- Oliver Cromwell.** By JOHN MORLEY. With Portrait. 8vo., 10s. net. Illustrated Edition, extra crown 8vo, 14s. net.
- Forty-One Years in India.** From Subaltern to Commander-in-Chief. By Field-Marshal the Right Hon. LORD ROBERTS of Kandahar, V.C. With Illustrations and Plans. LIBRARY EDITION, 2 vols., 8vo., 36s. POPULAR EDITION, 1 vol., extra crown 8vo., 10s. net.
- The Soul of a People: an Account of the Life and Belief of the Burmese.** By H. FIELDING. Second Edition. Demy 8vo, 14s.

SHAKESPEARE.

- The Cambridge Shakespeare.** A New and Revised Edition, Edited by W. ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A., LL.D. 9 vols., 8vo, 10s. 6d. each.
- Edition de Luxe.** 40 vols., 6s. net per vol.
- The Globe Edition.** Edited by W. G. CLARK and W. ALDIS WRIGHT. Globe 8vo, 3s. 6d.
- The Victoria Edition.** In 3 vols. Vol. I.—COMEDIES. Vol. II. HISTORIES. Vol. III.—TRAGEDIES. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. each.
- The Eversley Edition.** In 10 vols. With Short Introductions and Foot-notes by Professor C. H. HERFORD. Globe 8vo, 5s. each vol.
The Plays may also be had in separate volumes, price, cloth, 1s. each. Roan, gilt tops, 2s. each.

TENNYSON.

- Complete Poetical Works.** With a Portrait. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.
- The Globe Edition of the Poetical Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate.** Crown 8vo, green cloth, 3s. 6d. Also in extra cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.
(Lord Tennyson's Works are also published by Messrs. MACMILLAN & CO. in various other forms.)

WORDSWORTH.

- Complete Poetical Works.** With an Introduction by JOHN MORLEY. With a Portrait, Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.
- The Recluse.** Fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d.
- Poems.** 8 vols. PROSE WORKS. 2 vols., 5s. each. [Eversley Series.]

COMPLETE EDITIONS OF THE POETS.

With Portraits, Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. each.

- The Complete Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson.**
- The Poetical Works of Matthew Arnold.**
- The Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell.** With Introduction by THOMAS HUGHES.
- The Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley.** Edited by Professor DOWDEN.
- The Poetical Works* of Samuel Taylor Coleridge.** Edited, with a Biographical Introduction, by J. DYKES CAMPBELL.
- The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth.** With Introduction by JOHN MORLEY.
- Collected Poems of T. E. Brown,** Author of "Poet's'le Yarns," "The Manx Witch," &c.

MACMILLAN & CO., Limited, London.

[271]

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

"A 'Dictionary ■ National Biography,' of which the country must be justly proud."

Quarterly Review.

"Absolutely indispensable to every well-furnished library."—*Times.*

The Dictionary of National Biography

Edited by LESLIE STEPHEN and SIDNEY LEE.

In 63 volumes, price 15s. each net, in cloth; or in half-morocco, with marbled edges, 20s. net.

"The best dictionary of home biography possessed by any nation,"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NOTE.—A full Prospectus of "The Dictionary of National Biography," with Specimen Pages, may be had upon application.

ROBERT BROWNING'S COMPLETE WORKS. Cheaper Edition. Edited

and Annotated by AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, Q.C., and FREDERIC G. KENYON. Two Vols. large cr. 8vo, bound in cloth, gilt top, with a Portrait-Frontispiece to each Volume, 7s. 6d. per Volume.

*** Also the UNIFORM EDITION of ROBERT BROWNING'S WORKS, in Seventeen Vols. Crown 8vo, bound in Sets, £4 5s.; or the Volumes bound separately, 5s. each.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING'S COMPLETE WORKS. Cheaper

Edition. One Vol., with Portrait and a Facsimile of the MS. of "A Sonnet from the Portuguese." Large crown 8vo, bound in cloth, gilt top, 7s. 6d.

*** Also the UNIFORM EDITION of MRS. BROWNING'S WORKS. Six Vols., small crown 8vo, 5s. each.

MISS THACKERAY'S WORKS. Uniform Edition. Each Volume illustrated

by ■ Vignette Title-page. Ten Vols. large crown 8vo, 6s. each.

LIFE AND WORKS OF CHARLOTTE, EMILY, AND ANNE BRONTË.

The "HAWORTH" EDITION. Seven Vols., large crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. each; or in Set cloth binding, gilt top, £2 2s. the Set. With Portraits and Illustrations, including Views of Places described in the Works, reproduced from Photographs specially taken for the purpose by Mr. W. R. BLAND, of Duffield, Derby, in conjunction with Mr. C. BARROW KEENE, of Derby. Medallists of the Royal Photographic Society. Introductions to the Works are supplied by Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD, and an Introduction and Notes to Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë" by Mr. CLEMENT K. SHORTER, the eminent Brontë authority.

*** Also the LIBRARY EDITION, Seven Volumes, each containing Five Illustrations. Large crown 8vo, 5s. each. The POPULAR EDITION, Seven Volumes, small post 8vo, limp cloth, or cloth boards, gilt top, 2s. 6d. each. And the POCKET EDITION, Seven Volumes, small fcap. 8vo, each with Frontispiece, bound in cloth, with gilt top, 1s. 6d. per Volume; or the Set, in gold-lettered cloth case, 12s. 6d.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION

OF

W. M. THACKERAY'S WORKS.

In Thirteen Volumes, large crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. each.

This New and Revised Edition comprises additional material and hitherto unpublished Letters, Sketches, and Drawings, derived from the Author's original MSS. and Note-Books, and each volume includes a Memoir in the form of an Introduction by Mrs. RICHMOND RICHIE.

THE THIRTEEN VOLUMES ARE ALSO SUPPLIED IN SET CLOTH BINDING, GILT TOP, £3 18s.

*** A Prospectus of the Edition, with Specimen pages, will be sent post-free on application.

*** Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO. will be happy to forward their CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS, post free on application, containing Lists of Works by—

W. M. Thackeray.
Robert Browning.
Mrs. Browning.
J. A. Symonds.
Mrs. Humphry Ward.
Mrs. Oliphant.
Sir Wm. Muir, K.C.S.I.
Matthew Arnold.
Leslie Stephen.
Miss Thackeray.

The Rev. Canon Page Roberts.
Sir A. Helps
G. H. Lewes.
W. E. Norris.
The Author of "Molly Bawn."
James Payn.
S. R. Crockett.
H. Rider Haggard.
Stanley J. Weyman.
Henry Seton Merriman.

George Gissing.
The Author of "John Herring."
Hamilton Aidô.
Anthony Trollope.
Holme Lee.
Mrs. Gaskell.
The Sisters Brontë.
The Author of "The Game-keeper at Home."
And other Popular Writers.

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO., 15, Waterloo Place, S. W.

[275]

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

THE ROMANCE OF SCIENCE.

Sounding the Ocean of Air. Being Six Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute of Boston, in December, 1898, by A. LAWRENCE ROTCH, S.B., A.M. Small post 8vo, with numerous Illustrations, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

*** Twelve other Volumes have already appeared in this Series. List on application.*

MATTER, ETHER, AND MOTION:

The Factors and Relations of Physical Science. By A. E. DOLBEAR, Ph.D., Professor of Physics, Tuft's College, U.S.A. English Edition edited by Professor ALFRED LODGE. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 5s.

"Every page shows that the Author is alive to the far-reaching consequences and implications of modern science, Professor Dolbear's pages are eminently readable, and his presentation of the philosophy of modern physics is lucid, interesting, exhaustive, and for the most part convincing."—*Literature.*

BRITISH BIRDS, SKETCH BOOK OF.

By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, LL.D., F.L.S. 272 pages, crown 4to. With Coloured Illustrations by A. F. and C. LYDON. Cloth boards, 14s.

"Briefly, he has produced a most interesting and informing book, which has been admirably illustrated."—*Guardian.*

AMONG THE BIRDS.

By FLORENCE ANNA FULCHER. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 3s. 6d.

EVERY-DAY HEROES.

Stories of Bravery during the Queen's Reign, 1837—1900. Compiled from Public and Private Sources. New and Enlarged edition. With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

"Is an admirable compilation, which we should like to see widely distributed."—*Guardian.*

THE BIBLE ATLAS OF MAPS AND PLANS:

To Illustrate the Geography and Topography of the Old and New Testaments, and the Apocrypha. With Explanatory Notes by the late Rev. SAMUEL CLARK, M.A.; also a Complete Index to the Geographical Names in the English Bible, by Sir GEORGE GROVE. Sixth Edition. Revised by Sir CHARLES WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S. Royal 4to, cloth boards, 10s. 6d.

[This work has been almost entirely rewritten by Sir Charles Wilson, and brought up by this competent authority to date.]

THE MESSAGE OF PEACE;

And other Christmas Sermons. By the late R. W. CHURCH, Dean of St. Paul's. Crown 8vo, on hand-made paper, top edge gilt, buckram boards, 2s. 6d.; imitation crushed morocco, 7s. 6d.

REFLECTED LIGHTS

From Christina Rossetti's "The Face of the Deep." Selected and arranged by W. M. L. JAY. Small post 8vo., cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

VERSES.

By Christina G. Rossetti. Reprinted from "Called to be Saints," "Time Flies," and "The Face of the Deep." Small post 8vo., printed in red and black on hand-made paper, buckram, top edge gilt, 3s. 6d.; limp roan, 5s.; limp morocco, 7s. 6d.

EARLY CHURCH CLASSICS:

St. Augustine's Treatise on the City of God. By the Rev. F. R. MONTGOMERY HITCHCOCK, M.A., B.D. Small post 8vo, cloth boards, 1s. 6d.

The Liturgy of the Eighth Book of "The Apostolic Constitutions," commonly called the Clementine Liturgy. Translated into English, with Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. R. H. CRESSWELL, M.A. Small post 8vo., cloth boards, 1s. 6d.

London: NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C.; 43, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
Brighton: 129, NORTH STREET.

[279

STANFORD'S GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS.

STANFORD'S ATLASES.

1. Stanford's London Atlas of Universal Geography.

Imperial folio, 100 Maps, Half-Morocco,
£12.

2. Stanford's Family Atlas of General Geography.

Imperial folio, 50 Maps, Half-Morocco,
£5 5s.

3. Stanford's Quarto Atlas of Universal Geography.

Imperial 4to, 48 Maps, Half-Morocco,
30s.

4. Stanford's Octavo Atlas of Modern Geography.

Imperial 8vo, 38 Maps, Half-Morocco,
21s.

5. Stanford's Handy Atlas of Modern Geography.

Imperial 8vo, 30 Maps, Bound in Cloth,
10s. 6d.

STANFORD'S COMPENDIUM

of Geography and Travel. New Issue, Revised, and in great part re-written, with New Illustrations and Maps. 12 Volumes. Large crown 8vo, cloth, price 15s. each.

"The new issue of 'Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel' is a publication of great value, and contains, in convenient form, the latest geographical results of travel and research adequately treated. Not only is the information accurate, but the form in which the work is produced is admirable, and English Geography may be proud of such a series. It is useful for educational purposes and for reference, and pleasant to the general reader."—*Athenæum*.

The Vols. Now Ready are :

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.—

Vol. I. South America. By A. H. KEANE, F.R.G.S., edited by Sir CLEMENTS MARKHAM, F.S.A., President of the Royal Geographical Society. With numerous Maps and Illustrations.

EUROPE.—Vol. I. The Countries of the Mainland (excluding the North West). By GEO. G. CHISHOLM, M.A., B.Sc.

Australasia.—Vol. I. Australia and New Zealand. By ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

Australasia.—Vol. II. Malaysia and the Pacific Archipelagos. By F. H. H. GUILLEMARD, M.D.

Africa.—Vol. I. North Africa. By A. H. KEANE, F.R.G.S.

Africa.—Vol. II. South Africa. By A. H. KEANE, F.R.G.S.

Asia.—Vol. I. Northern and Eastern Asia. By A. H. KEANE, F.R.G.S.

Asia.—Vol. II. Southern and Western Asia. By A. H. KEANE, F.R.G.S.

North America.—Vol. I. Canada and Newfoundland. By S. E. DAWSON, Litt.D. (Laval), F.R.S.C.

North America.—Vol. II. The United States. By HENRY GANNETT.

Other Vols. in Active Preparation.

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS.

ALL SCALES of these valuable Maps can be obtained for any part of the British Isles from the London Agent, EDWARD STANFORD, 12, 13, and 14 LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C., Geographer to the Queen.

NOBLEMEN and LANDED GENTLEMEN will find the Ordnance Survey Maps on the 6-in. or 25-in. scales invaluable for estate purposes, or, for residential purposes, the sheets of the 1-in. Survey can be mounted to make up admirable maps for hunting, driving, or walking, for 10, 15, 20, or any number of miles round. Such maps are most convenient when mounted on a spring-roller, or mounted and framed like a picture, and when so mounted they are ornamental and useful on the walls of a library, hall, or billiard-room. For Illustrations and particulars, see STANFORD'S METHODS OF MAP MOUNTING, sent post free.

Inquiries answered, and Estimates for Mounting given. Résumé of Publications post free on application to 12, 13, and 14 LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 12, 13, and 14 Long Acre, W.C.

Geographer to Her Majesty the Queen.

An Invaluable Work of Reference. Easy to handle, and a pleasure to consult.

Uniform with NUTTALL'S STANDARD DICTIONARY.

THE NUTTALL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

Being a Concise and Comprehensive Dictionary of
General Knowledge.

FOR THE HOME—THE STUDY—THE SCHOOL—THE OFFICE—THE
BUSY MAN—THE MAN OF BUSINESS.

Edited by the Rev. JAMES WOOD,

Editor of "Nuttall's Standard Dictionary," and Compiler of the "Dictionary
of Quotations."

COMPACT. UP-TO-DATE. UNIVERSAL IN SCOPE.

With upwards of 16,000 terse Articles on History, Geography, Theology, Literature,
Science and Art. With Biographies of Eminent Men and Women of all Times.

It is issued in Four Styles. Large Crown 8vo.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. In cloth gilt, strongly bound,
price 3s. 6d. | 3. In half - morocco, gilt top,
with patent index 6s. od. |
| 2. In half - morocco, marbled
edges 5s. od. | 4. In half - calf, extra marbled
edges 7s. 6d. |

NOW READY, NEW EDITION.

In demy 8vo, cloth gilt, 668 pp., price 7s. 6d., con-
taining 30,000 Quotations, and a most complete
Classified Index.

DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS

*From Ancient and Modern,
English and Foreign Sources.*

Including Phrases, Mottoes, Maxims, Proverbs,
Definitions, Aphorisms, and Sayings of Wise
Men, in their bearing on Life, Literature, Specu-
lation, Science, Art, Religion, and Morals;
especially on the modern aspects of them.

Selected and Compiled by the

REV. JAMES WOOD,

Editor of "Nuttall's Standard Dictionary."

"Never before have materials so widespread
been collated into a single volume, and the work
has besides the unique distinction of including
something like a representative collection of
quotations from the modern writings which
hitherto have hardly been laid under tribute for
such a purpose at all."—*Liverpool Courier.*

THE POPULAR STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE DAY.

(Now in its Six Hundred and Twenty-first Thousand).

NUTTALL'S STANDARD PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Comprising many Thousands of New Words,
which Modern Literature, Science and Art have
called into existence and common usage; with
**Pronunciations, Etymologies, Definitions,
Appendices of Proper Names,
Illustrations, &c., &c.**

Revised, Extended, and Improved throughout by
REV. JAMES WOOD.

The Popular Edition. Cloth Gilt, price 3s. 6d.

The Student's Edition. Half Persian Morocco,
Marbled Edges, 5s.

The Office Edition. Half Persian Morocco,
Gilt Top, with Patent Index, 6s.

The Library Edition. Half-Calf Extra, Marbled
Edges, 7s. 6d.

London: FREDERICK WARNE & CO., Bedford Street, Strand.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin wishes to draw the attention of **All Book Readers** to the following Series published by him, of which a Detailed List will be sent to any address post free on application.

- THE STORY OF THE NATIONS.** Standard Histories of all the Leading Countries, Past and Present, of the World. 55 Vols. 5s.
- HUNDREDS OF GREATER BRITAIN.** Biographies of Men who, by their efforts, have Made our Empire What it is. 10 Vols. 5s.
- MASTERS OF MEDICINE.** Biographies of Eminent Medical Men. 8 Vols. 3s. 6d.
- THE "LIVES WORTH LIVING" SERIES.** A Series of Popular Biographies. 3s. 6d.
- UNWIN'S GREEN CLOTH LIBRARY.** Novels by well-known Authors. 6s.
- UNWIN'S POPULAR COPYRIGHT NOVELS.** New Editions of Popular Six Shilling Novels. 2s. 6d.
- THE SPORTS LIBRARY.** A Popular Series of Books dealing with the leading branches of our National Sports. 2s. 6d.
- THE OYSTER-BAY LIBRARY.** Tales of Colonial Life. Cloth, 2s.; Paper, 1s. 6d.
- THE CHILDREN'S STUDY.** Popular Histories for Children. 2s. 6d.
- THE ADVENTURE SERIES.** Narratives of Adventure and Travel in all parts of the World. 3s. 6d.
- THE CAMEO SERIES.** An Artistic Series of Poetical Works by leading Authors. 3s. net.
- THE LIBRARY OF LITERARY HISTORY.** A Series dealing with the Chief Literatures of the World. 16s.
- THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.** Charming Stories specially compiled for Children. 2s. 6d.
- THE MERMAID SERIES.** The Chief Plays of Old Dramatists. 2s. 6d.
- THE NEW IRISH LIBRARY.** Works about Ireland, Irishmen, and Irish Literature. 12 Vols. Cloth, 2s.; Paper, 1s.
- THE REFORMER'S BOOKSHELF.** A Series of Books for Politicians. 3s. 6d.
- THE "CENTURY" SCOTT.** A New Edition of the Waverley Novels. 1s.
- CONWAY AND COOLIDGE'S CLIMBERS' GUIDES.** Books for Mountaineers. 10s.
- THE CRIMINOLOGY SERIES.** A Standard Series of Works on Crime. 6s.

LONDON: T. FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E.C. [281]

TRINITY COLLEGE LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1872.

President—The Right Hon. LORD COLERIDGE, M.A., Q.C.

Warden—EDMUND H. TURPIN, Mus.D.

List of Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and Medals, with Values.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS: (tenable for three years). Henry Smart (Organ); Queen Victoria (Composition); Three Pianoforte; Two Vocal; Two Violin; One for some other Orchestral Instrument.

OPEN EXHIBITIONS: (tenable for one year) Sir Julius Benedict (Pianoforte); Sims Reeves (Vocal); The College Exhibitions for Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass; The College Exhibition for Organ. Also Thirteen Exhibitions held at Local Centres.

PRIZES: Maybrick Prize for Ballad Singing, 5 guineas; Pianoforte Prize, 5 guineas; Pianoforte Accompaniment Prize, 5 guineas; Bonavia Hunt Prize for Musical History, Guineas; National Prizes; Four of £5 each and Three of £3 each.

MEDALS: Tallis Gold Medal for Licentiate in Music; Silver Medals (a) for Singing, (b) for Students' Attendance, (c) for Italian, (d) Harmony, and (e) Counterpoint. Bronze Medal for Students' Attendance.

The full regulations of the above may be had on application to the undersigned.

By order, **SHELLEY FISHER, Secretary.**

Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W. [222]

THE

STAFFORDSHIRE ADVERTISER.

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY (1795-1901).

THE PRINCIPAL COUNTY PAPER IN THE MIDLANDS.

Advertisers will find it the best medium for reaching superior class of readers over large area centred by Staffordshire, 5th county in population and 6th in wealth.

Published at Stafford every Saturday (Price 2d.) by J. & C. MORT, and to be obtained at Euston and principal Bookstalls between London, Liverpool and Manchester. [250]

LIFE INSURANCE.

'Where Shall I get the Most for my Money?'

By JOSEPH ALLEN, F.S.S.

NINETEENTH EDITION. PRICE SIXPENCE.

With Table, showing the *RESULTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS* in the various Life Offices, after taking into account the Premiums charged and the Bonuses declared.

Local Government Journal.—"Characterised by sound sense and practical knowledge."

The Citizen.—"Mr. Allen is an accepted authority on Insurance matters."

The Capitalist.—"A work of long and patient study in the interests of the insuring classes as distinguished from the insuring offices."

Financial Times.—"Confidently recommended to the proper after truth in assurance matters."

Publishers' Circular.—"A plain and very sensibly written guide."

London: ERNEST NISTER, 28, Paternoster Row. [169

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

A Guide to Offices yielding 3 and 4 per cent.
(Compound Interest) on Ordinary and
Endowment Policies respectively.

By T. G. ROSE.

"Interesting tables and illustrations of the most careful character."—*Insurance Record*.

"Vast amount of information."—*Citizen*.

"Valuable pamphlet."—*The Review*.

"Of interest to insurance experts."—*Financial News*.

"This little pamphlet will serve a very good purpose. The figures and tables given should prove of immense utility and interest."—*Financial Standard*.

"A mass of interesting facts."—*Capitalist*.

SIXPENCE.

EFFINGHAM WILSON & CO.,

11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

ALL BOOKSELLERS' AND BOOKSTALLS. [168

MIDLAND

MIDLAND
GRAND HOTEL,
LONDON, N.W.

ADELPHI HOTEL,
LIVERPOOL.

MIDLAND HOTEL,
BRADFORD.

RAILWAY

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
LEEDS.

MIDLAND HOTEL,
DERBY.

MIDLAND HOTEL,
MORECAMBE.

HEYSHAM TOWER,
HEYSHAM,
Near Morecambe.
(Season Only.)

HOTELS.

WM. TOWLE, Manager,
MIDLAND RAILWAY
HOTELS, &c.

Chief Office: MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL, LONDON, N.W.

VISITORS TO LONDON.

TRANTER'S HOTEL,

FIRST-CLASS TEMPERANCE,

6, 7, 8, 9, Bridgewater Sq., Barbican, London.



VISITORS TO LONDON will find many advantages by staying at this quiet, home-like and comfortable Hotel. Most Central for Business or Pleasure: near St. Paul's Cathedral, G.P.O., and all Places of Interest; two minutes' walk from Aldersgate St. and five from Moorgate St. Metropolitan Railway Stations, Termini of the G.W., G.N., G.E., Midland, and in connection with ALL Railways. Trains, Cars, Buses every three minutes to all parts of London and Suburbs. Highly recommended. Established 1859. Recently Enlarged. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Night Porter. Hot and Cold Baths.

Electric Light in Public Rooms, Bedrooms, &c.

Christian Herald says:—"We can recommend Tranter's Temperance Hotel as a most comfortable place."

Terms.—Single Bedroom, 2/- to 2/6; Double, 3/- to 4/6 with \square of Sitting, Smoking and Coffee Rooms. Breakfast or Tea from 1/ to 1/9. NO CHARGE FOR ATTENDANCE.

Special Inclusive Terms \square Colonists, Americans and others 6s. per day.

(Includes Good Bedroom, Meat Breakfast and Meat Tea or Supper, Lights and Service. \square Persons. One Room, 11s.)

Write for "How to Spend \square Week (or longer) in London" with Tariff and Testimonial and Sketch Map, post free, to G. T. S. TRANTER, Proprietor.

Telegraphic Address—"HEALTHIEST, LONDON." [79]

LANCING COLLEGE, SUSSEX.

PROVOST—The Right Rev. and Hon. the LORD BISHOP OF SOUTHAMPTON.

HEAD MASTER—The Rev. AMBROSE J. WILSON, D.D.

CHAPLAIN—The Rev. W. BACK.

The education is according to the principles of the Church of England. The Chaplain assists in the moral and religious discipline.

The School Dues are—

HEAD MASTER'S House	...	...	...	55	guineas per annum.
SECOND	"	"	"	35	" "
SCHOOL	"	"	"	70	" "
WITH NOMINATION	...	...	...	60	" "

Open Exhibitions are offered for Competition annually in July. [170]

West and South-West Coasts of Africa, the Canary Islands and Madeira.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS OF

THE AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(Incorporated 1852 by Royal Charter) and the

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (1900), Ltd.

SAIL—Liverpool	to West Africa	Every Saturday \square Wednesday.
Liverpool	to South West Africa	Every Four Weeks.
Hamburg	to West Africa	Four times a month.
Rotterdam	to West Africa	Three times a month.
Rotterdam	to South-West Africa	Every Six weeks.
Antwerp	to South-West Africa	Every Three weeks.

{ TAKING PASSENGERS AT LOW RATES.

TRIPS FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

The Cheapest and Best Route to Madeira and the Canary Islands

IS BY THE STEAMERS OF THESE COMPANIES.

Saloon Fare (Single), £10. Return (for 12 Months), £15. (Sailings as per Time tables.)

Special Holiday Tickets, giving first-class return passage and \square fortnight's board and residence at the Hotel Metropole, Las Palmas, for £15.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

Head Office: African House, 6, Water Street, LIVERPOOL; 8, Commercial Buildings, Cross Street, MANCHESTER; Leadenhall Chambers, 4, St. Mary Axe, LONDON; 70, Queen Square, BRISTOL; Luisenhof, Neue Groninger Strasse, HAMBURG. [59]

BIBBY LINE.



These fast Steamers, the majority of which have twin screws, sail regularly from LIVERPOOL to MARSEILLES, EGYPT, COLOMBO, RANGOON and ~~SAUTHAMPTON~~ ~~INDIA~~ (via Tuticorin), returning to LONDON (as alluded to in "Our Ocean Mail").

Fares:—	{	Liverpool to Marseilles	£ 8 8	█	Marseilles to Port	█	£12	█	0
		" " Port Said	17	█	" " Ismailia				
		" " Ismailia and Suez	18 0 0		" " Colombo and Tuticorin			13 0 0	
		" " Colombo and Tuticorin	42 10	█	" " Rangoon			48 0 0	
		" Rangoon	50 0 0						

AGENTS:—

Marseilles: WATSON & PARKER. | Colombo: CARSON & Co.
 Port Said: WM. STAPLEDON & SONS. | Rangoon: THE ARRACAN Co., Ltd.
 London:— { ALEX. HOWDEN, 138, Leadenhall St.; and
 C. HOWARD & SONS, 45 and 46, Leadenhall St., E.C.

BIBBY BROS. & CO., 26, Chapel St., Liverpool,
 and 10 and 11, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. [69

THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.

Direct Service of Swift Royal Mail Steamers.

Route:

Outwards. London, Plymouth, Teneriffe, Capetown, Hobart, New Zealand.

Homewards. New Zealand, Montevideo, Teneriffe, Plymouth, London.

These Steamers are particularly adapted for the New Zealand trade; are of the highest class, lighted throughout with electric light, and are fitted with every modern improvement for the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers.

Steamers are despatched every fourth Thursday from London and from New Zealand. Passengers booked to Teneriffe and Capetown and to Australia and Tasmanian ports *via* Hobart.

Fleet:

STEAMERS.	TONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
OTARAMA	3992	WAIKATO	4792
PAPANUI	7789	WAIMATE	6949
PAPAROA (Twin Screw)	7819	WAKANUI	7003
RAKAIA	6801	WHAKATANE	7067
RIMUTAKA (Twin Screw)	9160	TONGARIRO (Twin Screw)	9160
TEKOA	4240	RUAPEHU (Building)	9160

HEAD OFFICES—138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

And CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

Agencies in all the Principal Towns throughout the United Kingdom and Australasia.

For Freight and Passage apply to—J. B. WESTRAY AND Co., 138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.
 And GRAY, DAWES AND Co., Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. [73

BRITISH INDIA LINES

OF MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

MEDITERRANEAN,
EGYPT, RED SEA,
EAST AFRICA,
PERSIAN GULF,
INDIA, BURMAH,
STRAITS, JAVA,
QUEENSLAND,
AUSTRALIA.



Under Contract
with H.M. Govern-
ment & the Govern-
ments of India and
Queensland for
Conveyance of the
Mails.

FLEET (385,740 TONS).

Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.					
Africa	2030	Dwarka	1651	Karagola	1168	Nowshera	2962	Secundra	2610
Amra	518	Ellora	19 6	Kasera	1195	Nuddea	2964	Simla	1615
Aska	450	Ethiopia	20 5	Karbela	1127	Obra	5400	Sirdhana	2698
Assyria	1495	Fazilka	4152	Kerbela	1961	Osara	5400	Sirsa	2610
*Avoca	5324	Futala	4150	Khandalla	2040	Os hla	5200	Uganda	54 0
Baghdad	1271	Ga	1903	Kilwa	1552	Onda	5400	Ujina	5400
Bancora	2830	Goalpara	2114	Kistna	1183	Onipenta	5300	Ula	5400
Bezwada	5001	Golconda	5023	Kola	1192	Colobaria	5300	Umballa	5400
Bhundara	2899	Goorkha	41 6	Lalpoora	3269	Orisa	5436	Umta	5400
Boodana	2823	Gwalior	4220	Laudaura	3271	Pachuuba	867	Urada	5400
Bulimba	2510	Henzaaa	2078	Lawada	3269	Palamotta	3411	Urisana	5400
Byculla	1464	Huzara	2078	Lindula	3346	Palitana	2993	Vadala	3334
Camorta	2097	Ikhona	5240	Loodiana	3249	Patna	1797	Vasna	994
Canara	1902	*India	4074	M. Meanatchy	2111	Pemba	1576	Virawa	3333
Chanda	2022	Itria	5240	Madura	1951	Pentakota	3418	Vita	904
Chilka	1944	Islanda	5240	Mald	1951	Pundua	3375	Wardha	3917
Chindwara	1923	Ismaila	5240	Manora	4597	Purnea	5366	Warora	3920
Chupra	1044	Itaura	5240	Matlana	5000	Purulia	1554	Waroongs	2513
Cocoonada	862	Itinda	5240	Menza	1181	Rajpootana	2993	Zaida	4504
Colaba	1460	Itola	5240	Mergui	344	Ranjopootana	2039	Zamania	4515
Commilla	872	Java	1477	*Merkara	3099	Ranapoora	910	Zibungla	4200
Culina	1084	*Jelunga	5186	Mombassa	4662	Ranopon	547	Building	5300
*Dilwara	5441	*Jumna	5191	Muttra	4644	Rasmara	892	"	5300
Dumra	1034	Kangra	1958	Nerbudda	2977	Rewa	3922		
Danera	5473	Kapurthala	1122	Nevasa	2950	Scindia	2680		

"British India Associated Steamers.

SERVICES.

- Line No. 1.—Calcutta, Rangoon.—Weekly.
- 2.—Calcutta, Rangoon, Moulmein.—Weekly.
- 3.—Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore.—Weekly.
- 4.—Calcutta, Chittagong, Arracan and Burmah.—Weekly.
- 5.—Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.—Weekly.
- 5A.—Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui.—Fortnightly.
- 6.—Madras, Northern Coromandel Ports and Rangoon.—Weekly.
- 7.—Rangoon, Madras and Negapatam.—Weekly.
- 8.—Moulmein Rangoon, Colombo, Malabar Ports and Bombay.—Fortnightly.
- 9.—Madras, Negapatam, Penang and Singapore.—Fortnightly.
- 10.—Calcutta, Colombo Mauritius.—Four Weekly.
- 10A.—Calcutta, Colombo, Seychelles and Mauritius.—Four Weekly.
- 11.—Calcutta and Bombay.—Weekly.
- 12.—Calcutta, Burmah, Straits and Manilla, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji.—Three Weekly.
- 13.—Bombay, Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.—Weekly.
- 14.—Bombay and Kurrachee.—Weekly.
- 15.—Bombay and Kurrachee.—Weekly.
- 16.—Bombay and Zanzibar.—Four Weekly.
- 17.—Bombay, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and South African Ports.—Four Weekly.
- 19.—London, Java and Queensland.—Three Weekly.
- 20.—London, Kurrachee, Bombay and Persian Gulf.—As occasion requires.
- 21.—London, East African Ports via Aden.—Four Weekly.

PRINCIPAL AGENCIES.

IN INDIA.—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. (Managing Agents), Calcutta and Bombay; BINNY & Co., Madras; McIVER, MACKENZIE & Co., Kurrachee.
 IN CEYLON.—BOIS BROS. & Co., and DARLEY, BUTLER & Co., Colombo.
 IN LONDON.—GRAY, DAWES & CO., 23, Gt. Winchester Street, and Craven House, Northumberland Avenue.
 IN AUSTRALIA.—BRITISH INDIA AND QUEENSLAND AGENCY COMPANY, Ltd., Brisbane; BURNS, PHILP & Co., Ltd., Sydney and Townsville. W. SIDDELEY & Co., Ltd., Melbourne.
 IN JAVA.—THE BORNEO COMPANY, Batavia and Sourabaya.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

LONDON TO NATAL DIRECT.

AND TAKING GOODS AND PASSENGERS FOR

DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, CHINDE, &C.

The quickest and most direct service to JOHANNESBURG and PRETORIA.

CONGELLA.
PONGOLA.
UMBILO

UMFULL.
UMGENI.
UMHLOTI.

UMZINTO.

UMKUZI.
UMLAZI.
UMONA.

UMTALI.
UMTATA.
UMVOTI.



Call every Fortnight from the East India Docks, calling alternately at Grand Canary (Las Palmas) and Teneriffe.

Also a Fortnightly Service, under contract with the Government of Natal, between Cape Colony, Natal, East Africa and India (Madras and Calcutta), calling at Ceylon, conveying goods and passengers; connecting at Calcutta a regular Through Service from China and Japan to South and East African Ports. Return Tickets issued to all Ports.

The Steamers of this Line have splendid amidship accommodation for Cabin Passengers at moderate rates, are fitted throughout with the electric light and bells, refrigerator, Ladies' Boudoir, Smoking Room, all modern appliances and a piano. High-class cuisine.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Saloons on Deck, of which inspection is invited by intending passengers. For freight or passage apply to the owners,

BULLARD, KING & CO., 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

AGENCIES:

BEIRA—SUTER & Co.
CAPE TOWN—ATTWELL & Co.
DELAGOA BAY—L. COHEN & Co.
JOHANNESBURG—KING & SONS.
PORT ELIZABETH—KEITH & Co.

EAST LONDON—JAS. COUTTS.
CALCUTTA—ANDERSON, WRIGHT & Co.
COLOMBO—DELMEGE, FORSYTH & Co.
HONG KONG, &c.—DODWELL & Co., LTD.
MADRAS—PARRY & Co.

Head Office for South Africa:—KING & SONS, Durban, Natal. [72

FAST AND LUXURIOUS TRAVEL.



NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

From
SOUTHAMPTON

TO
NEW YORK,

Express Service, Wednesdays,
Twin-Screw Service, Sundays,
during the Season;

TO

CHINA and JAPAN,

direct every 14 days without transshipment;

TO

AUSTRALIA every 28 days;

TO

THE RIVER PLATE

every 28 days.

*Special Rates for Round the
World Tours.*

Apply to **KELLER, WALLIS & CO.**, 32, Cockspur Street, S.W., & 2, King William Street, London, E.C.; also at Manchester and Southampton; or to the **PARIS AGENCY OF THE N. D. L.**, bis, Rue Scribe. [74]

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

South African Royal Mail Service.

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON, LISBON, MADEIRA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, ST. HELENA, ASCENSION, CAPE COLONY, NATAL, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, AND MAURITIUS.

UNION-CASTLE SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE WATERLOO FOR SOUTHAMPTON EVERY SATURDAY.

*Return Tickets Issued. Surgeon and Stewardesses Carried.
Superior Accommodation and Cuisine.*

DONALD CURRIE & CO.

MANAGERS,

LONDON: 3 and 4 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
West End Agencies.—Thos. Cook & Son, 13,
Cockspur Street, S.W.
International Sleeping Car Co., 14, Cockspur
Street, S.W.

LIVERPOOL: 34, Castle Street.

MANCHESTER: 15, Cross Street.

GLASGOW: 137, West George Street. [70]

ORIENT LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

ENGLAND & AUSTRALIA.

Austral,
Tons Reg. H.P.
5,524 7,000

Cuzco,
3,918 4,000

Omrah,
(Twin-Screw),
8,500 10,000

Ophir,
(Twin-Screw),
6,910 10,000

Orient,
5,385 7,500



Orizaba,
Tons Reg. H.P.
6,297 7,000

Ormuz,
6,387 9,000

Oroya,
6,297 7,000

Ortona,
(Twin-Screw),
7,945 10,000

Oruba,
5,857 7,000

CALLING TO LAND AND EMBARK PASSENGERS AT

**GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, PORT SAID,
COLOMBO, FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE,
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.**

Through Tickets issued for LAUNCESTON, HOBART, BRISBANE,
& other Ports in AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA & NEW ZEALAND.

ALSO

Return Tickets at Special Fares,

AND TICKETS FOR

Tours Round-the-World

Managers—

**F. GREEN & CO.,
ANDERSON, ANDERSON & CO.,**

Head Offices—
**FENCHURCH AVENUE,
LONDON.**

For Passage apply to the latter Firm, at

5, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

Or to the **WEST-END BRANCH OFFICE,**

16, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 175

WHITE STAR LINE



Royal and United States Mail Steamers.
LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK
 Every Wednesday, calling at Queenstown.

The magnificent new twin-screw Steamer *Oceanic*, 17,274 tons; also the twin-screw Steamers *Majestic* and *Teutonic*, each 10,000 tons, and the new twin-screw Steamer *Cymric*, 12,647 tons, sail regularly throughout the year. The accommodation for the several classes on all the Steamers of the Line is unsurpassed, all modern improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers having been provided.

SALOON FARES.

OCEANIC - £12 to £18 & upwards.
MAJESTIC } £10 to £35 & upwards.
TEUTONIC }
DECK ROOMS £8 and upwards.
GERMANIC
BRITANNIC } £10 to £25 & upwards.
CYMRIC }

According to sailing, position of berth and number in State Room, all having equal privileges in the Saloon.

SECOND SALOON & THIRD CLASS AT LOW RATES.

Apply to **JAMES SCOTT & CO.**, Queenstown
G. DELZONS, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris; **ISMAY, IMRIE & CO.**, Liverpool, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W., and 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C., London.

[76]

'WILSON' LINE OF STEAMERS

From HULL to

Aalesund { Wednesdays, Winter
 { Thursdays, Summer
Alexandria monthly
Antwerp Wed. & Saturday
Bari fortnightly
Batoum monthly
Bergen { Tuesdays, Summer
 { Wednesdays, Winter
Bombay fortnightly
Boston, U.S., fortnightly
Catania fortnightly
Christiania and { Thur. cargo
Christiansand S. { Fri. psngers.
Christiansund N. { Wed. Wintr.
 { Thur. Sumr.
Constantinople fortnightly
Copenhagen weekly
Danzig weekly

Dunkirk every Saturday
Fiume fortnightly
Genoa fortnightly
Ghent every Wednesday
Gothenburg { Fridays cargo
 { Sat. passengers
Hamburg Tues., Thur., & Sat.
Kurrachee fortnightly
Leghorn fortnightly
Liverpool fortnightly
Malta monthly
Mariopol monthly
Marseilles fortnightly
Messina fortnightly
Newcastle-on-Tyne every Wed.
Newfairwater weekly
New York weekly
Norrkoping weekly

Novorossisk monthly
Odessa fortnightly
Palermo fortnightly
Port Said fortnightly
Reval weekly
Riga every Saturday
Rio de Janeiro monthly
Rouen weekly
St. Petersburg every Saturday
Santos monthly
Stavanger { Tues., Summer
 { Wed., Winter
Stettin every Friday
Stockholm every Friday
Trieste fortnightly
Trondhjem { Wed., Winter
 { Thur., Summer
Venice fortnightly

FROM CRIMSBY TO

Gothenburg every Wednesday
Helsingborg every Tuesday
Malmo every Tuesday

FROM LONDON TO

Christiania and **Christiansand S.** weekly
Riga every Tuesday
Stockholm } weekly
Norrkoping }
Reval to suit the trade

FROM LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER TO

Christiania and **Christiansand** fortnightly
Reval
St. Petersburg } monthly
Hull fortnightly

FROM NEWCASTLE TO

Hull every Saturday
New York monthly
Riga regularly
St. Petersburg regularly

For Passage and Freight apply to

THOMAS WILSON, SONS & CO., LIMITED, HULL.,

Or **W. E. BOTT & CO., 1, East India Avenue, London, E.C.**

[77]

INVESTMENT STOCK & SHARE BROKERS.

CORNFORTH & REACHER,

MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS,

4, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

We invite correspondence from investors, to whose interests and needs special attention is devoted.

SPECULATIVE BUSINESS ON OPEN ACCOUNT IS NOT UNDERTAKEN.

We publish month by month "Notes for Investors," giving details of a considerable number of promising securities; and also a Monthly Investment List, giving prices of Government Stocks, Railways, Industrial and Trading Companies, Mines, &c., showing fluctuations in prices, and the yield per cent. to an investor.

GOVERNMENT and RAILWAY STOCKS BOUGHT and SOLD.

We do a large business in BANK shares, and devote considerable attention to INSURANCE investments.

A special feature is made of INDUSTRIAL and TRADING Companies. We have numerous dealings in Aërated Bread shares, Liptons, Bovrils, John Barkers, Slaters, Roberts (Islington and Stratford), George Newnes, Harmsworth, D. H. Evans, Thomas Wallis, Welfords, and similar undertakings.

We do not consider correspondence a trouble, even if no business results immediately, and are always glad to answer questions to the best of our ability.

MINES.

Mining shares are, of course, speculative. Our Notes, carefully prepared each month and based on most recent information, should be seen by those interested in Indian, Australian and African (Gold or Diamond) Mines. Dealing at close prices. Prompt delivery.

Send Postcard for Investment List.

References can be given in every large town in England.

Bankers:

LONDON, CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK.

Telegraphic Address: CORNFORTH, LONDON.

National Telephone, 900 (Bank).

[266

THE BANK OF ADELAIDE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865.

Subscribed Capital	£500,000	Reserve Fund	£170,000
Paid-up Capital	£400,000	Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£100,000

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. DOWNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
 HENRY SCOTT, Esq., J.P. | JAMES HARVEY, Esq., J.P. | C. E. MUECKE, Esq., J.P.
 The Honble. Sir JENKIN COLES, K.C.M.G.
 JOHN SHIELS, *Manager.* | R. S. YOUNG, *Accountant.*

BRANCHES.—Angaston (Agency at Truro), Caltowie (Agency at Georgetown), Gumeracha (Agency at Blumberg), Hammond (Agencies at Carrieton and Willowie), Hawker, (Agency at Leigh's Creek), Hindmarsh, Kapunda, Mannum, Mount Pleasant, Noarlunga (Agencies at Aldinga, McLaren Vale and Willunga), Port Adelaide, Port Augusta, Port Pirie (Agency at Crystal Brook), Quorn, Woodside (Agencies at Lobethal and Mount Torrens), Yankalilla, Yorketown (Agencies at Minlaton and Edithburgh).

London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

DIRECTORS—WILHELM LUND, Esq. | ABRAHAM SCOTT, Esq.

PERCY ARNOLD, *Manager.* | ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, *Accountant.* | JOHN S. MURRAY, *Secretary.*

COLONIAL AGENTS.—IN VICTORIA:—The Colonial Bank of Australasia, Ltd.; The Bank of Victoria, Ltd. IN NEW SOUTH WALES:—The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd. IN QUEENSLAND:—The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd. IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA:—Western Australian Bank. IN NEW ZEALAND:—The Bank of New Zealand. IN FIJI:—Bank of New Zealand. IN TASMANIA:—The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Ltd.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—IN ENGLAND:—Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co., Ltd.; The Birmingham District and Counties Banking Co., Ltd.; The North Eastern Banking Co., Ltd.; S. Montagu & Co.; Halifax Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.; The Bradford Old Bank, Ltd. IN SCOTLAND:—British Linen Company Bank; Union Bank of Scotland, Ltd. IN IRELAND:—Bank of Ireland. IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA:—Bank of Montreal; Bank of British North America; Bank of New York; First National Bank Chicago; Merchants Loan and Trust Company's Bank of Chicago; National Bank of North America; Union Trust Co. Bank, Chicago; Zimmermann and Forshay, New York; American Express Company. IN SOUTH AFRICA:—Standard Bank of South Africa; the National Bank of the South African Republic. IN INDIA, CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE EAST:—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; National Bank of India, Ltd.; Credit Lyonnais, Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij. IN MAURITIUS:—Mauritius Commercial Bank. ON THE CONTINENT, &c.:—Credit Lyonnais, Paris and Branches; Deutsche Bank, Germany; Anglo-Egyptian Bank; Bank of Antwerp, Credito Italiano; Dresdner Bank, Germany; Credit Franco-Portugais, Lisbon; Niederosterreichische Escompte-Gesellschaft, Vienna; J. Betschen, Interlaken; Banque Populaire Interlaken; Banque d'Athènes, Athens, Banca d'Italia; Incasso Bank.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted, and telegraphic remittances made, on all the Australasian Colonies purchased or collected, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. [207]

The BANK OF AFRICA, Limited

Established 1879.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1877.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,250,000. In Shares of £18 15s. each.

PAID-UP, £750,000. RESERVE FUND, £463,000.

Head Office—No. 113, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches.

CAPE COLONY.—Aliwal North, Cape Town, Cradock, East London, Grahamstown, Kimberley, King William's Town, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown. ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Bethlehem, Bloemfontein, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Harrismith. Jagersfontein, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Philippolis, Winburg. NATAL.—Durban, Durban Point, Pietermaritzburg. TRANSVAAL.—Barberton, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vrijheid. EAST AFRICA.—Beira, Lourenço Marques. RHODESIA.—Bulawayo, Gwelo, Salisbury, Umtali.

Board of Directors.

W. FLEMING BLAINE, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.P.

A. A. FRASER, Esq.

ROBERT W. CHAMNEY.

ROCHFORD MAGUIRE, Esq.

OWEN R. DUNELL, Esq.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

*General Manager (Resident at Cape Town)—*JAMES SIMPSON.

*Secretary and London Manager—*R. G. DAVIS.

Letters of Credit and Drafts issued.

Bills purchased and collected, and all other banking business transacted.

Remittances made by Telegraph.

The purchase and Sale undertaken of Colonial Government and other securities.

Deposits received for one, two or three years, at rates which may be ascertained

application.

AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

Head Office: 43 to 46, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Subscribed -- -- £800,000 | Paid-up £400,000

Board of Directors.

EDWARD WEBB, Esq., *Chairman.*

JAMES DALISON ALEXANDER, Esq., of Messrs. Alexander, Fletcher & Co.

AUGUSTUS DURANT, Esq., of Messrs. A. Durant & Co.

Major S. WYNNE FINCH, Director of the Rhodesia Gold Fields, Limited.

SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Director of the Great Eastern Railway Company.

THOMAS RUDD, Esq., Director of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited.

WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.

Chief Manager.—GEORGE W. THOMSON.

Branches in South Africa:

Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Bulawayo, Durban, East London, ~~Frank~~ *Francis* Town (Tati), Germiston, Graaff Reinet, Grahamstown, Johannesburg, Kimberley, King Williamstown, Malmesbury, Manzinyama (Gwanda District), Matjesfontein, Molteno, Montagu, Mossel Bay, Paarl, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Queenstown, Salisbury, Umtata, Worcester and Wynberg.

The Corporation conducts all descriptions of Banking Business, and receives Deposits on terms which may be ascertained by application at the Head Office. [9

THE

ANGLO CALIFORNIAN BANK

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, £600,000. PAID-UP, £300,300.

RESERVE, £135,000.

Head Office: 18, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

Rt. Hon. Sir HENRY H. FOWLER, G.C.S.I., M.P.

EDWARD H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.

Sir JOSEPH SEBAG MONTEFIORE.

ISAAC SELIGMAN, Esq.

J. SIMON, Esq., *Managing Director.*

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND AND LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING Co. Ltd.

Branch at San Francisco—I. STEINHART, Esq.; P. N. LILIENTHAL, Esq., *Managers.*

Agents in New York—Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co.

The Bank transacts general Banking Business, sells Drafts on California, Oregon, Nevada, &c.; also on the Hawaiian Islands, sends Bills for Collection, makes Telegraphic Transfers, and grants Letters of Credit, &c. [11

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,200,000, represented by 80,000 Shares of £15 each.
 PAID-UP CAPITAL, £400,000. RESERVE FUND, £215,000.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS USBORNE, Esq., *Chairman.*
 JOHN FINLAYSON, Esq.
 JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq.

EDWARD LUCAS, Esq.
 H. A. RICHARDSON, Esq.
 ALAN RICHARDSON, Esq.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors—Messrs. BUDD, JOHNSONS & JECKS, 24, Austin Friars.
Manager—H. R. COOMBS, Esq. *Secretary*—WILLIAM HART, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Branches—ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and
 PARIS (31, RUE LAFAYETTE).

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt, and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

The Bank will also effect purchases and sales of Stocks and Egyptian and other produce.

Deposits received for one year at 4%, and for other periods at rates to be agreed upon.

[12]

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,600,000. RESERVE FUND, £875,000.
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter, £1,600,000.

Branch Establishments:—

VICTORIA.—

Melbourne.
 — 394 and 396,
 Collins St., W.
 — 384, Elizabeth St.
 — Burnley.
 — Collingwood.
 — Port Melbourne.
 — Prahan.
 — St. Kilda.
 — Williamstown.
Bairnsdale.
 Ballarat.
 Beechworth.
 Bendigo.
 Bright.
 Castlemaine.
 Charlton.
 Chiltern.
 Cobram.
 Corryong.
 Creswick.
 Drouin.
 Foster.
 Geelong.
 Katamatite.
 Kingston.
 Korong Vale.
 Korumburra.
 Leongatha.
 Mirboo North.

Mooroopna.
 Morwell.
 Nathalia.
 Numurkah.
 Port Fairy (Belfast).
 Rosedale.
 Rutherglen.
 Sale.
 Shepparton.
 St. James.
 Stawell.
 Strathmerston.
 Talbot.
 Tallangatta.
 Terang.
 Traralgon.
 Tungamah.
 Walhalla.
 Warragul.
 Warrnambool.
 Wedderburn.
 Wunghnu.
 Wycheproof.
 Yackandandah.
 Yarram-Yarram.
 Yarrawonga.

NEW S. WALES.—
 Sydney, 259, George
 St. N.
 — 555, George St. S.
 — Pitt Street.

Sydney.
 — Kogarah.
 — Leichhardt.
 — Marrickville.
 — Newtown.
 — Petersham.
 Albury.
 Bathurst.
 Broken Hill.
 Cootamundra.
 Corowa.
 Dubbo.
 Goulburn.
 Grenfell.
 Howlong.
 Jerilderie.
 Maitland (West).
 Maitland (East).
 Newcastle.
 Narrabri.
 Narramine.
 New- (Hunter St.
 castle, (Bolton St.
 Orange.
 Parkes.
 Stroud.
 Tamworth.
 Wagga Wagga.
 Wallend. | Young.
QUEENSLAND.—
 Brisbane.
 Cairns.

Charters Towers.
 Chillagoe.
 Herberton.
 Hughenden.
 Ipswich.
 Longreach.
 Maryborough.
 Richmond.
 Rockhampton.
 Roma. (Toowoomba.
 Townsville. | Winton.
S. AUSTRALIA.—
 Adelaide.
 Kooringa.
 Mount Barker.
 Port Adelaide.
 Port Lincoln.
 Port Pirie.
W. AUSTRALIA.—
 Perth.
 Broad Arrow
 (Kurawah).
 Coolgardie.
 Cue.
 Fremantle.
 Kalgoorlie.
 Menzies.
 Peale Hill.
TASMANIA.—
 Hobart.
 Burnie, Emu Bay,
 Deloraine.

Devonport.
 Fingal.
 Latrobe.
 Launceston.
 Queenstown.
 Sheffield.
 Ulverstone.
 Wynyard.
 Zeehan.
NEW ZEALAND.—
 Wellington.
 Ashburton.
 Auckland.
 Christchurch.
 Dunedin.
 Featherston.
 Feilding.
 Gisborne. | Gore.
 Hawera.
 Invercargill.
 Manaia. | Marton.
 Masterton.
 Napier.
 New Plymouth.
 Otaki.
 Palmerston, North.
 Patea.
 Stratford.
 Waipawa.
 Wanganui.
 Waverley.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted upon any of the foregoing establishments of the Bank. ■■■ drawn upon Australia and New Zealand are negotiated, or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers ■■■ made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office, and Banking business of every description is transacted with the Colonies.

R. W. JEANS, *Manager.* [13]

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE—5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN H. BRODIE, Esq.
I. J. CATER, Esq.
GASPARD FARRER, Esq.

HENRY R. FARRER, Esq.
RICHARD H. GLYN, Esq.
EDWARD A. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.

FREDERICK LUBBOCK, Esq.
J. PATON, 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		HALIFAX.....		NOVA SCOTIA.	KASLO .....
OTTAWA	} ONTARIO.	SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON	" "	GREENWOOD ..		
TORONTO		WINNIPEG & BRANDON, MANITOBA.	NEW	ASHCROFT		
KINGSTON		ST. JOHN	FREDERICTON	BRUNSWICK.		ATLIN
HAMILTON						DAWSON CITY, } N.W.
MIDLAND						KLONDYKE .. } TERRITORIES

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers upon its Branches in Canada and upon its agents in New York, San Francisco, and Chicago. Similar remittances can be arranged through the Bank's correspondents in the chief cities and towns in the United Kingdom.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers are also issued upon Dawson City (Klondyke) and Atlin (Northern British Columbia). Bills, Coupons, etc., purchased or forwarded for collection.

Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Collection of Dividends, and Banking Business generally undertaken throughout the dominion of Canada, and the United States. A. G. WALLIS, Secretary. [60

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter).

60, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £600,000, IN 30,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

(With Power to increase to £2,000,000.)

RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir ROBERT GILLESPIE, *Chairman.*

HENRY J. GARDINER, Esq.
T. G. GILLESPIE, Esq.

GUY OSWALD SMITH, Esq.
WILLIAM C. WARD, Esq.

Secretary and Manager—S. CAMERON ALEXANDER, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS BRANCHES.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA at VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS, and NELSON, SANDON, ROSSLAND (Kootenay District); in CALIFORNIA at SAN FRANCISCO; in OREGON at PORTLAND.

AGENTS.

IN ENGLAND.

NORTH & SOUTH WALES BANK, LD., LIVERPOOL.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL, LIMITED.
THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING CO., LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

IN SCOTLAND.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
IN CANADA AND NEW YORK.
MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

IN IRELAND.—BANK OF IRELAND.

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on its Branches as above, and drafts upon its Agents in Dawson City, Klondyke, and Atlin, B.C., also purchases or collects Bills of Exchange. Drafts on the Branches are also issued by its Agents in England and Scotland.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application. [113

This Bank is being Amalgamated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA LTD.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.
Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £340,000.

Head Office: 2a, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON E.C.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH KINSMAN BRODIE.
CHARLES CARRINGTON, Esq.
JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, Esq.

FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.
FREDERICK WILLIAM LUNAU.
RICHARD HATT NOBLE, Esq.

ROSS PINSENT, Esq.

Manager—ALEXANDER DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Esq.
Sub-Manager—HENRY KIMBER GREGORY, Esq.
Secretary—WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq.

AUDITORS.

FREDERICK JOHN YOUNG, Esq. FRANCIS MACKENZIE OGILVY, Esq.
PETER STEELE NICOLSON, Esq.

BANKERS.—London—The BANK OF ENGLAND; LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited.
Paris—Messrs. HEINE & Co. Hamburg—Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co. Portugal—
BANK OF PORTUGAL. Italy—ROESTI & Co. Spain—Messrs. E. SAINZ e HIJOS.

BRANCHES.—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, BAHIA, PARA, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO
DE SANTA FE, and MONTE VIDEO.

AGENT IN NEW YORK—BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A.

Bills Negotiated, Advanced upon and sent for Collection. Letters of Credit, Drafts and
Cable Transfers issued. [14]

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.

EDGAR HORNE, Esq.
SIR HENRY HARBEN.

THOS. C. DEWEY, Esq.
THOS. WHARRIE, Esq.
Manager—EDWARD LEONARD.

W. E. HORNE, Esq.
WM. HUNTER, Esq.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 where a remunerative Balance is kept.

Present rate of Interest on Deposits $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. [15]

THE COLONIAL BANK.

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.
Paid-up, £600,000. Reserve Fund, £150,000.

London Office: 13, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN,

Secretary—GORDON WM. TURNER. *Bankers*—LLOYD'S 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. [19]

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £750,000.

Directors.

MARQUIS OF AILESBURY.
W. LANE CLAYPON, Esq.
Sir LIONEL E. DARELL, Bart.
WILLIAM GARFIT, Esq., M.P.
EDWIN HENTY, Esq.

J. HENRY KEMM, Esq.
HENRY KIMBER, Esq., M.P.
W. A. LOMER, Esq.
EDWARD BAVERSTOCK MERRIMAN, Esq.
JOSIAH T. SMITH, Esq.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

G. A. HARVEY } *Joint General Managers.*
E. D. VAISEY }

R. C. HENDERSON, *City Manager.*

J. J. MACDONALD, *Chief Accountant.*

ARCHIBALD F. SIMPSON, *Chief Inspector of Branches.* | FRANK W. ROSE, *Secretary.*

Metropolitan Branches.

Covent Garden, 35, King Street, W.C.
Fore Street, 115, Fore Street, E.C.
Islington, 50, Upper Street, N.
Ludgate Hill, 25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Newington, 151 & 153, Newington Causeway, S.E.
Oxford Street, 125, Oxford Street, W.

Paddington, 195, Edgware Road, W.
Piccadilly, 35, Piccadilly, W.
Shoreditch, 145, High Street, E.
St. George's-in-the-East, 216, Commercial Road, E.
Westminster, 38, Victoria Street, S.W.

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.

[18]

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £525,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1900-1901.

EDWARD FLEET ALFORD, Esq.
WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.
Sir HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.

HENRY NEVILLE GLADSTONE, Esq.
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
JASPER YOUNG, Esq.

Joint Managers { WM. A. MAIN.
CALEB LEWIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
RANGOON.
COLOMBO.
PENANG.

THAIPING.
MEDAN (Deli, Sumatra).
SINGAPORE.
BANGKOK.
KWALA LUMPUR.

BATAVIA.
SOURABAYA.
HONGKONG.
FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI.

TIENTSIN.
HANKOW.
MANILA.
CEBU.
YOKOHAMA.
KOBE.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

| THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

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. [17]

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.

Sir EDWARD KNOX, *Chairman.*
G. J. COHEN, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

The Hon. H. E. KATRR, M.L.C.
The Hon. H. MOSES, M.L.C.

Hon. RICHARD JONES, M.L.C.
T. A. DIBBS, *General Manager.*

London Board: OFFICE, 18, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

Sir JAMES ARNDELL YOUL, K.C.M.G.
E. W. LEVY, Esq.

F. H. DANGAR, Esq.
Hon. HENRY S. LITTLETON.

NATHANIEL CORK, *Manager.*

BRANCHES IN SYDNEY.—Eastern-Oxford Street. Exchange.—Pitt Street North, George Street West, King Street, Newtown, Paddington, Pitt and Bathurst Streets, Redfern, Southern-Haymarket, St. Leonards—North Sydney, Waterloo and Alexandria.

BRANCHES ■ NEW SOUTH WALES.—Albury, Armidale, Ballina, Barraba, Bathurst, Bega, Bellingen, Berrigan, Berry, Bingara, Blayney, Bombala, Bourke, Bowral, Bradwood, Brewarrina, Camden, Campbelltown, Candelero, Canowindra, Carcoar, Casino, Chatswood, Cobar, Condoibolin, Cooma, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Coraki, Corowa, Cowra, Cudal, Delegate, Dubbo, Dungog, Finley, Forbes, Germantown, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Granville, Gundagai, Gunnedah, Gunning, Hay, Inverell, Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, Liverpool, Lockhart, Maclean, Maitland, Manilla, Milton, Mittagong, Molong, Moree, Morpeth, Moruya, Moss Vale, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Murrumbidgee, Murwillumbah, Muswellbrook, Narandera, Narrabri, Narramine, Newcastle, Nowra, Nymagee, 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, Emerald, 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.* [20]

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(FRENCH BANK.)

CAPITAL 150,000,000 francs .. £6,000,000.

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'OPERA, PARIS.

Twenty-one other Branches in various parts of Paris.

Suburban Branches { LEVALLOIS-PERRET, 3, Place de la République.
ENGHEN-LES-BAINS, 47, Grande Rue.
ASNIERES, 8, Rue de Paris.
CHARENTON, 50, Rue de Paris.
NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, 92, Avenue de Neuilly.

London Branch: 52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Manager—ERNEST 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, Bagnols-sur-Cèze, Beaucaire, Belfort, Beaune, Bergerac, Béziers, Bordeaux, Bourboule (La), Caen, Calais, Cannes, Carcassonne, Castres, Cavailhon, Cette, Chagny, Chalons-sur-Saône, Chateaurnaud, Clermont-Ferrand, Cognac, Condé-sur-Noireau, Dax, Dieppe, Dijon, Dunkerque, Elbeuf, Epinal, Firminy, Ferté-Macé (La), Flers, Gray, Havre (Le), Hazebrouck, Issoire, Jarnac, Lézignan, Libourne, Lille, Limoges, Lyon, Manosque, Mans (Le), Marseille, Mazamet, Mont de Marsan, Mont Dore (Le), Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Narbonne, Nice, Nîmes, Orange, Orléans, Périgueux, Perpignan, Reims, Remiremont, Roanne, Roubaix, Rouen, Royat, Saint-Chamond, Saint-Dié, Saint Etienne, Salon, Toulouse, Tourcoing, Trouville-Deauville, Vichy, Villefranche-sur-Saône, Villeneuve-sur-Lot, Vire

(England) London, Manchester, Liverpool; (Africa) Tunis, Sfax, Sousse, Gabès, Tanger; (Madagascar) Majunga, Tamatave, Tananarive; (Australia) Melbourne, Sydney; (U.S.A.) San Francisco, New Orleans; (India) Bombay, Calcutta.

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
Reserve Funds	2,900,000	

Managers:

J. GLÜCKSTADT, B. FRIEHLING, C. HARHOFF.

HOLDERS OF PROCURATION:

CARL SALOMON, E. RASMUSSEN, WM. MÖLLER, S. A. LARSEN.

Branches:

Aalborg, Elsinore,	|	Holbæk, Kallundborg,	|	Kolding, Nykjöbing F.,	|	Nykjöbing S., Veile.
-----------------------	--	-------------------------	--	---------------------------	--	-------------------------

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, Sweden and Finland.

Telegram address: "Landmandsbank," or "Landbank."

[23]

BANK OF EGYPT, LIMITED

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1856, and Registered as Limited in 1887.

CAPITAL, £750,000 in 30,000 Shares of £25 each.

PAID UP, £375,000.

£12 10s. per Share is paid, and the balance can only be called up in the event of the Company being wound up.

Reserve, £130,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HENRY C. KAY, Esq., *Chairman.*

The Hon. S. CARR GLYN, *Deputy-Chairman.*

GEORGE T. BIDDULPH, Esq.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir FRANCIS W. GREN-
FELL, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.,

The Right Hon. Lord RATHMORE.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Solicitors—Messrs. BIRCHAM & Co.

Auditors—Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

AUGUSTO LUZZATTO, Esq., *Alexandria, General Manager in Egypt.*

M. A. TERNI, Esq., *Sub-Manager, Alexandria.*

H. B. GREVILLE, Esq., *Manager, Cairo.*

A. T. L. PHILLIPPS, Esq., *Manager, Port Said.*

H. A. DAVIDSON, Esq., *Manager,* } *Khartoum.*

A. HODEIR, Esq., *Sub-Manager,* }

The Bank has Agencies at:—

MANSOURA, TANTA, ZAG-AZIG, FAYOUM, BENI-SOUF, MINIEH, &c., &c.

The Directors issue DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT payable on demand, and negotiate approved BILLS OF EXCHANGE on *Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said and Khartoum.* They also collect BILLS, and undertake the purchase or sale of EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

ARTHUR NICHOLS, *Secretary.*

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., LONDON, 24th April, 1900.

[24]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Incorporated by Special Ordinance of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, 20th July, 1867,
and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

CAPITAL, all paid up		\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.		
STERLING RESERVE, held in London at exchange of 2s. per \$ = £1,000,000 sterling, invested in Consols and other sterling securities	\$10,000,000	
SILVER RESERVE.....	2,000,000	= \$12,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....		\$10,000,000

Head Office and Board of Directors at HONGKONG.

Chief Manager..... Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

Committee in London.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director, London and County Banking Company, Ltd.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank of Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Prinsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.)

Managers in London.—Sir EWEN CAMERON and JOHN WALTER.

Acting Sub-Manager,—H. T. S. GREEN.

London Bankers.—THE LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Limited.

Branches and Agencies.

AMYOY—BANGKOK—BATAVIA—BOMBAY—CALCUTTA—COLOMBO—FOOCHOW—HAMBURG—HANKOW—
HIOGO—LONDON—LYONS—MANILA—NAGASAKI—NEW YORK—PEKING—PENANG—RANGOON—
SAIGON—SAN FRANCISCO—SHANGHAI—SINGAPORE—SOURABAYA—TIENTSIN—YLOILO—YOKOHAMA.

Drafts granted upon, and Bills negotiated or collected at any of the Branches or Agencies.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in the principal
Cities of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

Current accounts opened for the convenience of Constituents returning from China, Japan
and India.

The Agency of Constituents connected with the East undertaken. Indian and other Govern-
ment Securities received for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends on the same collected as
they fall due.

31, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. November, 1900.

[61

BANK OF LIVERPOOL Limtd.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Established 1831.

Subscribed Capital, £8,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserved Surplus Fund, £612,197.

DIRECTORS.

Sir W. H. TATE, Bart., J.P., <i>Chairman.</i>	ROBT. D. HOLT, J.P., <i>Deputy Chairman.</i>
THOMAS BROCKLEBANK, J.P.	JOHN RANKIN.
W. D. CREWDSON, J.P.	HELENUS R. ROBERTSON.
ARTHUR EARLE, J.P.	H. L. SMYTH, J.P.
E. H. HARRISON, J.P.	J. M. WOOD.

General Manager—J. H. SIMPSON. Assistant General Manager—JAMES MACDONALD,
Manager, Head Office—ROBT. L. MCGLASHEN.

London Agents—GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.; BARCLAY & Co., Ltd.; WILLIAMS,
DEACON & MANCHESTER & SALFORD BANK, Ltd.; and ROBERTS, 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
or safe custody, at the customer's risk.

[25

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NOMINAL CAPITAL (in 400,000 Shares of £50 each), £20,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £17,800,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 356,000 Shares, £8 paid, £2,848,000. RESERVED FUND, £1,800,000.

DIRECTORS.

J. SPENCER PHILLIPS, Esq., *Chairman.*

CHARLES E. BARNETT, Esq.
WILLIAM DE WINTON, Esq.
WALTER R. FARQUHAR, Esq.
HERBERT W. HIND, Esq.
E. BRODIE HOARE, Esq., M.P.
RICHARD HOBSON, Esq.

J. ARTHUR KENRICK, Esq.
GEORGE B. LLOYD, Esq.
RICHARD B. LLOYD, Esq.
JOHN CHARLES SALT, Esq.
SIR THOMAS SALT, Bart.

WILLIAM SMALL, Esq.
AUGUSTUS W. SUMMERS, Esq.
JAMES TOMKINSON, M.P.
R. V. VASSAR-SMITH, Esq.
GEORGE D. WHATMAN, Esq.
ROBERT WOODWARD, Esq.

General Manager.—HOWARD LLOYD.

Head Office: BIRMINGHAM. Registered Office: 72, Lombard St., London, E.C.
LONDON OFFICES: 72, Lombard St.; 16, St. James's St.; Law Courts, 222, Strand; 32, Abchurch Lane, E.C.; Holborn Circus; 96, Leadenhall St.; 35, Cambridge St., W.; 33, Belgrave Rd., S.W.; West Kensington; Rosslyn Hill, N.W.; Finchley Rd., N.W.; Aldersgate St., E.C.
BIRMINGHAM OFFICES: Colmore Row, High St., Temple Row, New St., Aston Rd., Bloomsbury, Bristol St., Deritend, Dudley Rd., Edgbaston, Gooch St., Gt. Hampton St., Highgate, Jamaica Row, Ladywood, Parade, Small Heath, Sparkbrook.
Branches at Aberdeen, Abergavenny, Altrincham, Atherstone, Bangor, Barry Docks, Bath, Blackburn, Bournemouth, Brecon, Bridgnorth, Brighton, Bristol, Broadstairs, Bromsgrove, Broseley, Burton-on-Trent, Cannock, Cardiff, Bute Docks (Cardiff), Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Caterham Valley, Cheltenham, Chester, Cirencester, Coventry, Darlaston, Dartmouth, Deal, Dover, Dowlais, Droitwich, Dudley, East Grinstead, Ellesmere, Enfield, Evesham, Faringdon, Folkestone, Gloucester, Great Bridge, Halesowen, Hanley, Hastings, Haverfordwest, Hereford, Iron Bridge, Kidderminster, Kingswood (near Bristol), Leamington, Leeds, Leicester, Leominster, Lichfield, Liverpool, Llandudno, Llanelly, Longton, Ludlow, Maidstone, Malvern Manchester, Margate, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouth, Newcastle (Staff.), Newnham, Newport (Mon.), Newport (Salop), Northampton, Nottingham, Oldbury, Oswestry, Oxford, Paignton, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Presteigne, Ramsgate, Reading, Redditch, Ross, Rugby, Rugeley, Rye, St. Leonards, Smnal, Shipston-on-Stour, Shrewsbury, Smethwick, Solihull, Stafford, Stratford-on-Avon, Stroud, Sutton Coldfield, Swansea, Swindon, Tamworth, Tenbury, Tonbridge, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Walsall, Warwick, Wednesbury, Wellington (Salop), Welshpool, West Bromwich, Westgate-on-Sea, Whitechurch (Salop), Wolverhampton, Worcester, Wotton-under-Edge, Wrexham and elsewhere. [26]

LONDON, PARIS & AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Paid up, £400,000.

Subscribed, £500,000.

Reserve Fund, £185,000.

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.*

[33]

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.

W. F. SMITH, Esq.
Col. JAMES GRAHAM.

C. KERNOT BUTT, Esq.
COLONEL WILLIAM GRAHAM-SMITH.

P. B. BAKER, *Manager.* T. ROWE, *Assistant.*
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. [32]

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

CAPITAL, £1,500,000, in 75,000 Shares of £20 each.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £750,000. RESERVE FUND, £600,000.

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 GRENPELL, 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 and 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; Saturdays 10 to 1. [27]

LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER "THE COMPANIES ACTS." ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

CAPITAL £8,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £80 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £1,500,000

DIRECTORS.

HANBURY BARCLAY, Esq. WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, Esq.
JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq. WILLIAM ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq.
JOHN JAMES CATER, Esq. EDWARD HARBORD LUSHINGTON, Esq.
JOHN GREEN, Esq. WILLIAM MCKEWAN, Esq., *Honorary Director.*
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENPELL, Esq. WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq.
WILLIAM JAMES HARTER, Esq. JAMES DUNCAN THOMSON, Esq.
WILLIAM HOWARD Esq.

Auditors ERNEST H. CUNARD, Esq., HENRY GRANT, Esq., THOMAS HORWOOD, Esq.
Head Office Manager—HENRY DEAN. Deputy Head Office Manager—GEORGE JOHN RODOLPH,
Country Manager—RICHARD LEMON. Chief Inspector—ANTHONY JOHN STOWELL.
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 at such rates as advertised, 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. [28]

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,400,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £700,000.
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Consols), £1,055,000.

Directors.

Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT E. MAXWELL,
Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
Sir T. W. BOORD, Bart.
Sir EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY,

Sir ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF,
K.C.B., F.R.S.
RICHARD COBDEN MICHELL, Esq.

BRINSLEY NIXON, Esq.
CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq.
Sir JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart.

General Manager—JOHN WOODROW CROSS, Esq.

Auditors—ERNEST COOPER, Esq., EDGAR FIGGESS, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. MUNNS & LONGDEN. | *Secretary*—WILLIAM JOHN STOKOE, Esq.

London Agents—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Head Office: 7, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, E.C.

London Suburban Branches.—Anerley, Beckenham, Belvedere, Bermondsey, Bexley Heath, Blackheath, Canning Town, Carshalton, Catford, East Greenwich, East Ham, Edgware Road, Edmonton, Upper and Lower, Enfield, Erith, Essex Road, Green Lanes, Hackney, Hampstead, Harringay, Highbury, Hither Green, Honor Oak Park, Hornsey, Ilford, Kew, Kew Gardens, Kingsland, Ladywell, Lee Green, Lewisham, Leytonstone, Manor Park, Mitcham, Muswell Hill, Munster Park, New Cross Gate, Newington Green, New Southgate, North Finchley, Penge, Plaistow, Plumstead, Ponder's End, Richmond, St. Margaret's, Sidcup, Southgate, South Kensington, South Tottenham, Spitalfields, Staines, Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington, Stratford, Surbiton, Surbiton Hill, Sutton, Sydenham, Teddington, Thornton Heath, Tottenham, Tufnell Park, Twickenham, Walham Green, Walthamstow (Hoe Street), Walthamstow (St. James's Street), Westcombe Park, West End Lane, White Hart Lane, Wood Green, Woolwich.

Country Branches.—Aberdare, Aberystwith, Aldeburgh, Barry, Bexhill, Bridgend, Bristol, Bulth, Bungay, Camberley, Cardiff, Cardiff Docks, Carmarthen, Chatham, Chesham, Chesham, Cowbridge, Diss, Downham, Eastbourne, East Derham, Ebbw Vale, Egham, Eye, Fakenham, Fishguard, Gosport, Gravesend, Grays, Halesworth, Harleston, Haverfordwest, Hunstanton, King's Lynn, Lampeter, Landport, Leigh-on-Sea, Llandilo, Llandoverly, Llandrinod Wells, Llanely, Llanidloes, Lowestoft, Machynlleth, Merthyr Tydfil, Milford Haven, Narberth, Neath, New Brompton, Newport (Mon.), Northfleet, North Walsham, Norwich, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Penarth, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Portsea, Port Talbot, Rhyl, Rochester, Ruthin, St. Clears, Southend-on-Sea, Swansea, Tenby, Tredegar, Usk, Westcliff-on-Sea, Weybridge, Yarmouth.

Sub-Agencies.—Abercarn, Abercynon, Aberdovey, Barry Dock, Blaengarw, Briton Ferry, Cadoxton, Caerphilly, Chingford, Crwmlin, East Harling, Ewell, Ferndale, Hampton Hill, Lea Bridge, Leiston, Letterstone, Llanbadrach, Llantwit Major, Llwynpia, Maerdy, Maesteg, Mountain Ash, Nantymoel, New Tredegar, Neyland, Pentre, Penygraig, Pontlotyn, Pontycwmmwr, Porth, Rainham, Rhymney, Saxmundham, Senghenydd, Snettisham, St. Davids, Stanford-le-Hope, Strood, Sunningdale, Tilbury Dock, Tregaron, Treharris, Treherbert, Treorky, Tynenydd, Wells, Wood Street, Walthamstow, Wymondham, Ynysybwl, Yarmouth Fish Wharf.

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, preference 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.* [63]

THE LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000. Paid-up, £900,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Board of Directors.

THOMAS S. RICHARDSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq., *Managing Director.*

CHAS. WM. DRABBLE, Esq.

THOMAS FOSTER KNOWLES,

CHARLES HEMERY, Esq.

ESSEX E. READE, Esq.

EDWARD HERDMAN, Esq.

Sub Manager—J. S. LAMBLEY, Esq.

Secretary—G. R. HUTCHINSON, Esq.

Branches—Paris, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza, Paysandu, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia Blanca, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos and Sao Paulo.

Agents—Throughout the World.

Bankers—London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND COUNTRY 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. [64]

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,

[Established 1865.]

[LIMITED.]

Authorised Capital	... ..	£500,000
Subscribed and Fully paid up	... ..	£280,000
Capital Reserve Fund	... ..	£210,000.

(As Constituted by Act of Parliament of 30th July, 1900.)

HEAD OFFICE : 71, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	
CHARLES EDWARD BRETHERTON, Esq.	JOHN LAWRENCE HOWARD, Esq. (San Fran.)
CHRISTIAN DE GUIGNÉ, Esq. (San Francisco)	BENDIX KOPPEL, Esq.
CHARLES HEMERY, Esq.	NORMAN DUNNING RIDEOUT, Esq. (San Fran.)
ARTHUR SIVENER, Esq.	
<i>Manager</i> —G. S. HEIN, Esq.	<i>Secretary</i> —D. HATCHER, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
Auditors—Messrs. FURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

BRANCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. | PORTLAND, OREGON.
TACOMA AND SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

AGENTS in NEW YORK.—Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & Co.

The Head Office in London undertakes General Banking and Exchange Business. Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. Advances made and Credits issued in respect of shipments of merchandise. Travellers' Letters of Credit granted.

The Agency of Foreign Banks and other public Companies undertaken in London and at the Branches.

The Branches in the United States of America transact every description of Banking Business throughout the Pacific States; Drafts and Cable Transfers granted on them. [29]

LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN BANK LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £800,000.

RESERVE FUND £660,000.

Head Office: 170, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

London Branches:—

Acton, Addiscombe, Anerley, Balham, Barnes, Battersea, Battersea Park, Bayswater, Belgravia, Bermondsey, Bloomsbury, Bow, Brixton Hill, Brixton (North), Brixton (South), Brondesbury, Camberwell, Camden Town, Catford, Charlton, Cheapside, Chelsea, Chiswick, Clapham, Clapham Junction, Clapton, Clerkenwell, Cricklewood, Crofton Park, Brockley, Croydon, Croydon (South), Dulwich, Dulwich (East), Ealing, Ealing Dean, Earls Court, East Ham, Finsbury, Finsbury Park, Fleet Street, Forest Gate, Forest Hill, Fulham, Great Portland Street, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Hampstead (South), Harlesden, Harrow Road, Highgate, Holland Park, Holloway, Hornsey, Ilford, Kennington, Kentish Town, Kew Bridge, Kilburn, Lavender Hill, Leyton, Manor Park, Merton and South Wimbledon, Mile End, Minories, 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, Southwark, 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), Hendon (West to Hendon), Honiton (to Ottery St. Mary), Stanmore (to Harrow), Wembley (to Harrow), Whetstone (to Finchley, Church End).

Country Branches:—Barking, Brighton, Bristol, East Molesey, Finchley (Church End), Finchley (East), Hanwell-Elthorne, Harrow, Hendon, Kingston-on-Thames, New Barnet, New Malden, Norbiton, Ottery St. Mary, Richmond, Sidmouth, Sutton, Twickenham, Wallington and Carshalton, Walton-on-Thames, Wanstead, Watford.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

<i>Joint General Managers</i>	JOHN WILLIAMS & ROBERT WOODHAMS.
<i>Assistant Manager</i>	JOHN LISCOMBE.
<i>Chief Inspector</i> ..	JOHN A. ANDERSON. <i>Secretary</i> .. HERBERT POTTER. [30]

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.

Telegraphic Transfers of Money made between the United States and all parts of the World.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS Drawn in the United States on all Foreign Countries are Effected.

COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS available in all parts of the world; and a special form of INTERNATIONAL CHEQUE for the convenience of Travellers are issued.

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, and make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the West Indies: also receive Deposits and Current Accounts, of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE (for American Travellers)—123, PALL MALL, S.W. [16

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £14,000,000.—Paid-up Capital, £2,800,000.—Rest & Surplus Fund, £1,600,000

DIRECTORS.

H. ROBINSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICHARD JAMES ASHTON, Esq.
WILLIAM ASTLE, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
JOHN NUTT BULLEN, Esq.

Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
FERD. MARSHALL HUTH, Esq.
CHAS. EDWARD JOHNSTON, Esq.

WALTER LEAF, Esq.
HENRY JOHN NORMAN, Esq.
JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord SANDHURST, G.C.I.E.
HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq.

Managers.

CITY OFFICE, 41, Lothbury, E.C., H. SMITH. | COUNTRY DEPARTMENT, 41, Lothbury, E.C., T. J. RUSSELL.
WEST END OFFICE, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., W. D. NICHOLS.

Branches: Balham Hill, 8, Victoria Parade, Balham Hill, S.W. O. C. Fleet.—Bayswater, 133, Westbourne Grove, W. A. H. Daws.—Belgravia, 79, Ebury Street, S.W. (Corner of Eccleston Street), A. F. Beate.—Bloomsbury, 214, High Holborn, W.C. F. Fisher.—Bow Road, 161, Bow Road, E. F. H. Panter.—Brixton, 504, Brixton Road, S.W. J. Elisha.—Cricklewood, 1, Imperial Parade, Cricklewood, N.W. C. A. W. Quirk.—Ealing, 45, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W. (Opposite the Public Buildings), I. E. Daws.—Eastern, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, E. C. Fisher.—Hammersmith, 77 and 79, King Street West. H. F. Revis.—Hampstead, 106, Finchley Road, N.W. F. W. Paice.—Herne Hill, 1, Bank Buildings, Herne Hill, S.E. T. B. Anderson.—Holborn Circus, 8, Holborn Circus, E.C. J. E. Fox.—Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End, Hornsey. G. Banks.—Islington, 269 and 270, Upper Street, Islington, N. I. G. Lindon.—Kensington High Street, 94 and 96, High Street, Kensington, W. E. N. Dennant.—Kilburn, 106a, High Road, Kilburn, N.W. A. B. Boxer.—Lambeth, 91, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. J. Bennett.—Marylebone, 1, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W. C. D. Millet.—Marylebone (West), 9, Harewood Avenue, N.E. J. Brett.—Newington, 129, Newington Causeway, S.E. (Temporary Premises). P. I. Hart.—Old Street, 98 and 100, City Road, E.C. (Corner of Old Street), A. H. Wilson.—Oxford Street, 112 and 114, Oxford Street, W. (Corner of Berners Street), F. J. Bloxham.—St Paul's, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. (Corner of Dean's Court), S. C. Parker.—Shepherd's Bush, 3, The Market, Uxbridge Road, W. J. H. Starky.—South Kensington, 1, Brompton Square, S.W. P. N. Herbert.—Southwark, 6, Borough High Street, S.E. J. T. Wallis.—Streatham Hill, 1, Streatham High Road, S.W. F. G. Whiteman.—Temple Bar, 217, Strand, W.C. H. R. S. Massey.—Tottenham Court Road, 44 and 46, Hampstead Road, N.W. A. P. Plante.—Victoria Street, 62, Victoria Street, S.W. G. Lec.

Secretary—A. E. MANN.

Inspector of Branches—D. BREMNER.

The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is £14,000,000, in 140,000 Shares of £100 each, held by upwards of 9,400 Shareholders. The sum of £20 has been paid on each Share, thus making the paid-up Capital £2,800,000. The Rest or Surplus Fund is £1,600,000.

Current Accounts are opened with, and the usual Banking facilities granted to, persons properly introduced. Dividends on Government Funds, Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad collected, and every description of Banking business transacted.

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 alteration by public advertisement in the Times newspaper.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are granted for the use of Travellers, 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, 1900.

A. E. MANN, Secretary.

[65

THE LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,645,020 | PAID-UP £915,385

UNCALLED, Including Reserve Liability, £729,635

LONDON OFFICE: 2, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Sir JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, Q.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—F. J. CURTIS. *Accountant*—W. H. BARBER.

Auditors—Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND and LLOYD'S BANK, Limited.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

Inspector & General Manager—CHARLES GUTHRIE. *Branch Inspectors*—WM. REID, J. L. BALLANTYNE.

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA—Melbourne: also at 90, Bourke Street; 225, Swanston Street, and Flinders Street, Melbourne.

Other Branches in Victoria—Ararat, Ballarat, Ballarat East, Beac (Ondit), Realiba, Bendigo, Carisbrook, Carlton, Clifton Hill, Clunes, Dunolly, Echuca, Egerton, Fitzroy, Geelong, Gordon, Horsham, Kerang, Koondrook, Lake Boga, Macovna, Majorca, Maldon, Maryborough, Northcote, St. Arnaud, Stawell, Swan Hill, Taibot, Wangaratta, Warragul.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES—*Sydney*: also at 192 Pitt Street, 62, Oxford Street, 198, Sussex Street, and Haymarket, Sydney and at Bourke, Broken Hill, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Hay, Newcastle, Wilcannia.

IN QUEENSLAND—*Brisbane*, Charters Towers, Townsville.

CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

England—Lloyd's 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 Bank. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers made, and Banking Business of every description transacted with the Australian Colonies.

Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [31

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1836. Registered 30th September, 1882.

Subscribed Capital, £12,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,800,000 Guarantee Fund, £1,200,000.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
 Sir EDWARD BLOUNT, K.C.B.
 WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq.
 JAMES DICKSON, Esq.
 HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.

ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.
 PAUL HARDY, Esq.
 The Right Hon. Lord HARLECH.
 FRANCIS J. JOHNSTON, Esq.
 Sir HENRY J. JOURDAIN, K.C.M.G.
 Sir ANDREW LUSK, Bart.
 DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN, Esq.

FREDERICK MÜLLER, Esq.
 WILLIAM MULLER, Esq.
 E. M. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
 THOMAS RUDD, Esq.
 HENRY WM. SEGELCKE, Esq.
 JAMES STERN, Esq.

Head Office—5, Princes Street, Mansion House, E.C.

LOTHBURY OFFICE, 6, Lothbury.
 OLD BROAD STREET BRANCH, 50, Old Broad St.
 LEADENHALL ST. BRANCH, 144, Leadenhall St.
 FENCHURCH STREET BRANCH, 44, Fenchurch St.
 LIMEHOUSE BRANCH, 680, Commercial Rd. East.
 GREAT TOWER ST. BRANCH, 94, Great Tower St.
 FINSBURY BRANCH, 17, Finsbury Pavement (temporary premises).
 WOOD STREET BRANCH, 113, Wood Street.
 CHARTERHOUSE ST. BRANCH, 89, Charterhouse St.
 CHANCERY LANE BRANCH, 123, Chancery Lane.
 RUSSELL SQUARE BRANCH, 1, Woburn Place.
 OXFORD STREET BRANCH, 52, Oxford Street.
 REGENT STREET BRANCH, 75, Regent Street.
 PALL MALL BRANCH, 69, Pall Mall.
 WESTMINSTER BRANCH, 22, Victoria Street.
 VICTORIA BRANCH, 137, Buckingham Palace Rd.

ONSLOW SQUARE BRANCH, 1, Sydney Place.
 SOUTH KENSINGTON BRANCH, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Road.
 PADDINGTON BRANCH, 2, Craven Road.
 MARYLEBONE BRANCH, 15, Wigmore Street.
 SOUTHWARK BRANCH, 28, Borough High Street.
 MUSWELL HILL BRANCH, 6, Victoria Parade.
 TOOTING BRANCH, The Broadway.
 PECKHAM BRANCH, 69, High St. Sub-Branch—East Dulwich (52, Lordship Lane, S.E.).
 WALTHAM ABBEY BRANCH, Waltham Abbey. Sub-Branche—Cheshunt, Waltham Cross, Enfield Highway, Lower Edmonton, Winchmore Hill, Palmers Green.
 WOODFORD BRANCH, Woodford Green. Sub-Branche—Buckhurst Hill (Queen's Road), Loughton (High Road).

CHARLES GOW, *General Manager.*

Current Accounts are kept agreeably to the custom of London Bankers. Sums of £10 and upwards are received on Deposit at Interest from Customers and others, 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 are issued free of charge for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe, and in the chief Commercial Cities in the World. They 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.* [32

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Authorised Capital - - £13,800,000 | Paid-up Capital - - - £2,523,225
 Subscribed Capital - - £12,111,480 | Reserve Fund - - - £2,523,225

DIRECTORS:—

ARTHUR KEEN, Esq., Birmingham, *Chairman.*
 WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., London, *Deputy-Chairman.*
 WILLIAM BENJAMIN BOWRING, Esq., Liverpool. H. SIMPSON GEE, Esq., Leicester.
 JOSHUA MILNE CHEETHAM, Esq., Oldham. JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq., London.
 JOHN ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq., London. HARRY HEATON, Esq., Birmingham.
 JOHN CORRY, Esq., London. E. H. HOLDEN, Esq., *Managing Director.*
 Sir JOSEPH CROSLAND, Huddersfield. ALEX. LAWRIE, Esq., London.
 Sir F. D. DIXON-HARTLAND, Bart., M.P. London. Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., London.
 Sir G. F. FAUDEL-PHILLIPS, Bart., G.C.I.E., Lond. JAMES E. VANNER, Esq., London.
 W. MURRAY FRASER, Esq., London. WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Esq., Coventry.

J. M. MADDERS, S. B. MURRAY, and D. G. H. POLLOCK, *General Managers.*
 EDWARD J. MORRIS, *Secretary.* H. W. LAMB, *Assistant Secretary.*

Head Office:—5, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

THREADNEEDLE STREET.	COVENT GARDEN.	LEYTON.	QUEEN VICTORIA STREET
CORNHILL.	DEPTFORD.	LEYTONSTONE.	RICHMOND.
ALDGA'E.	EALING.	LOUGHBOROUGH JUNC-	ROTHERHITHE.
BALHAM and TOOTING.	EARL'S COURT ROAD.	TION.	SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
BECKENHAM.	EASTCHEAP.	LUDGATE HILL.	SHOREDITCH.
BEDFORD ROW.	FOREST GATE.	MARYLEBONE.	STOKES NEWINGTON.
BERMONDSEY.	FOREST HILL.	MAYFAIR.	STREATHAM HILL.
BETHNAL GREEN.	FORE STREET.	MILE END.	TOOLY STREET.
BISHOPSGATE STREET.	HACKNEY.	NEW BOND STREET.	TOTTENHAM COURT
BLACKFRIARS.	HACKNEY ROAD.	NEWGATE STREET.	ROAD, Nos. 159 and 160.
BROMLEY (KENT).	HAMMERSMITH.	OLD STREET.	TOTTENHAM COURT
CAMBRIDGE CIRCUS.	HARRINGAY.	OLD BOND STREET.	ROAD, No 237.
CHARING CROSS.	HOLBORN.	OLD KEN ROAD.	WAI HAM GREEN.
CHISWICK.	ISLINGTON (Cattle Market).	OXFORD STREET.	WEST SMITHFIELD.
CLERKENWELL.	KNIGHTSBRIDGE.	PADDINGTON.	WHITECHAPEL.
COLEMAN STREET.	LEWISHAM.	PECKHAM.	WOOLWICH.
CROYDON.			

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

Birmingham.	Manchester.	Leeds.	Liverpool.	Hull.
New Street.	King Street.	Park Row.	Dale Street.	Silver Street.
Aston Cross.	Ardwick.	Beeston Hill.	Everton.	Billing-gate.
Aston Street.	Bradford.	Bramley.	Islington.	Hessle Road.
Balsall Heath.	Chester Road.	Burley Road.	Old Haymarket.	
Cannon Street.	Corn Exchange.	Hunslet.	Scotland Road.	RESTON.
Five Ways.	Deansgate.	H. de Park.	St. Luke's.	ROCHDALE.
Handsworth.	Market Street.	Kirkgate.		ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA.
King's Heath.	Moss Side.	Kirkstall.		ST. HELENS.
Moseley Road.	Stretford Road.	North Street.		SEAFORTH, near L.
Small Heath.	Swan Street.	Pudsey.		verpool.
Smethwick.		Roundhay Road.		SEDBERGH.
Smithfield.	BRADFORD.	Stanningley.		SHAW.
Snow Hill.	BRAMPTON.	Wellington Bridge.		SHEFFIELD.
Sparkbrook.	BRIERLEY HILL.			SHIPLEY.
Sparkhill.	BRIGHTON.	EGREMONT, Cheshire		SILLOTH.
Warstone Lane.	BRISTOL.	ERDINGTON.		SKIPTON.
	BURNLEY.	FLEETWOOD.		SOUTHAM.
ABERTILLERY.	BURTON-ON-TRENT.	FOLKESHILL.		SOUTHAMPTON.
ALSTON.	CARDIFF.	FOLKESTONE.		SOUTHPORT.
AMBLESIDE.	CARDIFF DOCKS.	GATESHEAD.		STOURBRIDGE.
ASHBY-DE-LA-	CARLISLE.	GLOUCESTER.		SUNDERLAND.
ZOUCH.	CASTLEBORD.	GOOLE.		SUTTON COLDFIELD.
ATHERSTONE.	CASTLETON.	GRANTHAM.		SWADLINCOTE.
BARNESLEY.	CHELTENHAM.	GUERNSEY.		SWANSEA.
BARRY DOCKS.	CHEPSTOW.	HALTWHISTLE.		TAMWORTH.
BATH.	CHESTERFIELD.	HASTINGS.		TORQUAY.
BATLEY.	CHORLEY.	HECKMONDWIKE.		ULVERSTON.
BEDFORD.	CLIFKEHEATON.	HEXHAM.		UPPINGHAM.
BEDWORTH.	CLIFTON.	HINKLEY.		WAKEFIELD.
BEWDLEY.	CLITHEROE.	HOLMFIRTH.		WALSALL.
BLACKBURN.	COALVILLE.	HUDDERSFIELD.		WARWICK.
BLACKPOOL.	COCKERMOUTH.	HYDE.		WATERLOO, near
" South Shore.	COLESHILL.	JERSEY.		Liverpool.
BOLTON.	COVENTRY.	KEIGHLEY.		WEDNESBURY.
BOOTLE.	DERBY.	KENDAL.		WELLINGBOROUGH.
BOURNEMOUTH.	DEWSBURY.	KENILWORTH.		WOLVERHAMPTON.
BOWNESS-ON-WIN-	EASTBOURNE.	KETTERING.		WORKINGTON.
DERMERE. ETC.	ETC.	ETC.		ETC.

TERMS OF BUSINESS AT HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

Current Accounts conducted on the terms usual with London and Country Banks.
 Deposits, at notice, of £10 and upwards received, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate advertised by the Bank from time to time. Purchases and Sales of Stock effected, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued, Dividends received, and Coupons collected for Customers. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

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.

PROPRIETORS' FUNDS, £917,203, viz.:—
Paid-up Capital, £593,033.
Guarantee Fund, £323,033.

Bank Premises Redemption Fund, £35,411.
Balances of Profits Carried Forward, £31,739.

DIRECTORS.

ALFRED BALDWIN, M.P., *Chairman*,
JAMES TERTIUS COLLINS, Esq.
ROBERT FORREST, Esq.
Sir JOHN J. JENKINS, Kt.
Sir THOMAS LEA, Bart.

MORGAN B. WILLIAMS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*,
ABRAM CRESWICKE RAWLINSOON, Esq.
Lord ERNEST J. SEYMOUR.
WALTER E. WARDEN, Esq.
CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, Esq.

General Manager—F. W. NASH.
Secretary—JAS. SMITH WOOD.
London Manager—F. NALDER.

WILFRED WILLIAMS, Esq., *Assistant General Manager*—F. J. HUGHES.
Chief Accountant—JOHN MENZIES.
London Sub-Manager—THOS. THOMSON.

BRANCHES.

ABERDARE	Manager G. J. TUCKFIELD.	LYE	Sub to STOURBRIDGE.
ABERGWYNFI	Sub to MAESTEG.	MAESTEG	Manager D. J. GWYN.
ACOCK'S GREEN	W. H. OAKLEY.	MAIDENHEAD	A. E. BONBERRY.
ALCESTER	J. H. HENDERSON.	MERTHYR TYDFIL	JOHN AUBREY.
AMLWCH	Sub to LLANGFNFI.	MILFORD HAVEN	Sub to HAVERFORDWEST
BANBURY	J. FINGLAND.	MORETON-IN-MARSH	S. F. HUNSTON.
BANGOR	WM. THOMAS.	MORRISTON	Sub to SWANSEA.
BARMOUTH	WM. WILLIAMS.	MOUNTAIN ASH	Sub to ABERDARE.
BARRY DOCK	T. J. WILLIAMS.	MUCH WENLOCK	F. SARJEANT.
BATH	A. T. PERKINS.	MUMBLES	Sub to SWANSEA.
BETHESDA	WILLIAM THOMAS.	NEATH	C. E. S. THOMPSON.
BILSTON	J. E. BRIANT.	NEVIN	Sub to PWLLHELLI.
BIRMINGHAM—		NEWBOROUGH	Sub to LLANGFNFI.
ASTON CROSS	H. W. SPONG.	NEWCASTLE EMLYN	H. C. MORRIS.
BENNETT'S HILL	A. G. SAMPSON.	NEWPORT, MON.	F. GREENSLADE.
MARKETS	THOS. GRIMLEY.	OXFORD	G. HUGHES.
SALTLEY	W. S. BUNN.	PENCADER	Sub to NEWCASTLE EM-
STRATFORD ROAD	W. H. OAKLEY.	PENRHYN - DEU -	LYN.
BLAENAU FESTINIOG	H. A. HUGHES.	DRAETH	Sub to PORTMADOC.
BLAENAVON	T. G. ROBERTSON.	PENTRE	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BLAENGARW	Sub to BRIDGEND.	PENRHUWCEIBER	Sub to ABERDARE.
BLOXWICH	W. PRECEY.	PENYGRAIG	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BRIDGEND	D. J. GWYN.	PENYGROES	Sub to CARNARVON.
BRIDGNORTH	R. PILKINGTON.	PONTYCWMMER	Sub to BRIDGEND.
BRIERLEY HILL	J. FINNEY.	PONTYPRIDD	W. D. HODGES.
BRISTOL	D. LAING.	PORTH	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BRITON FERRY	Sub to NEATH.	PORTHCAWL	Sub to BRIDGEND.
BROMSGROVE	C. E. DAVENPORT.	PORTMADOC	J. RICHARD PRICHARD.
BROWN HILLS	Sub to WALSALL.	PORT TALBOT	C. E. S. THOMPSON.
BRYNSIENCYN	Sub to LLANGFNFI.	PWLLHELLI	W. O. HUGHES.
BRYNMAWR	Sub to BLAENAVON.	READING	A. MCNEIL.
BURRY PORT	Sub to LLANELLY.	REDDITCH	F. H. JOSCELYNE.
CARDIFF—		SARN MEILLTEYRN	Sub to PWLLHELLI.
ST. MARY STREET		SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR	J. H. EVANS.
CANTON		SLOUGH	J. CALDER.
CLIFTON STREET	A. E. OLD.	SOUTHALL	C. B. HALLBTT.
ROATH		STOURBRIDGE	H. JAMES.
CARDIFF DOCKS	J. MARSHALL.	STOURPORT	A. W. GABRIEL.
CARDIGAN	J. W. NICHOLAS.	STRAITFORD - ON -	
CARNARVON	ROBERT WILLIAMS.	AVON	C. E. MARTIN.
CHEPSTOW	ARTHUR PRICE.	STUDLEY	Sub to REDDITCH.
CHIPPING NORTON	T. H. BURBIDGE.	SWANSEA—	
COLWYN BAY	R. HUGHES-JONES.	HIGH STREET	T. W. ISLAY YOUNG.
CONWAY	DAVID JONES.	WIND STREET	Sub to CARNARVON.
COWBRIDGE	D. J. GWYN.	TALYSARN	II. W. COPELAND.
CRADLEY HEATH	Sub to STOURBRIDGE.	TIPTON	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
CRICCIETH	Sub to PORTMADOC.	TONYPANDY	W. H. WOODLIFFE.
CARLASTON	W. H. MARSHALL.	TREDEGAR	Sub to NEWCASTLE EM-
COWLAIS	Sub to MERTHYR TYD-	TREFACH	Sub to ABERDARE. [LYN.]
ODUDLEY	F. M. BAKER. [FIL.]	TREHARRIS	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
EBBW VALE	Sub to TREDEGAR.	TREHERBERT	
EBEENEZER	Sub to BETHESDA.	TREORKY	
ERNDALE	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.	TYNEWYDD (OGMORE)	Sub to BRIDGEND.
FESTINIOG	Sub to BLAENAU FESI-	VALE }	{ J. J. SHEDDEN and
HAVERFORDWEST	JOHN SHETTLE. [NIOG.]	WALSALL	{ W. PRECEY, Joint Mana-
HEDNESFORD	W. PRECEY.	WARWICK	gers.
KENLEY-IN-ARDEN	J. E. TURNER.	WEDNESBURY	H. L. SOWDON.
HIDDERMINSTER	E. C. NEWMARCH.	WEST BROMWICH	H. E. PROCTOR.
	{ G. C. LAKE, and A. A. B.	WILLENHALL	E. C. RICHARDSON.
	{ WILSON, Deputy	WITNEY	W. JOHNSON.
	{ Manager.	WOLVERHAMPTON	H. W. SPRENGER.
HEAMINGTON	ROBERT WILLIAMS.	WORCESTER	W. S. ROWLAND.
LANBERIS	A. EVANS.	YSTALFYERA	F. R. LAURIE.
LANDUDNO	H. C. MORRIS.	YSTRADGYNLAIS	Sub to SWANSEA.
LANDYSSUL	W. GRIFFITHS.		Sub to SWANSEA.
LANELLY	E. M. ROBERTS.		
LANGFNFI	W. BLEDDYN LLOYD.		
LANRWST			

AGENCIES.

AMPTON OXON).....	G. W. DUTTON.	GORING-ON-THAMES.....	H. A. L. SMITH.
RAILES	A. ELLIOTT.	KINETON.....	C. F. BANCROFT
HARBURY	T. G. SMITH.	PANGBOURNE	H. S. ADAMS.
CHIPPING CAMPDEN ...	A. WIXEY.	SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD	J. J. DANGERFIELD. [34]

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(Established in 1817.)

CAPITAL (Paid-up), £2,465,753 Sterling. RESERVE FUND, £1,438,256.

Undivided Profits, £87,776.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rt. Hon. Lord STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., *President.*

Hon. GEO. A. DRUMMOND, *Vice-President.*

A. T. PATERSON, Esq.
Sir W. C. McDONALD

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
R. G. REID, Esq.

A. F. GAULT, Esq.
JAMES ROSS, 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.	Fredericton, N.B.	Montreal, Que.	Sarnia, Ont.
Amherst, N.S.	Goderich, Ont.	Nelson, B.C.	S. John, N.B.
Belleville, Ont.	Greenwood, B.C.	New Denver, Ont.	S. Mary's, Ont.
Brantford, "	Guelph, "	New Westminster, "	Stratford, "
Brockville, "	Halifax, N.S.	Ottawa, Ont.	Sydney, N.S.
Calgary, N.W.T.	Hamilton, Ont.	Perth, "	Toronto, Ont.
Chatham, N.B.	Kingston, Ont.	Peterborough, "	Vancouver, B.C.
Chatham, Ont.	Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Pictou, "	Vernon, "
Cornwall, "	Lindsay, Ont.	Quebec, Que.	Victoria, "
Deseronto, "	London, Ont.	Regina Assiniboia, N.W.T.	Wallaceburg, Ont.
Fort William, "	Moncton, N.B.	Rossland, B.C.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.

In Newfoundland—

ST. JOHN'S.

In United States—

New York—59, WALL STREET.

Chicago—Cor. LA SALLE & MONROE STREET.

Correspondents in United States.

Boston—MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
J. B. MOORS & CO.
Buffalo—THE MARINE BANK.

New Orleans—WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK.
Philadelphia—BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
San Francisco—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[269]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1890."

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,407,904.* PAID-UP, £1,493,220 19s. 5d.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £715,464.

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 (*Mellon Agency*), Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Beulah, Birchip, Boort, Bridgewater, Bright, Buninyong, Casterton, Castlemaine, Clifton Hill, Cobden, Cobram, Colac, Coleraine, Creswick, Dimboola (*Feparril Agency*), Dookie (*Cashed Agency*), Euroa, Fitzroy, Footscray, Geelong, Hamilton, Hawthorn, Horsham, Kerang, Kew, Koroit, Koroimbura, Kyneton (*Paradale Agency*), Lancefield, Learmonth, Macarthur, Mafra, Malvern, Mildura, Moonee Ponds, Natimuk, Newstead, Nhill, Northcote, N. Melbourne (*Met. Meat Market Assocn.*), Penshurst, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Pyramid Hill, Richmond, Ronisey, St. James, St. Kilda, Sale Shepparton, Smeaton, South Melbourne, Swan Hill, Swan Street (Richmond), Trentham, Victoria Street (*E. Collingwood*), Violet Town, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, Yarrowonga.

IN WEST AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide, Angaston, Auburn, Clare, Eudunda, Gawler, Gladstone, Hindmarsh, James Town, Kadina, Kapunda, Kooringa, Moonta, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, 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, Mount Malcolm, Mount Leonora, Northam, and Mount Morgans.

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.

* Capital reduced 5 July, 1900, from £4,000,000 to £3,407,904.

156

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT

(Established under the Terms of the Decree of the Khedive of
June 25th, 1898.)

CAPITAL **£1,500,000.**

London Agency—92, CANNON STREET, E.C.

Manager—A. NAIS.

Governor—Sir ELWIN PALMER, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

London Directors—Sir VINCENT CAILLARD (Chairman), CARL MEYER, Hon. A. MILLS.

Accounts opened with traders and private persons at the Head Office at Cairo, and Branch at Alexandria or the London Agency.

Deposits received for ■ fixed term.

Advances made.

Current accounts opened on security of funds, warrants or merchandise.

The purchase and sale of every kind of stocks and shares undertaken.

Bills discounted.

Every kind of Banking business transacted.

[37

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1833. Number of Shareholders, 13,712.

Subscribed Capital, £15,900,000. Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000. Reserve Fund, £2,225,000.
Reserved Liability, £10,600,000.

Head Office: 112, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.O.

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.; 123, Finchley Road, N.W.; 291B, Oxford Street, W.; 55 and 57, High Street, Kensington, W.; 494, Brixton Road, S.W. and Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, 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.

The EARL OF LICHFIELD.

G. F. MALCOLMSON, Esq.

W. R. MOBERLY, Esq.

S. R. PRYOR, Esq.

T. G. ROBINSON, Esq.

R. WIGRAM, Esq.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, having numerous branches in England and Wales, as well as Agents and Correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to its customers, who may have 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 ■ 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 ■ 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. [38

BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	...	...	...	£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND	...	...	...	...	£1,250,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	...	...	...	...	£2,000,000
					£5,250,000

London Directors.

Sir DANIEL COOPER, Bart., G.C.M.G., *Chairman.*

R. L. TOOTH, H. P. POWELL and F. GREEN.

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. 139

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	..	..	..	..	800,000	0	0
Ordinary Capital called up under "Bank of New Zealand and Banking Act, 1893"	..	..	..	..	£500,000	0	0
Amount Paid to 31st March, 1900	..	..	..	..	419,519	0	0
					£19,519	■	■
					£2,919,519 ■ ■		
Nominal Reserve Liability	■	■	■	■	£607,026	3	■

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors:

J. R. BLAIR, Esq., *Chairman.*

MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq.

WILLIAM MILNE, Esq.

HAROLD BEAUCHAMP, Esq.

F. DE CARTERET MALET, Esq.

WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager—James Embling.

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.—JAMES BAXTER, *Manager.*

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND and GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Branches and Agencies.—Akaroa, Alexandra, Arrow, Ashburton, Ashurst, Auckland, Balclutha, Blenheim, Bluff, Bulls, Cambridge, Carterton, Christchurch, Clinton, Clyde, Coromandel, Cromwell, Danevirke, Dunedin, Dunedin (N.), Eketahuna, Eltham, Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Greytown, Halcombe, Hamilton, Hampden, Hastings, Hawera, Henley, Hokitika, Hunterville, Hutt, Inglewood, Invercargill, Kaiapoi, Kaikoura, Kaitangata, Kaponga, Kelso, Kimbolton, Kumara, Lawrence, Leeston, Levin, Lyttelton, Manaia, Manakau, Mangaweka, Marton, Masterton, Mataura, Midhirst, Millar's Flat, Milton, Mosgiel, Motueka, Napier, Naseby, Nelson, New Plymouth, Newton (Auckland), Ngaruawahia, Oamaru, Ohinemuri, Ophir, Opotiki, Opunake, Orepuki, Otautau, Outram, Oxford, Pahiatua, Palmerston, Palmerston (N.), Patea, Petone, Picton, Port Chalmers, Queenstown, Rakaia, Rangiora, Reefton, Riverton, Rongotea, Ross, Roxburgh, St. Bathans, Sanson, Southbridge, Stratford, Tapanui, Tauranga, Te Aro, Te Awamutu, Temuka, Thames, Timaru, Waikouaiti, Waimate, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Waitahuna, Waitara, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport, Whangarei, Winton, Woodville, Wyndham, 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.
 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 persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, 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.

40

The QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1863," of the Legislature of Queensland.

Bankers to the Queensland Government.

Subscribed Capital, £800,000. Paid-up Capital, £412,773 12s. 2d. (£459,249 18s. 1d.,

Paid-up Capital in Forfeited Shares, £43,447 8s. 11d.)

Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,116,621 5s.

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.

FREDK LORD, Esq., M.L.A.

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.

BRANCHES.

SYDNEY OFFICE—PITT STREET.

Albion, Allora, Barcaldine, Beaudesert, Blackall, Boonah, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Childers, Clifton, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Esk, Fortitude Valley, Geraldton, Gympie, Halifax, Herberton, Hughenden, Ingham, Ipswich, Isisford, Jundah, Laidley, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Morgan, Murrumbidgee, Normanston, Pittsworth, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Richmond, 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 and FIJI—Bank of New Zealand.

TASMANIA—Bank of Australasia.

NEW YORK—Messrs. Laichaw & 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 [Street]

Dundee: Messrs. Andrew Hendry & Sons, 85, Murray [Street]

COPENHAGEN—Landmansbank. [Gate]

BERLIN—Deutsche Bank. [Gate]

IRELAND—Ulster Bank, Limited. [Green]

Dublin: Messrs. Guinness, Mahon & Co., 17, College [Street]

INDIA AND CHINA—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

The Bank grants Drafts on all the above Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers 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. [42]

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, Transvaal.

CAPE TOWN—34, St. George's Street.

PARIS—11bis, Boulevard Haussman.

CAPITAL, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID, £3,000,000,
IN SHARES OF £4 EACH.

Directors—

J. B. ROBINSON, Esq., *Chairman*.

MAURICE MARCUS, Esq.

BARON DE LASSUS ST. GENIÈS.

CHARLES LAUDOUR.

JAMES TYHURST, Esq., *Managing Director*.

A. HUTTON, *Manager*.

CHARLES F. CARRINGTON, *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 Branches in Johannesburg and Cape Town, as well as upon its agencies in the Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and Natal.

Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [43]

PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

[Established 1865.]

HEAD AND REGISTERED OFFICE:

4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.O.

Telegraphic Address—"PLUTUS," LONDON.

CAPITAL.

Authorised and Issued £7,317,500.

Paid up.. .. £1,463,500 | Reserve Fund £1,463,500

DIRECTORS.

CECIL F. PARR, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	N. PFARINGTON ECKERSLEY, Esq.	ALFRED HEWLETT, Esq.
EDWARD W. NIX, Esq., <i>Deputy-Chairman.</i>	Rt. Hon. Lord FARQUHAR	HUGH B. MUIR, Esq.
EDWARD BANBURY, Esq.	ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Esq.	ROBERT NEILL, 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.*

R. W. WHALLEY } <i>Joint Assistant General</i>	E. D. HYATT, <i>Secretary.</i>
L. S. M. MUNRO } <i>Managers.</i>	JOHN A. CHADWICK, <i>Accountant.</i>

LONDON OFFICES.

4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.O.	52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.O.
H. T. HORN, <i>Manager.</i>	W. H. HAWORTH, <i>Manager.</i>
F. W. INGALL, <i>Assistant Manager.</i>	J. O. VENTRIS, <i>Sub-Manager.</i>

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

LOMBARD St. (late Fuller, Banbury, Nix & Co.)	Highgate, 2, Grand Parade, N.
Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & Co. (Branch, 1, Cavendish Square, W.)	Kensington, 88 and 90, High Street, W.
Battersea, 30, Victoria Rd., Battersea Park, S.W.	Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W.
Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, W.C.	Kingston-on-Thames, Norbiton.
Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.	Notting Hill, 74, High Street, W.
Camden Town, 164 and 166, High Street, N.W.	Regent Street, 239, Regent Street, W.
Charing Cross, 9 and 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.	Seven Kings (Ilford), 11, The Pavement.
Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.	Stratford, 415, High Street, E.
Chiswick, 16, The Pavement, W.	Streatham, 138, High Road, S.W.
Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.	Teddington.
Cobham, Surrey.	Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
Earl's Court, 201, Earl's Court Road, S.W.	Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W.
Finsbury, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C.	Woodford, Essex.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

LIVERPOOL: City Office, Cook Street. JOHN STEWART, <i>Manager.</i> WM. D. HUGHES, <i>Sub-Manager.</i>	MANCHESTER: City Office, 84, King Street. WM. JONES, <i>Manager.</i> THOS. S. LUPTON, <i>Sub-Manager.</i>
--	--

Alsager—Altrincham—Ashton-in-Makerfield—Ashton-under-Lyne—Belper—Birkdale—Birkenhead: Ditto, Charing Cross—Birmingham, 7, Old Square—Blundellsands—Bolton—Boole—Burton-on-Trent—Chester—Cliftonville (Margate)—Colchester—Congleton—Cressington—Crewe—Crich—Derby—Duffield—Eccles, Lancashire, 116, Church Street—Earlestown—Illesmere Port—Frodsham—Garston—Gateacre—Great Crosby—Golborne—Hastings—Haydock—Herne Bay—Hindley—Hoyle—Iluyton—Ipswich—Knutsford—Leek—Leigh (Lancashire)—Litchurch (Derby)—Little Sutton (Cheshire)—Liverpool, Fairfield: Great Charlotte Street: Tue Brook—Long Eaton—Lymm—Macclesfield—Manchester: Hyde's Cross, 43, Hanging Ditch; Regent Road, Salford; Weaste, 232, Eccles New Road, Salford; Docks Branch, 293, Regent Road, Salford; Pendleton, 75, Broad Street; Longsight, 509, Storkport Road; Gorion, 12, Hyde Road; Knot Mill, 222, Dean Gate; Cattle Market, Salford; Exchange, 22 St. Mary's Gate; Newton Heath—Manchester, 25, Sackville Street—Matlock Bath—Matlock Bridge—Mabourne (Derbyshire)—Nantwich—New Ferry—Newton-le-Willows—Northwich—Old Colwyn—Ormskirk—Oswestry—Patricroft, 278, Liverpool Road—Prescot—Radcliffe, Lancashire, 26, Blackburn Street—Rainford—Raahill—Rhyll—Rock Ferry—Runcorn—St. Helen—St. Leonard's-on-Sea—Sale—Sandbach—Seacombe—Seaforth—Southport—Standish—Sutton—Tyldesley (Lancs.)—Upper Brighton (Cheshire)—Warrington—Waterloo—Westhoughton—Wrexham—Widnes; Ditto, Simm's Cross—Wigan—Winsford—Wyvenhoe.

ISLE OF MAN BRANCHES.

T. H. P. MYLECHREEST, *District Manager.*
Douglas—Castletown—Laxey—Peel—Port St. Mary—Ramsey.

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 STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

(LIMITED).

Bankers to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000. Reserve Fund, £1,200,000.

Head Office; 10, **CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Directors.

JAMES DRAKE, Esq., J.P.
HON. SIR CHAS. WM. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.
FREDERICK GREENE, Esq.

HUGH CAMERON ROSS, Esq.
NIGEL MARTIN SMITH, Esq.
SIR SPENCER WALPOLE, K.C.B.

Right Hon. Lord WELBY, G.C.B.

JOHN CHUMLEY, *London Manager.*

H. SHELTON CORBETT, *Secretary.*

General Manager in South Africa—LEWIS LOYD MICHELL.

Assistant General Managers—E. B. GARDINER and H. MACKENZIE.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND, PARR'S BANK Limited.

LIST OF BRANCHES.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Aberdeen, Adelaide, Alice, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Beaconsfield, Beaufort West, Bedford, Britstown, Burgersdorp, Cala, Caledon, Cape Town, Carnarvon, Cathcart, Ceres, Claremont, Colesberg, Cradock, De Aar, Dordrecht, East London, Fort Beaufort, George, Graaff-Reinet, Graham's Town, Hanover, Hopetown, Humansdorp, Indwe, Jansenville, Kimberley, King William's Town, Knysna, Kokstad, Lady Grey, Laingsburg, Mafeking, Malmesbury, Maraisburg, Matatiele, Middelburg, Molteno, Mossel Bay, Murraysburg, Naaupoot, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Pearston, Port Elizabeth, Port St. John, Queen's Town, Richmond, Riversdale, Robertson, Simonstown, Somerset East, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Swellendam, Tarkastad, Uitenhage, Umtata, Victoria West, Vryburg, Wellington, Willowmore, Woodstock, Worcester.

NATAL.—Dundee, Durban, Estcourt, Greytown, Ladysmith, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Bloemfontein, Kroonstad.

TRANSVAAL.—Barberton, Boksburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Middelburg, Potchefstroom, Pretoria.

RHODESIA.—Bulawayo, Gwelo, Salisbury, Selukwe, Umtali.

EAST AFRICA.—Beira, Lourenço Marques.

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, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia and East Africa.

Deposits received for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application. 145

THE BANK OF TARAPACÁ AND LONDON, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000.

Paid up £500,000.

Reserve Fund £75,000.

Head Office—123, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

WILLIAM FOWLER (*Chairman*),
EDWARD EXTON BARCLAY,
JOHN DAWSON.

FRANCIS JAMES ECK,
ROBERT HARVEY,
RICHARD ROBERTSON LOCKETT.

Managing Director—JOHN DAWSON. | *Manager and Secretary*—R. J. HOSE.

Chief Branch Manager and Inspector of Branches—WALTER HARRY YOUNG.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY AND CO., LTD. Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD AND SONS.

BRANCHES.

IQUIQUE ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Acting Manager</i> —GEORGE FOWLER.
PISAGUA ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Pro-Manager</i> —DONALD MACCORQUODALE.
ANTOFAGASTA ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Acting Manager</i> —JAMES BISHOP.
CALAMA ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Pro-Manager</i> —WILLIAM ANDERSON.
VALPARAISO ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Acting Manager</i> —ANDREW GEDDES.
" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Sub-Manager</i> —FREDERICK C. MURPHY.
SANTIAGO ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Manager</i> —JOHN MURRAY.
CONCEPCION ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Pro-Manager</i> —ALFRED B. HODGSON.
PUNTA ARENAS ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Sub-Manager</i> —PERCY CAMIDGE WEST.
PUERTO GALLEGOS (Argentine Rep.)	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Pro-Manager</i> —FRANCISCO CAMPOS.

Cable Transfers, Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. 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 with all parts of South America.

Current Accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods, on terms which may be ascertained on application. 145

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000. RESERVE FUNDS, £800,000. ... TOGETHER, £2,300,000
 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 3,000,000
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES **£5,300,000**

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

RICHARD JAS. ASHTON, Esq.
 ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.
 CHARLES E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.
 JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
 ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq.
 CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq.

WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
 Sir ROBT. G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord HILLINGDON.
 CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
 Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
 HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

Trustees.

The Hon. PASCOE C. GLYN. | ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, and Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Manager—WILLIAM EDWARD CARBERY, Esq. *Assistant Manager*—ARTHUR C. WILLIS, Esq.
Secretary—JOHN H. J. SELFE, Esq.

The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange upon the Branches are issued by 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. [47]

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

DIRECTORS.

FELIX SCHUSTER, Esq., <i>Governor.</i>	The Rt. Hon. Sir ALGERNON E. WEST, K.C.B. <i>Deputy-Governor.</i>
Sir S. H. WATERLOW, Bart.	H. G. DEVAS, Esq.
H. J. B. KENDALL, Esq.	P. BOSANQUET, Esq.
HERMAN HOSKIER, Esq.	The Rt. Hon. C. T. RITCHIE, M.P.
W. O. GILCHRIST, Esq.	JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
	LEO BONN, Esq.
	THEODORE BASSETT, Esq.
	JULIUS WERNHER, Esq.
	JOHN TROTTER, Esq.
	CHARLES H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.

Principal Office: 2, PRINCES STREET, MANSION HOUSE.

Regent Street Branch, 14, Argyll Place.	South Kensington Branch, 18, Cromwell Place.
Charing Cross Branch, 66, Charing Cross.	South Norwood Branch, 76, High Street.
Chancery Lane Branch, 95, Chancery Lane.	Bromley (Kent) Branch, 33, High Street.
Holborn Circus Branch, Holborn Circus.	Notting Hill Gate Branch, 8, High Street.
Bayswater Branch, 67, Bishop's Road.	South Croydon Branch, 111, South End, Croydon.
Fenchurch Street Branch, 116, Fenchurch St.	Bedford Row Branch, 54, Theobald's Road, W.C.
Tottenham Ct. Rd. Branch, 97, Tottenham Ct. Rd.	Swiss Cottage Branch, 12, College Crescent,
Sloane Street Branch, 74, Sloane Street.	South Hampstead, N.W.
Croydon Branch, High Street, Croydon.	Cripplegate Branch, 116, Fore Street, E.C.
Southwark Branch, 12, Southwark Street.	Finsbury Circus Branch, Circus Place, E.C.
Mayfair Branch, 12, Mount Street, W.	

Manager—R. H. NUNN. *Deputy-Manager*—J. E. W. HOULDING. *Secretary*—F. V. HORNEY.
Assistant Secretary, H. R. HOARE.

The Capital of the Bank is £11,000,000 sterling, in 110,000 Shares of £100, on each of which £15 10s. have been paid, making the paid-up Capital £1,705,000, held by upwards of 5,200 Proprietors.

RESERVE FUND, £850,000; and Dividend for the last year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 3s., equal to a rate of about 2 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 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. The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a declaration of secrecy as to the transactions of any of its customers. [48]

THE BANK OF VICTORIA, Limited.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1852. Registered under the "Companies Act, 1890."

Subscribed Capital—Preference	£418,760 0 0	
Ordinary	£2,400,000 0 0	£2,818,760 0 0
Paid-up Capital—On Preference Shares	£418,760 0 0	
On Ordinary Shares	£1,607,713 11 3	£1,477,477 2 3
Reserve Fund, £1,000,000 0 0		

Head Office: MELBOURNE.

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.
 JAMES DONALDSON LAW, Esq., *General Manager.*
 GEORGE STEWART, *Accountant.*
 R. H. ANDREWS, *Inspector of Branches.*

London Office: 28, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

HUGH LEWIS TAYLOR, Esq., *Chairman.* GILBERT J. MCCAUL, Esq.
 HENRY FARNCOMBE BILLINGHURST, Esq.
 A. E. WALLIS, *Manager.* T. A. STANLEY, *Accountant.*

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA—Araar, Armadale, Avoca, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Beaufort, Beechworth, Bendigo, Bruthen, Camperdown, Carlton, Casterton, Castlemaine, Charlton, Colac, Coleraine, Daylestone, Donald, Dunolly, Eaglehawk, Elmore, Fitzroy, Geelong, Hamilton, Harrow, Hawthorn, Heathcote, Heyfield, Horsham, Inglewood, Kaniva, Kerang, Kilmore, Kyabram, Kyneton, Maffra, Maldon, Maryborough, Melbourne (274, Bourke Street), Mildura, Mortlake, Murchison, Nathalia, Nhill, North Melbourne, Numurkah, Peshurst, Port Fairy, Portland, Prahran, Queenscliff, Rushworth, Rutherglen, Sale, Seymour, Shepparton, South Melbourne, St. Arnaud, Tatura, Terang, Walhalla, Wangarata, Warrnambool, Watchem, Wodonga, Yarram Yarram.

AGENCIES:

- INDIA, CHINA, MAURITIUS, &c. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
- BATAVIA The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, & Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij.
- NEW SOUTH WALES The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., & the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.
- NEW ZEALAND The Bank of New Zealand.
- NORTH AMERICA The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
- QUEENSLAND The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., & the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.
- SCOTLAND The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.
- SCOTLAND AND SOUTH AFRICA The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.
- SOUTH AUSTRALIA The Bank of Adelaide.
- TASMANIA The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited.
- WESTERN AUSTRALIA The Western Australian Bank.

The Bank conducts all ordinary Banking Business, issues drafts, negotiates and collects Bills at its Branches. Current accounts are kept at the London Office. Deposits are received upon terms which may be ascertained upon application. A. E. WALLIS, *Manager.* [49]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 24,000,000.
Capital Paid-up	„ 18,000,000.
Reserve Fund	„ 8,130,000.

DIRECTORS.

NAGATANE SOMA, Esq. RIVEMON KIMURA, Esq.
 KAMENOSUKE MISAKI, Esq. ROKURO HARA, Esq.
 KOKICHI SONODA, Esq. IPPEI WAKAO, Esq.

YOSHIGUSU NAKAI, Esq.

President—NAGATANE SOMA, Esq. *Vice-President*—KAMENOSUKE MISAKI, Esq.
Sub-Manager—H. BEKKEY, Esq. *London Manager*—Y. NAKAI, Esq.

Head Office—MINAMI NAKADORI, YOKOHAMA.

Kobe Branch—SAKAYEMACHI, KOBE.

London Branch—120, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

- BOMBAY BRANCH—Albert Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.
- HAWAII BRANCH—King Street, Honolulu.
- LYONS BRANCH—14, Rue du Gare, Lyons.
- NEW YORK AGENCY—63 & 65, Wall Street, New York.
- SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH—515, Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
- SHANGHAI BRANCH—The Bund, Shanghai.
- HONG KONG BRANCH—Hong Kong.
- TOKIO BRANCH—1, Hon Rlogaye-cho Nihon-bashi-ku, Tokio.
- NAGASAKI BRANCH—8, Oura, Nagasaki.
- TIENTSIN BRANCH—Tientsin.
- NEWCHWANG BRANCH—Newchwang.

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on the above Branches, and transacts General Banking Business. [66]

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE PARIS

(Société Anonyme).

Subscribed Capital fr. 160,000,000 | Paid up - - - fr. 80,000,000.

President—Sir EDWARD BLOUNT, K.C.B. Vice-President—Baron HELY D'OISSEL.

Head Office: 54 & 56, RUE DE PROVENCE, PARIS.

General Manager: Mr. L. DORIZON.

London Office: 53, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

London Manager: C. LAUDOUR, Esq.

This Bank transacts a general banking business in connection with France and the Continent and issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Circular Notes on its Head Office and Branches.

326 Branches in France.

[44

THE SCOTTISH REVERSIONARY COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office: 33, CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Authorised Capital. £500,000.

Paid-Up Capital, £132,000.

Redeemable Debenture Stock, £200,000.

Perpetual Debenture Stock, £100,000.

The Business of the Company consists in the purchase of Life Assurance Policies, Reversions, and Life Interests, and in granting Loans on security thereof.

Forms of Proposal and all information will be obtained from

J. A. ROBERTSON DURHAM, C.A., F.F.A., *Manager*.

33 CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

[57

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*.

LAWRENCE EDLMANN CHALMERS, Esq.

QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.

EDMUND THEODORE DOXAT, Esq.

ARCHIBALD CAMERON NORMAN, Esq.

WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.

JOHN FRANCIS OGILVY, Esq.

WILLIAM HANCOCK, Esq.

AUGUSTUS SILLEM, Esq.

Manager—CHARLES HENRY HUTCHINS, Esq. *Sub-Manager*—LEWIS BEAUMONT, Esq.

Secretary—CHARLES WOODLEY, Esq.

Auditors:

JOSEPH GURNEY FOWLER, Esq. (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.).

FRANCIS WILLIAM PIXLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Jackson, Pixley & 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.

[55

ESTATES & INVESTMENT CORPORATION

LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £250,000.

In 36,000 4½ per cent. Preference Shares, 7,000 5 per cent. Ordinary Shares, 7,000 Deferred Shares, £5 each.

The Company was Incorporated (under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890), 19th July, 1893, to Invest in Freehold and Leasehold Properties, Ground Rents, Reversions, and other approved Securities.

PURCHASES.—Sound Freehold and Leasehold Properties within the London district purchased where the Estate yields an adequate income after all necessary deductions are made. Details of income and outgoings should be supplied when Properties are offered on sale to the Company.

ESTATES AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED.

7 & 8, Gt. WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

31,098.

A. P. J. BOLAND, *Managing Director.* - [51]

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LIMITED.

10, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C.—Established 1835.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Directors.

FRANCIS S. CLAYTON, Esq.
JACKSON HUNT, Esq.
ROBERT A. KINGLAKE, Esq.
A. HENRY PATTERSON, Esq.

FREDERICK A. ROBERTS, Esq.
REGINALD ST. A. ROUMIEU, 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.* [50]

THE TEMPERANCE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY,

4, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.,

Has large sums always available for immediate Advances on Instalment or Ordinary Mortgages.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED QUICKLY AND CHEAPLY

Shares issued at 5 per cent. Deposits received at 3 per cent. interest.

Apply to EDWARD WOOD, *Secretary.* [58]

GENERAL REVERSIONARY AND INVESTMENT CO., Ltd.

Office: No. 26, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

(Removed from No. 5, Whitehall.)

Established 1836. Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 130.

CAPITAL AND DEBENTURE STOCKS, £657,870.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—HERBERT CHAS. MALKIN, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—GEORGE BADHAM, Esq.
MARTIN J. K. BECHER, Esq. | JOHN COLES, Esq.
GEORGE E. COCKRAM, Esq. | Sir JAMES R. D. McGRIGOR, Bart.

WILLIAM STEBBING, Esq.

Auditors—CURLING HUNTER, Esq.; ARTHUR L. SAVORY, Esq.; WM. J. H. WHITTALL, Esq.

Bankers—UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited, Charing Cross.

Solicitors—Messrs. SHOUBRIDGE & MAY, 32, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

This Company, established upwards of sixty years, PURCHASES or makes LOANS upon REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, vested or contingent, in well-secured Property; also

LIFE INTERESTS in Possession, as well as in Expectation, and

POLICIES OF ASSURANCE upon Lives,

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.*

[52]

LAW REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

OFFICES:—No. 24, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

Capital, £400,000. Debentures and Debenture Stock, £207,230.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—C.R. RIVINGTON, Esq., J.P., D.L. *Deputy-Chairman*—The Rt. Hon. J.W. MELLOR, Q.C., M.P.
ERNEST BEVIR, Esq., Devereux Chambers. | L. W. N. HICKLEY, Esq., 10, King's Bench Walk.
EDWARD BULLOCK, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. | ARCHIBALD H. JAMES, Esq., Norfolk House, W.C.
The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANNELL. | RICHARD MILLS, Esq., 34, Queen's Gate Terrace.
EDWARD DALTON, Esq., 16, Porchester Square. | JOHN HERBERT SECKER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN C. DEVERELL, Esq., Dorking.

Solicitors—Messrs. CAPRONS, HITCHINS, BRABANT & HITCHINS, 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.

Forms of Proposal and full information can be obtained at the Society's Offices.

W. OSCAR NASH, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

[53]

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 was established in the year 1893, for the purpose of acquiring Freehold and Leasehold Properties, primarily in the London District, solely for **investment** purposes.

It 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 are dealt with.

The Investments consist of Shop Properties situate in main thoroughfares and well-established neighbourhoods, let on full repairing leases. The present rental income exceeds £10,300 per annum, of which £3,500 is derived from freeholds.

The paid-up capital amounts to £48,545. Interest at the rate of six per cent. has been regularly paid since the establishment of the Trust.

The Directors, Solicitor and Secretary serve without remuneration, and, as holders of the Founders' Shares, receive no share of profits until a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum is paid, and one-fourth of the balance of profits is carried to a Reserve Fund **invested in Consols**. 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.

Applications can be made direct to the Secretary at the Offices of the Trust, No. 1, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C., from whom a copy of the last Annual Report and Balance Sheet can be obtained.

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION

LIMITED (*Incorporated 1850*),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free.

5, LANCASTER PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND, W.C.;

38, SHIP STREET, BRIGHTON; and 199, QUEEN'S ROAD, HASTINGS.

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary*.

[54]

NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Office: 63, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSTITUTED 1837.

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*.

[56]

THE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, Ltd.

30, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Authorised Capital, One Million; Subscribed Capital, £643,200; 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 Scale.

[68]

WHY PAY RENT

When you can buy your house with it, and insure your life as well?

WHY NOT PROVIDE

During health for the Sickness or Accident that will one day overtake you, bringing with it a financial burden hard to bear? One hundred newspapers have recommended our scheme.

LIFE ASSURANCE OF ALL KINDS. ANNUITIES.

THE SICKNESS ACCIDENT & LIFE ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

35, Moorgate St., London, E.C. 24, York Place, Edinburgh.

PARTICULARS FREE.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

[142]

Favourably reviewed by over 100 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."

PALL MALL GAZETTE.—"Deals very clearly with the main points to be borne in mind in selecting an Office, and the tabular matter is very useful. Armed with this pamphlet, and blessed with a little commonsense, the ordinary man cannot go very far wrong."

DAILY CHRONICLE.—"Cannot fail to be instructive."

STATIST.—"The form of question and answer relieves the work very much from the heavy character of a statistical inquiry." "To those who may contemplate insurance, the expenditure of 1s. on this pamphlet will be a judicious outlay."

FINANCIAL TIMES.—"Carefully and skilfully compiled."

POLICY-HOLDER.—"Life Assurance a sound investment, and Endowment Assurance, are both explained in a very attractive way."

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—"The fact that this pamphlet has now reached its third edition amply demonstrates the value of its contents."

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.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1824.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.

The Right Hon. Lord ROTHSCILD, *Chairman.*

CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.

Right Hon. Lord BATTERSEA.

FREDERICK CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Esq.

Hon. KENELM PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.

THOMAS HENRY BURROUGHES, Esq.

FRANCIS WILLIAM BUXTON, Esq.

Major-Gen. Sir ARTHUR ELLIS, K.C.V.O.

JAMES FLETCHER, Esq.

RICHARD HOARE, Esq.

FRANCIS ALFRED LUCAS, Esq., M.P.

EDWARD HARBORD LUSHINGTON, Esq.

Hon. HENRY BERKELEY PORTMAN.

Hon. LIONEL WALTER ROTHSCILD, M.P.

HUGH COLIN SMITH, Esq.

Right Hon. Lord STALBRIDGE.

Lieut.-Colonel F. ANDERSON STEBBING.

Sir C. RIVERS WILSON, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Auditors.

JOHN CATOR, Esq.

VICTOR C. W. CAVENDISH, Esq., M.P.

IAN MURRAY HEATHCOAT-AMORY, Esq.

C. L. NICHOLS, Esq., F.C.A.

FIRE INSURANCES granted at current rates of premium,
and Leasehold and Capital Redemption Policies issued.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Moderate Rates of Premium.

Large Bonuses, including Interim Bonuses.

Policies Whole-World and Indisputable.

Special Policies to cover Death Duties.

Liberal Commissions to Solicitors, Agents and Brokers for the
Introduction of Business.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and Statements of Account may be
had on application to

ROBERT LEWIS, General Manager. [83

**HORSE AND CATTLE INSURANCE,
CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS, DRIVERS' ACCIDENTS,
PERSONAL ACCIDENTS, FARMER'S LIABILITY.
IMPERIAL ACCIDENT, LIVE STOCK & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1878.

HEAD OFFICES: 17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

Horses and Cattle Insured against Death from Accident and Disease—Mares insured for Foaling and Loss of Foals.

Carriages Insured against Damage caused by Collision, Falling, Bolting, or Kicking.

Employers Insured against Drivers' Accidents to Persons and Property of Third Persons, by Collisions, Carelessness and Drunkenness of Drivers, Horses Bolting, Kicking, &c.

CLAIMS PAID, nearly £200,000.

Prospectuses, &c., post free.

Agents Required.

B. S. ESSEX, *Manager.* [105]

**ACCIDENTS, DISEASE, FIDELITY,
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION,
PLATE GLASS, BURGLARY.**

Apply for Particulars and Rates for Insurance to the—

**ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
FOUNDED 1849. CLAIMS PAID, £1,000,000.**

10, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

THOS. POTTER, *Manager and Secretary.* [82]

BRITISH WORKMAN'S & GENERAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

**SPECIAL ADVANTAGES offered by the Company to its
Policyholders.**

- 1.—Absolute security.
- 2.—Equitable premium rates, comparing most favourably with other offices.
- 3.—Policies free from objectionable conditions and restrictions.
- 4.—Prompt payment of satisfactory claims.

Applications for Agencies invited. Gentlemen able to influence good business will find the Company's Agency terms very remunerative.

Chief Offices—BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM. [87]

EASTERN COUNTIES INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

FIRE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, &c.

LOWEST RATES. SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS £100,000.

Head Office—MARKET PLACE, HULL.

London Office—35, BUCKLESBURY, E.C.

Branch Offices at MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, LEEDS, LIVERPOOL,
GLASGOW, DUBLIN and BELFAST.

Applications for Agencies invited and may be made to

HENRY R. CARR, *Secretary.* [96]

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE. ESTABLISHED 1808. **LIFE.**

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—92, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

CHARLES ANDREW PRESCOTT, Esq., *Chairman.* JAMES PATTISON CURRIE, 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.
" (City)	81, Gt. Tower St., E.C.	LIVERPOOL	9, Tithebarn Street.
BIRMINGHAM	9, Bennett's Hill.	MANCHESTER	30, Booth St., Cooper St.
BRISTOL	20, Clare Street.	GLASGOW	149, West George St.
	DUBLIN		55, Dawson Street.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS DURING LAST 16 YEARS.

	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Total Income.	Assets.
1883	£95,898	£79,734	£258,554	£1,848,281
1899	£416,029	£151,911	£647,498	£2,373,276

THE COMPANY HAS PAID IN CLAIMS UPWARDS OF £14,000,000 STERLING.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Valuation at December 31, 1899, showed—

**INCREASED PROFITS, INCREASED PREMIUMS,
 INCREASED FUNDS, REDUCED EXPENSE RATE.**

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Moderate Rates. Liberal Conditions. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Active Agents wanted. SAML. J. PIPKIN, *General Manager.* (80)

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

Directors.

ALFRED HENRY BAYNES, Esq.	THOMAS EDMUND HELLER, Esq., LL.D.
FRANCIS FLINT BELSEY, Esq., J.P.	MONTAGU HOLMES, Esq., F.S.I.
ALFRED CONDER, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.	ROBERT PARKER TAYLOR, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY GOVER, Esq., LL.B.	THOMAS HENRY WELLS, Esq.

Auditors.

HARRY MAYNARD CARTER, Esq., F.S.A.A. | WM. HOWSE GROSER, Esq., B.Sc.
 WILLIAM HENRY MILLS, Esq.

**WORLD-WIDE
 UNCONDITIONAL
 POLICIES.**

The Form of Policy recently adopted by the Company is free from all restrictions as to Foreign Travel and other Conditions.

Whole Life Policies made payable in Lifetime without extra Premium by application of Profits.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS. SEPARATE USE POLICIES.

ACCUMULATED FUND ...	...	...	...	...	£1,749,971
PAID IN CLAIMS	...	...	...	...	£2,437,257

JOHN WILKINSON FAIREY, *Manager.* [84

THE BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—5, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital = ONE MILLION.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve £137,000.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. Lord DAVRY.
The Right Hon. Lord ALVERSTONE.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice ROMER.

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.), Fredericks 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: 124, Colmore Row.—Chairman, C. E. MATHEWS, Esq. (Messrs. Mathews, James & Crosskey), Waterloo Street. District Secretary, E. J. BRADLEY.

BRISTOL: 31, Baldwin 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, Street.—District Secretary, W. H. STARKEY.

(Sub-Branch): 16, Corn Exchange Chambers.—Chairman, J. CULLMORE, Esq. (Messrs. Birch, Cullimore & Douglas), Chester.

MANCHESTER: 41 Cross Street.—Chairman, WM. C. LORD, Esq. (Messrs. Sale, Seddon & Co.), Booth Street, Manchester. District Secretary, PERCY ELLIS.

LONDON (West End): 16, Cockspur Street.—Chairman, JOHN GUSCOTTE, Esq. (Messrs. Guscotte, Wadham & Bradbury). District Secretary, P. H. W. LEGGATT.

GLASGOW: 176, West George Street.—Resident Managers, Messrs. DICK, STEVENSON & MUIR, Solicitors. District Secretary, J. R. WATSON.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: Post Office Chambers.—District Secretary, A. DENT.

Offices also at DUBLIN and BELFAST.

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.

[85]

BRITISH NATURAL-PREMIUM LIFE

ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

ABOUT HALF THE USUAL RATES.

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.

Authorised Capital £100,000.

Agents Wanted upon liberal remuneration. Apply to General Manager,

BRITISH NATURAL-PREMIUM LIFE ASSOCIATION, Ltd.,

56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

[86]

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Empowered under "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," 33 and 34 Vict., c. 16.

Offices—33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Gen. The Hon. Sir ANDREW CLARKE, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., *Chairman.*
 The Hon. Sir ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., J.P., D.L.
 ERNEST BAGGALLAY, Esq., J.P.

Consulting Medical Officer—C. Y. BISS, Esq., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Solicitors—Messrs. ST. BARBE SLADEN & WING.

Auditors—Messrs. C. F. KEMP, SONS & Co., Chartered Accountants.

Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS & Co.

Manager—EDWARD W. BROWNE, F.S.S.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY, 1873—1899.

DATE.	FUNDS.	AMOUNT.	NEW BUSINESS.	
31 March, 1875	£2,864		
31 March, 1880	103,551		
31 March, 1885	471,353		
31 December, 1890	1,196,414	13 years ended 31st March 1887 ..	£10,421,671
31 December, 1895	1,923,335	12½ years ended 31st December, 1899	15,033,037
31 December, 1899	2,338,266		

Total New Business since commencement of the Society exceeds Twenty-five Millions Sterling (£25,000,000).

Policies Issued .. 82,600 assuring £25,474,708 | Amounts Paid to Policyholders .. £2,356,324

Annual Income exceeds Four Hundred Thousand Pounds.

EDWARD W. BROWNE, *Manager.* [89

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.

Capital, fully Subscribed, £2,500,000.

Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policy-holders exceeds .. — £2,190,063

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED FIVE MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income — £1,700,000

Head Office:—24, 25 and 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Directors:

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
 ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. (Barclay & Co., Ltd.).
 Sir THOMAS BROOKE, Bart.
 W. MIDDLETON CAMPBELL, Esq. (Curtis, Campbell & Co.).
 JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman, Ltd.).
 The Right Hon. LEONARD H. COURTNEY.
 WILLIAM C. DAWES, Esq. (J. B. Westray & Co.).
 Sir JAMES F. GARRICK, Q.C., K.C.M.G.
 W. M. GUTHRIE, Esq., M.P. (Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., Ltd.).
 FREDERICK W. HARRIS, Esq. (Harris & Dixon).

F. LARKWORTHY, Esq.
 JOHN H. LEY, Esq.
 Gen. Sir HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B.
 THOMAS RUDD, Esq. (Rudd & Co.).
 J. CARR SAUNDERS, Esq.
 Sir ANDREW R. SCOBLE, K.C.S.I., Q.C.
 ALEXANDER BILLING SIM, Esq. (Churchill & Sim).
 W. J. THOMPSON, jun., Esq. (W. J. & H. Thompson).
 JOHN TROTTER, Esq. (John Trotter & Co.).
 P. B. TROWER, Esq. (Trower & Sons).
 F. L. WALLACE, Esq. (Wallace Bros.).

Fire Department.—Undoubted Security. Moderate Rates. Prompt and Liberal Settlements.

Life Department.—The Life Funds invested in the names of Special Trustees. The Assured wholly free from liability. Four-Fifths of the Entire Life Profits belong to Policy Holders. Interim Bonuses are paid. The Expenses of Management limited by Deed of Settlement. Liberal Surrender Values guaranteed; and Claims paid immediately on proof of death and title.

Married Women's Property Act (1882).—Policies are issued to husbands for the benefit of their wives and children, thus creating, without trouble, expense, stamp duty, or legal assistance, a Family Settlement which creditors cannot touch.

Marine Department.—Rates for Marine Risks on application.

Accident Department.—Policies of all Classes of Insurance and Fidelity Guarantee Bonds Issued.

The CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Founded 1829.

Offices—2 & 3, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Patrons { THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

President—THE BISHOP OF LONDON.
Vice-President—THE LORD HARRIS.

Trustees { THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.
THE DEAN OF YORK.
SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bart.
GEORGE T. BIDDULPH, Esq.

Honorary Council.

FRANCIS H. CHAMPNEYS, Esq., M.D.
The DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH.
The LORD CLINTON.
The BISHOP OF CREDITON.
The EARL OF DESART.
The Hon. EDWARD W. DOUGLAS.
The Rev. Canon MOORE EDE.
G. T. J. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, Esq.
The BISHOP OF GLASGOW.

The BISHOP OF GUILDFORD.
The BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.
The Rev. Canon LONSDALE.
The Rev. ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, D.D.
The BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.
The ARCHDEACON OF SURREY.
The Hon EDWARD P. THESIGER.
The BISHOP OF WAKEFIELD.

Directors.

Chairman—THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Deputy-Chairman—SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bart.

GEORGE T. BIDDULPH, Esq.
The Rev. Canon BLACKLEY.
The Very Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON.
The Rev. Canon BURN-MURDOCH.
ALFRED J. BUTLER, Esq.
The Rev. C. L. LOVETT CAMERON.
The ARCHDEACON OF CARDIGAN.
J. E. COMPTON-BRACEBRIDGE, Esq.
LEWIS T. DIBDIN, Esq., D.C.L.

THE ARCHDEACON OF DURHAM.
The Rev. CHARLES M. HARVEY.
The Rev. Canon JELF.
The Rev. the Hon. LATIMER NEVILLE.
The Rev. J. Y. STRATTON.
JOHN CHARLES THYNNE, Esq.
The Rev. Prebendary WACE, D.D.
THE DEAN OF YORK.

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, entirely in the Interests of

THE CLERGY AND THEIR RELATIVES.

NO COMMISSION. NO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

Accumulated Fund, £4,184,196. Annual Income, £409,317.

The SECURITY afforded by the Society is Absolute.

The BONUSES are on an exceedingly high scale.

The ANNUAL PREMIUMS are lower than those usually charged; and

The CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE are most favourable.

Specimens of Rates Charged:—

Age next Birth-day.	WITH FULL PROFITS.		UNDER "REDUCED PREMIUM" PLAN.		Age next Birth-day.
	Assurance of £100 payable at Death.	Endowment Assurance of £100 payable at Age 60 or earlier Death	Assurance of £100 payable at Lea.h.	Endowment Assurance of £100 payable at Age 60 or earlier Death.	
20	£ s. d. 1 15 0	£ s. d. 2 6 3	£ s. d. 1 8 0	£ s. d. 1 17 0	20
25	2 0 2	2 14 4	1 12 2	2 3 6	25
30	2 6 4	3 5 1	1 17 1	2 12 1	30
35	2 13 0	4 0 2	2 2 5	3 4 2	35
40	3 2 2	5 2 6	2 9 9	4 2 0	40
45	3 12 4	6 19 3	2 17 11	5 11 5	45
50	4 7 4	—	3 9 11	—	50

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The next Division of Bonus will take place in 1901, when all With-Profit Assurances in force on 1st June in that year will share therein.

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.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL AND GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Chief Office: 15, ST. JAMES'S SQ., LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—WILFRED JOSEPH CRIPPS, Esq., C.B.

Deputy-Chairmen { Rev. Prebendary KEMPE, M.A.
Sir RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, Bart., M.D.

LIONEL S. BEALE, M.B., F.R.S.
JOHN ASTLEY BLOXAM, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Sir WILLIAM HENRY BROADBENT, Bart.,
M.D., F.R.S., LL.D.
The Very Rev. The DEAN OF CANTER-
BURY, D.D., F.R.S.
JOHN COLES, Esq.
MAURICE O. FITZGERALD, Esq.

Sr WALTER FOSTER, M.D., D.C.L.,
M.P.
Sir ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I.
The Viscount MIDDLETON.
Sir THOMAS SMITH, Bart., F.R.C.S.
THOMAS PRIDGIN TEALE, M.B., F.R.S.
Sir JOHN WILLIAMS, Bart., M.D.
PETER WILLIAMS, Esq.

Assistant Actuary.

ARTHUR D. BESANT, Esq.

Assistant Secretary.

ALFRED M. HUMPHREYS, Esq.

Actuary and Secretary.

WILLIAM J. H. WHITTALL, Esq.

ASSETS OVER $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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 Next Division of Profits

will take place in JANUARY, 1902, and Persons who effect

PROFIT POLICIES BEFORE THE END OF JUNE, 1901,

will be entitled to share at that Division, and will receive

A FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

The Full Prospectus, Bonus and Annual Reports, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application.

W. J. H. WHITTALL, *Actuary and Secretary,*

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.

[88

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE,

50, REGENT STREET, & 14, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Founded 1807.

BRANCH OFFICES:

BELFAST—10, Victoria Street.
BIRMINGHAM—59 & 61, Colmore Row.
BRISTOL—Clare Street.
CANTERBURY—St. George's Street.
DUBLIN—113, Grafton Street.
EDINBURGH—123, George Street.
EXETER—Queen Street.

GLASGOW—158, St. Vincent Street.
LEEDS—9, East Parade.
LIVERPOOL—Bank Chambers, 3, Cook St.
MANCHESTER—68, Fountain Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—9, Grainger St.
West.
NOTTINGHAM—Exchange Walk.
SHREWSBURY—12, High Street.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BARNARD, Esq.
THOMAS BARNEY, Esq.
S. A. BEAUMONT, Esq., *Managing Director.*
Gen. SIR HENRY BRACKENBURY, K.C.B.,
Sir FREDC. A. BURROWS, Bart. [K.C.S.I.
WALTER TIDBOALD COLES, Esq. [Bart.
Lt.-Col. Sir DUDLEY DUCKWORTH-KING,

WILLIAM COPLAND JUDD, Esq.
ROBERT ALEXANDER KINGLAKE, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord KINNAIRD.
Major-General RODERICK MACKENZIE.
PICKERING PHIPPS, Esq.
ALFRED SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq.
WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Esq.

Joint Secretaries.

GEORGE W. STEVENS.

BERNARD E. RATLIFF. [81

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

(LIVES AND ANNUITIES.)

ESTABLISHED 1807.



Head Office—

79, PALL MALL, LONDON, E.W.

CITY: 41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM: Colmore Row.

BRISTOL: Baldwin Street.

LEEDS: Park Row.

MANCHESTER: Cross Street.

Accumulated Funds... .. £2,626,000.

DEBENTURE POLICIES WITH GUARANTEED BENEFITS.
MODERATE RATES. STRONG RESERVES.

Claims and Bonus Paid £13,000,000. [262

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

DIRECTORS.

MICHAEL BIDDULPH, Esq., *Chairman.*

ROBERT CRAWFURD ANTROBUS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

ALFRED BUCKLEY, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount EBRINGTON.
The 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.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount SANDON.
ALFRED SARTORIS, Esq.
Sir AUG. K. STEPHENSON, K.C.B., Q.C.
RICHARD WOOLLCOMBE, Esq.

AUDITORS.

GEO. CLOUTTE, Esq., F.C.A. | Col. JAS. LE GEYT DANIELL. | HUGH MACRAY GORDON, Esq.
Actuary and Secretary—G. TODD, Esq., M.A., F.I.A.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

FUNDS IN HAND, £4,100,000.

LOW PREMIUMS. IMMEDIATE AND LARGE BONUS.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY — Proof of Death and Title.

[263]

FOUNDED 1823.

THE EDINBURGH LIFE Assurance Company.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

FUNDS £3,600,000.

INCOME £415,000.

CLAIMS ARE PAYABLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER PROOF.
MODERATE PREMIUMS.

THE COMPREHENSIVE NON-FORFEITURE PLAN
removes all anxiety in the event of payment of premium being overlooked.

EARLY PROVIDENT SCHEME
Policies at about Half-Rates of Premium.

THE NEW "EDINBURGH" POLICY
*Combining Investment with Full and Immediate Insurance with
Advantageous Guaranteed Options.*

5 PER CENT. INCOME POLICIES AND 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE POLICIES.
See Special Prospectuses for particulars of these and other Attractive Schemes.

Head Office—EDINBURGH: 22, GEORGE STREET.
London Office: 11, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

DUBLIN—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—14, Baldwin Street.

[91]

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited,

HAMILTON HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, LONDON, E.C.

Late of 84 & 85, King William Street, London, E.C.

Chairman . . . LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

Capital (fully subscribed) £750,000.
 Security for Policy holders £984,383.

EMPLOYERS.

The Policies of this Corporation undertake all Liabilities of the **Workman's Compensation Act, 1897—1900**; Employers' Liability Act, 1880; and at Common Law for **All accidents happening during the period of insurance, however protracted the disablement may be.**

FIDELITY GUARANTEES. GENERAL ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE.
 S. STANLEY BROWN, *General Manager.* [93]

Equitable

Fire & Accident Office Limited.

[FOUNDED 1873.]

RESULTS, 1899.

Income from Premiums...	£246,544	4	6
Surplus for the Year ...	29,148	1	1
Capital paid up ...	81,109	1	1
Reserve Fund (55 per cent. of Premium Income) ...	136,420	6	6
Total Cash Funds ...	217,529	6	6
Total Funds for the Security of the Insured (including Uncalled Capital) ...	541,965	1	6

*Fire, Personal Accident, Workmen's Compensation.
 Fidelity Guarantee, and Burglary Business Transacted.*

HEAD OFFICE: ST. ANN STREET, MANCHESTER.

LONDON OFFICE: 12 and 13 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

GLASGOW: 38, Renfield Street.

DUBLIN: 30, College Green.

BRADFORD: 49, Well Street.

LIVERPOOL: The Albany, Old Hall Street.

BIRMINGHAM: 88, Colmore Row.

BELFAST: 6, Royal Avenue.

BRISTOL: Albion Chambers, Small Street.

[92]

ESTABLISHED 1762.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Every £1,000 which became a claim in 1899 was on the average increased at death to £2,222.

No Agents employed. No Commission paid.

FUNDS IN HAND - - - - - £4,681,087.

THE TOTAL EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT

of this old-established Mutual Society being about seven per cent. of the premium income, it follows that nearly Ninety-three per cent. of the whole of the premiums are invested to accumulate for the benefit of the Assured and their families; with the result that

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BONUSES

have been added to the Policies.

Offices: Opposite the MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C. [95]

EQUITY AND LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Directors.

Chairman—CECIL HENRY RUSSELL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—FREDERICK PRAKE, Esq.

R. J. P. BROUGHTON, Esq.
EDMUND F. B. CHURCH, Esq.
JOHN CROFT DEVERELL, Esq.
CHARLES BAKER DIMOND, Esq.
Sir HOWARD W. ELPHINSTONE, Bart.
The Hon. Mr. Justice GRANTHAM.
Rt. Hon. ALEX. STAVELEY HILL, D.C.L., Q.C.
ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.
CHARLES R. V. LONGBOURNE, Esq.

The Right Hon. BARON MACNAGHTEN,
WILLIAM MAPLES, Esq.
EDWARD MOBERLY, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice PHILLIMORE.
GEORGE THOMPSON POWELL, Esq.
GEORGE ROOPER, Esq.
The Hon. CHARLES RUSSELL.
RICHARD SMITH, Esq.
H. P. BOWLING TREVANION, Esq.

Sir ARTHUR TOWNLEY WATSON, Bart., Q.C.

Income exceeds . £331,000 | Funds exceed . £3,600,000

Some recent Claims paid by the Society, in which the sums assured were more than doubled by Bonus:—

Date of Policy.	Original Sum Assured.	Amount of Policy at Death.	Date of Payment of Claim.
	£	£ s. d.	
1855	1,500	3,116 8 0	1899
1863	2,000	4,188 4 0	1899
1859	5,000	10,490 2 0	1899
1851	600	1,523 11 0	1898
1856	1,000	2,301 5 0	1898

Full information will be given on application to A. F. BURRIDGE, Actuary and Secretary.

[94

THE FINE ART & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

CAPITAL £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. MACDONALD, Esq. (Messrs. Matheson
and Co.), *Chairman.*

The EARL DE GREY.

The Hon. CLAUDE G. HAY, M.P.

The Hon. J. SCOTT MONTAGU, M.P.

Sir JAMES D. LINTON, 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.

THE LEADING NON-TARIFF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BURGLARY OR BURGLARY & FIRE COMBINED.

Personal Accident. Employers' Liability.

HEAD OFFICES—90, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

General Manager and Secretary—A. PLAYER FEDDEN.

197

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

ACCUMULATED FUND	£2,800,000
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 who are of Quaker descent, or are connected with Friends by ties of kindred or marriage, or by partnership in business.

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.

198

THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CHIEF OFFICES—

42 to 44, TAY STREET, PERTH.

115 to 117, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Capital (Fully Subscribed) ... £300,000.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Personal Accident,

Sickness,

Vehicle Indemnity,

Burglary,

Fidelity Guarantee,

and Fire Insurance.

Prospectuses free on application. Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms.

F. NORIE MILLER, *General Manager.* [99]

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.*

[100]

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 over . . .	£4,800,000
Paid-up Capital . . .	£1,000,000	Total Income over . . .	£773,000

DIRECTORS.

Hon. EVELYN HUBBARD, *Chairman.*

HENRY BONHAM-CARTER, Esq.

JOSEPH A. BURRELL, Esq.

WM. HILL DAWSON, Esq.

Hon. ALBAN G. H. GIBBS, M.P.

JOHN J. HAMILTON, Esq.

JOHN HUNTER, Esq.

REGINALD E. JOHNSTON, Esq.

GEORGE LAKE, Esq.

RODERICK PRYOR, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

E. HENRY LOYD, Esq.

BEAUMONT W. LUBBOCK, Esq.

EDWARD NORMAN, Esq.

HENRY JOHN NORMAN, Esq.

AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Esq.

Right Hon. G. J. SHAW-LEFEVRE.

Right 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, STILL, FREELING & PARKIN, Lincoln's Inn.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The last Quinquennial Valuation was made on the basis of the Institute of Actuaries' (HM ■ HM 9) Tables of Mortality and 3 per cent. interest, the net premiums only being valued and the whole of the loading reserved. The sum of £242,810 was divided as ■ bonus among 8,657 participating policies assuring, exclusive of existing bonus, £5,251,548 13s., the annual premiums payable under which amounted to £170,704 16s. 6d.

BONUSES.

The very satisfactory results of the last division of Profits are fully set out in the Company's Prospectus. The Reserves were substantially increased, and the rates of Bonus will compare favourably with those of most Offices.

LIFE FUND (1899), £3,024,000. LIFE INCOME, £323,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at Moderate Rates.

Losses by Lightning are made good by the Company.

FIRE FUND (1899), £538,000. FIRE INCOME, £398,000.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Policies insuring against General Accidents, and also to indemnify Employers against the Compensation which they have to pay to their Workmen in the event of Accident, are now issued by this old and wealthy Company.

ACCIDENT FUND (1899), £6,600. ACCIDENT INCOME, £12,400.

The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

26, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
 INSTITUTED IN 1696. EXTENDED TO LIFE INSURANCE, 1836.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY,
 B. BLENKINSOP, Esq.
 Lt. Colonel C. W. CAMPBELL,
 JOHN H. A. ELLIOT, Esq.

Alderman Sir DAVID EVANS, K.C.M.G.
 Admiral Sir L. G. HEATH, K.C.B.
 CHAS. R. GURNEY HOARE, Esq.
 ANDREW JOHNSTON, Esq.

Sir JAMES B. LYALL, G.C.I.E.
 Captain A. FULLER MACLEOD,
 ARTHUR SPERLING, Esq.
 W. ESDAILE WINTER, Esq.

Physician—T. D. ACLAND, M.D.

Bankers—Messrs. B. RCLAY & Co., Limited, 19, Fleet Street, E.C.

Solicitors—Messrs. NICHOLL, MANISTY & Co., 1, Howard Street, Strand.

Auditors—Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Secretary—H. H. RAY, 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	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.

Policy-holder is subject to any Personal Liability.

The Directors are willing to appoint Agents persons of good position and character.

VALUATION BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

ASSETS.

General Accumulated Fund, Fire and Life	.. £1,475,113
Life Assurance Fund, under Act of 1870	.. 1,433,682
	£2,908,895

LIABILITIES.

Net Liability under Life Assurance, Annuity, and Fixed Term Insurance	
Transactions	.. £1,350,833
Sum reserved for future Bonuses	.. 1,132,916
	2,483,749
Premiums in hand on account of un- expired terms of Fire Insurance	.. 89,894
Sum Reserved for Bonus Returns on unexpired Fire Policies	.. 39,211
	129,105
Balance of Assets unappropriated	.. 296,141
	£2,908,895

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.

H. H. RAY, Secretary. [102

Established 1803. SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO PRIVATE INSURERS.

The IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

FIRE.

Head Office: 1, Old Broad Street. Branches: 22, Pall Mall and 47, Chancery Lane, London.

Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; Paid-up, £300,000; Invested Assets (Capital & Reserves) 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 £2,600,000.

PERFECT SECURITY!

LIBERAL CONDITIONS!

Total Life Claims Paid exceed £6,300,000.

Head Office:—1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. [103

LAW ACCIDENT

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Head Office: 215, STRAND, LONDON

Subscribed Capital, HALF A MILLION.

TRUSTEES:

The Right Hon. LORD ALVERSTONE, Lord Chief Justice of England.
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WRIGHT.
The Right Hon. Lord DUNBOYNE, 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.
J. E. GRAY HILL, Esq., Director Law Guarantee and Trust Society, Ltd.
W. MELMOTH WALTERS, Esq., Director Law Fire Insurance Society.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:—EDWARD T. CLIFFORD.

DEPARTMENTS:—

PERSONAL ACCIDENTS.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, FEVERS AND DISEASES,
Special Protection in case of Railway Train Accidents and Pensions
for Permanent Total Disablement.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY (ACT 1880 and COMMON LAW).

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (ACT 1897).

PUBLIC 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.

VEHICLES. { To Indemnify Owners against Accidental
Damage to their Vehicles.

BOILERS, GAS & STEAM ENGINES & ELECTRICAL MACHINES.

Registered Post and other Transit Risks.

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— <u>Larceny</u> (excluding Theft by, or with connivance of Persons lawfully on the Premises)	.. .. .	2/- "
Burglary—Housebreaking— <u>Larceny</u> (including Theft by, or with connivance of Persons lawfully on the Premises)	.. .. .	2/6 "

TRUSTEESHIPS *under WILLS, MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS, &c.*
and for DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

CONTINGENCY INSURANCE

(Indemnities re *Lost Documents, Missing Beneficiaries, &c.*)

THE
LAW

MORTGAGE
DEBENTURE
LICENSE } INSURANCE.

GUARANTEE

Fidelity
Guarantees.

and TRUST
SOCIETY,

General Manager and
Secretary,

THOMAS R. RONALD.

Assist. Manager, D. M. CARMENT.

Assist. Secretary, WALTER S. BATES.

Head Office: 49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

City Office: 56, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000.

Paid-up Capital £100,000.

Reserve Fund (as at 31 Dec., 1897) £100,000.

1108

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Trustees.

THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT KNUTSFORD,
G.C.M.G.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHEDEN AND
CAMPBELL.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOBHOUSE, K.C.S.I.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEKEWICH.

SIR RICHARD NICHOLSON.

SIR WILLIAM JAMES FARRER.

WILLIAM JOHN VINE, Assistant Secretary.

GEORGE WILLIAM BELL, Secretary.

THE CAPITAL, amounting to FIVE MILLIONS, 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.

110

LONDON & GENERAL

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established 1861.)

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. 1114

THE LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION

LIMITED,

81, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

FUNDS IN HAND, £4,575,000.

Mutual Life Assurance in its simplest form, without the burden of any shareholding body.

No Commission allowed or Agents or Travellers employed, the intervention of a paid Middleman being entirely dispensed with, at a saving to the Members of one shilling and more out of every pound paid in premiums.

Economical Management, the Expenses being only ~~£4~~ 7s. 3d. per cent. of the Premiums, or ~~£2~~ 18s. 5d. 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.

Nearest Age, instead of age next birthday, used in calculating premiums.

Large Reductions of Premium for the year, the rates ranging at the present time from the equivalent of 100 per cent. (that is, NO PAYMENT but SOME ADDITION to the amount assured) to 54 per cent. thereof.

Half Premiums on Credit at 4 per cent.
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 and interest, yet the Policyholder is only charged the Actual Cost of Assurance, instead of having to pay throughout life a larger premium than necessary in the expectation that a portion will afterwards be returned as "bonus."

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.
HEALEY, C. E. H. CHADWYCK, Esq.,
Q.C.
JOHNSON, CHARLES P., Esq.
KEKEWICH, The Hon. Mr. Justice.

LIFE

Directors:

MASTERMAN, HENRY CHAUNCEY, 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, W., Esq.
SALTWELL, WM. HENRY, Esq.
TWEEDIE, R. W., Esq.
WILLIAMS, ROMER, Esq.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE AND INDISPUTABLE WITHOUT EXTRA.

FINANCIAL POSITION on 1st January, 1900.

Annual Revenue	£420,000
Total Assets exceed	£3,547,000
Assurance Claims and Bonus paid	£7,200,000

BONUS, 1896.—A REVERSIONARY ADDITION was made to Policies at the last Division of Profits at the rate of £1 18s. per annum for each £100 assured, together with a proportionate addition upon all previous Bonus attached to the Policy. The additions per £1,000 assured made to Policies ranking for a full five years' Bonus range from £95 to £200, and the average is £116, or over £23 per annum.

The Valuation was made on a 2½ per cent. basis, HM Table of Mortality. [III

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

MODERATE PREMIUMS.

SIMPLE AND CONCISE FORMS OF POLICY.

INTERMEDIATE BONUSSES.

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, 1899	..	..	..	£5,083,700.
Income, 1899	..	..	..	£535,110.
Total Claims paid-up to 31st Dec., 1899				£19,476,095.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, &c., apply to the Manager,

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 187, Fleet St., London, E.C.

[109]

LION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Established 1879.

Head Office: 83 & 84, Queen St., Cheapside, London, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £739,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND, £212,956.

DIRECTORS.

ELLIS ELIAS, Esq., *Chairman.*

GRANT HEATLY TOD HEATLY, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

Hon. HERBERT T. ALLSOPP.

Sir RICHARD FARRANT.

Hon. EDWARD G. STRUTT.

THOMAS WEBB, Esq.

General Manager and Secretary—F. E. BOOKER.

Assistant Secretary—E. R. BUTTERWORTH.

Solicitors—MESSRS. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & Co.

Bankers—LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

HOME BRANCHES.

BIRMINGHAM—5, Waterloo Street.

BRISTOL—1, Broad Quay.

DUBLIN—7, Trinity Street.

GLASGOW—61, West Regent Street.

LIVERPOOL—G. 4, Exchange Buildings.

LEEDS—4, Greek Street.

MANCHESTER—10, Kennedy Street.

Insurances in Foreign Countries and the Colonies effected at Current Rates.

Applications for Agencies Invited,

[112]

TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £1,500,000.

London



ESTABLISHED
1881.

Premium Income
1899,
£366,899.

THOS. NEILL,
GENERAL MANAGER.

**Edinburgh
and
Glasgow**

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, INSURANCE BUILDINGS
FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

[118

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

HEAD OFFICE: THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE BUILDINGS, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

LONDON OFFICE: 44, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH: 18, REGENT STREET, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

Capital .. £3,000,000.
Paid-up Capital and Funds, as at 31st Dec., 1899 .. £1,618,404.

Life Department.—Life Assurances at Moderate Rates.

Indisputable, World Wide Policies. No Restrictions. Specially suitable to Bankers, Solicitors, and others, as collateral security.

Fire Department.—Insurances granted at Home and Abroad at Equitable Rates.

Employers' Liability Insurance at Moderate Rates on the Merits of each Case.

DIGBY JOHNSON, General Manager.

CHARLES POVAH, Sub-Manager. [106

Capital, £1,500,000 | Founded 1824. | Paid up, £118,935.

THE PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE, FIRE, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, ■ BURGLARY ASSURANCES.

Head Office—9, COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.

BERNARD H. O'REILLY, MANAGER.

JOHN ANTONIO, SUB-MANAGER.

SAMUEL HUNTER, ACTUARY.

LONDON OFFICE—69, KING WILLIAM STREET.

BELFAST OFFICE—12, DONEGALL SQUARE, N.

GLASGOW OFFICE—101, ST. VINCENT STREET.

BIRMINGHAM OFFICE—3, WATERLOO STREET.

LEEDS OFFICE—9, SOUTH PARADE.

BRISTOL OFFICE—6, ST. STEPHEN'S AVENUE,

LIVERPOOL—15, TITHEBARN STREET.

CLARE STREET.

MANCHESTER OFFICE—58, FOUNTAIN STREET.

CORK OFFICE—21, SOUTH MALL,

PARIS—18, RUE ST. MARC. [128

Name.	RELATIONS AND DANES.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
EGBERT	First King of Æ 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	953	—	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	953	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 THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	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 Edward 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 Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	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	21
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	1
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	22
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. 1649	48	24
COMMONWEALTH	Commonwealth declared May 19	1649	—	—	—
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653	1658	59	—
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector	1658	1659	—	—

Name.	THE HOUSE OF STUART—RESTORED.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgn'd.
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I.	1650	1685	■	26
JAMES II.	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689.)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	■	*35
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
ANNE	Eldest daughter of James II.		1694	33	■
	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	■
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.	1760	1820	82	59
	Regency commenced 5th February, 1811.				
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	■	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	72	■
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837			WHOM GOD PRESERVE

■ 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>Oeanmohr</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 Balliol .....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. ■	
Alexander I. ....1107, Jan. 8		Robert II. (Stewart) 1371, Feb. 22		Henry and Mary...1565, July ■	
David I.....1124, April 27		Robert III. ....1390, April 12		Mary .....1567, Feb. ■	
Malcolm (<i>Maiden</i>) 1153, May 24		James I.....1406, April ■		James VI.....1567, July 29	
William (<i>The Lion</i>) 1165, Dec. 9		James II. ....1437, Feb. ■		(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)	
Alexander II. ....1214, Dec. ■		James III.....1460, Aug. ■			

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.		ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1284 to 1841.	
Roderick the Great	840	Edward of Carnarvon, afterwards King	
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877	Edward II. of England; born	1284
Howel Dda, the Good	942	Created Prince of Wales	1301
Jefan and Jago	948	Edward the Black Prince, son of Edwd. III.	1343
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972	Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Cadwallon, his brother	984	Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha	985	Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992	Edward of Westminster (Edward V.).....	1472
Llewelyn ap Sitsylht.....	1015	Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric.....	1023	Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsylht	1034	Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Bleddyn.....	1063	Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073	Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Griffith ap Cynan	1079	Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
Owain Gwynedd.....	1136	George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169	Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
Llewelyn the Great	1194	George William Frederick (George III.) ...	1751
David ap Llewelyn	1240	George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)...	1762
Llewelyn ap Griffith, last Prince, 1246; slain	1282	Albert Edward, son of Queen Victoria	1841

Presidents of the United States of America.

Declaration of Independence	4 July 1776	Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850
General Washington first President, 1789 and	1793	Franklin Pierce	1853
John Adams	1797	James Buchanan	1857
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805	Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865)	1861 and 1865
James Madison	1809 and 1813	Andrew Johnson (elected Vice-President)	1865
James Monroe.....	1817 and 1821	Ulysses S. Grant.....	1869 and 1873
John Quincy Adams	1825	Rutherford Burchard Hayes	1877
Andrew Jackson.....	1829 and 1833	James A. Garfield (died 19 Sept., 1881)	1881
Martin Van Buren	1837	Chester A. Arthur (elected as V.-Pres.)	1881
William Henry Harrison (died 4 April)	1841	Grover Cleveland	1885
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President).....	1841	Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug. 1833).....	1889
James Knox Polk	1845	Grover Cleveland (b. 18 Mar., 1837) 1885 and	1893
Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850)	1849	W. McKinley (b. 29 Jan. 1843).....	1897 & 1901

MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., LL.D., *Chairman* (of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

JOSEPH HERBERT TRITTON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Major-Gen. Sir OWEN TUDOR BURNE, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (late a Member of Council of India).

Admiral A. J. CHATFIELD, C.B. (Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.).

FRANKLIN R. KENDALL, Esq. (General Manager of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Esq., C.B. (Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co., London, E.C.).

Sir JOHN BRADDICK MONCKTON, F.S.A., Guildhall, London, E.C.

JAMES BROWN WESTRAY, Esq., 138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Medical Referees—

GEO. THIN, M.D., 63, Harley Street, W.

ARNOLD CHAPLIN, M.D., 41, Finsbury Sq., E.C.

Auditors—E. KILNER BERRY, Esq.; JAMES SODEN, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & COMPANY, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

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, 1899 — ... — £995,538

Surplus on Valuation, H^m. and H^m. (5), ■ per cent... .. 161,369

Amount Divided... .. 120,028

yielding a Reversionary Bonus of ■ 10s. per cent. per annum on Whole Life Policies in force at the time of the previous Declaration of Profits, and ■ per cent. per annum on those effected in the interim.

This rate of Bonus has been regularly paid for the past Twenty-five Years.

[121]

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835, FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

Directors.

GEORGE R. BURNETT, Esq.

RUSSELL J. COLMAN, Esq., Norwich.

HENRY W. DAUGLISH, Esq.

WILLIAM S. DEACON, Esq.

J. H. FOX, Esq., Wellington, Somerset.

WILLIAM GRANT, Esq., Portsmouth.

WILLIAM C. H. HUNT, Esq.

F. HARWOOD LESCHER, Esq.

S. F. MENDEL, Esq.

Colonel VICTOR MILWARD, M.P.

JOSEPH A. PEASE, Esq., Darlington.

WILLIAM C. SCOTT, Esq.

JEROME SMITH, Esq., Liverpool.

WALTER R. TIDD, Esq.

Actuary and Secretary—L. M. SIMON, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—BERNARD WOODS, Esq.

SUM ASSURED, £5,300,000. ASSETS, £2,044,000.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

■ Commission Paid and No Agents Employed.

STRONG RESERVES.

LOW EXPENSE RATE.

■ Shareholders to participate in Profits.

REDUCTIONS OF PREMIUMS allowed for the Year ending 4th April, 1901.

First Series 72 per cent.

Second Series 57 per cent.

Third Series 42 per cent.

Fourth Series 32 per cent.

[264]



Mutual Life

ASSOCIATION
of Australasia,
5, LOTHBURY, BANK,
LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1844

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, and Empowered to carry on Life Assurance business in every form in Great Britain and Ireland.

INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £1,400,000.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE RATES.

(With Full Participation in Profits)

Are £5 per £1,000 lower than those charged in the majority of offices.

ALFRED GILBERT, *Secretary.* [119]

NATIONAL BURGLARY INSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

Chief Office: 10, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

West End Branch: 13, REGENT STREET, S.W.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

BURGLARY,

HOUSEBREAKING,

AND LARCENY.

SPECIAL INSURANCE FOR CYCLISTS AND CYCLES.

£40,000 Paid in Claims.

[122]

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

Established 1869.

ASSURANCES £10,131,000. FUNDS £3,000,000. INCOME £450,000.

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.

ALFRED CHRISTIAN GARRICK, Esq., *Chairman.* | WILLIAM WALTER OSWALD, Esq.
CHARLES EDWARD BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G. | Colonel TEMPLETON, C.M.G., F.I.A.
Bankers—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited.
Solicitors—MESSRS. MARBY, STEWART & Co.
Auditors—Messrs. W. B. PEAT & Co., Chartered Accountants.

Chief Office in Great Britain—75 & 76, CORNHILL, LONDON.
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 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.

[123]

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

Estd.] FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, [1835.
48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Directors.

WILLIAM JOHN BARRON, Esq.
AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, Esq., Q.C.
JOSEPH FELL CHRISTY, Esq., *Trustee.*
ROBERT MAYNE CURTIS, Esq., *Trustee.*
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq., M.P.
CHARLES W. C. HUTTON, Esq.
ROBERT LEAKE, Esq.

ALFRED E. PEASE, Esq., M.P.
CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq., *Trustee.*
SIR PETER SPOKES.
GEORGE CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq.
ALDERMAN SIR WALTER H. WILKIN, K.C.M.G.
WILLIAM H. WILLANS, Esq., *Trustee.*

Medical Officers—T. HENRY GREEN, Esq., M.D., and JOHN CROFT, 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.
Assistant Actuary—L. F. HOVIL. *Agency Manager*—C. I. CROFT.

Accumulated Fund .. £3,400,000
Profits divided .. £3,400,000

Claims Paid .. £11,000,000
Gross Annual Income .. £500,000

The Whole of the Profits are Divided every Five Years among the Members, without any deduction for dividends to Shareholders. At the last (1897) Division of Profits £714,390 Cash Profit was apportioned amongst the Members, being nearly 37 per cent. of the amount paid in premiums during the previous Five Years.

There were then nearly 1,000 Policies in respect of which not only were the premiums entirely extinguished, but Cash Bonuses were also paid, whilst in the case of many Policies, the Original Sums assured are now more than doubled by the Bonus Additions.

The Next Division will be made as at 20th November, 1902, and all Assurances then in force will participate.

Endowment.—Assurance Policies are issued combining Life Assurance at Minimum Cost with Provision for Old Age.

Nov., 1900.

ARTHUR SMITHER, *Actuary and Secretary.*

Applications for Agencies invited.

[124]

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE and ANNUITIES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1899, £14,409,089.

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1899, £3,073,226.

President—His Grace the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

Vice-President—The Most Honourable the MARQUESS OF ZETLAND, K.T.

Chairman of the General Court—QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Chairman—ALEXANDER H. CAMPBELL, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—The Hon. CHAS. N. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES MORRISON, Esq.

JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord HILLINGDON.

ALEX. D. KLEINWORT, Esq.

CHARLES J. C. SCOTT, Esq.

HUBERT F. BARCLAY, Esq.

VINCENT R. HOARE, Esq.

HERBERT R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jun., Esq.

BRUNO SCHRÖDER, Esq.

Managers of Fire Department—W. T. PRICE and J. M. C. JOHNSTON.

Sub-Manager of Foreign Department—PHILIP WINSOR.

Manager of Life Department and Actuary—HENRY COCKBURN, F.I.A., F.F.A.

Sub-Manager of Life Department—THOMAS PRINGLE.

Secretary—F. W. LANCE.

EDINBURGH DIRECTORS.

DAVID B. WAUCHOPE, Esq.

RALPH DUNDAS, Esq.

JOHN WHARTON TOD, Esq.

Sir JAS. H. GIBSON-CRAIG, Bt.

Sir THOMAS CLARK, Bt.

Sir CHARLES B. LOGAN.

CHAS. C. MACONOCHIE, Esq.

R. DUNDAS, Esq., Yl. of Arniston.

JOHN SITWELL PITMAN, Esq.

GEORGE YOUNGER, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF

ELGIN, K.G.

Manager—PHILIP R. D. MACLAGAN.

Secretary—H. J. STEVENSON.

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, 1905. Claims paid on proof of Death and Title. Five per cent. Investment Policies, Threefold Option Policies, &c.

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 1899 amounted to £1,446,521 1s. 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.

[125

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., 1, VICTORIA ST., S.W.,
31, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. W.C., 81, EDGWARE ROAD, W., and
124, WEST END LANE, N.W.

Principal Branches.

ABERDEEN: 74, UNION STREET.	EXETER: 59, HIGH STREET.
BELFAST: 10, LINEN HALL STREET.	GLASGOW: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.
BIRMINGHAM: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.	INVERNESS: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.
BRIGHTON: 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.	JERSEY: 15, ROYAL SQUARE.
BRISTOL: 56, CORN STREET.	LEEDS: 14, PARK LANE.
DUBLIN: 67, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.	LIVERPOOL: 27, CASTLE STREET.
DUNDEE: 16, MEADOWSIDE.	MANCHESTER: 100, KING STREET.
EDINBURGH: 12a, CASTLE STREET.	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 44, DEAN ST.
	WORCESTER: ANGEL PLACE.

Amount Insured	..	..	..	..	£387,000,000.
Losses Paid	..	..	..	..	£14,800,000.
Premium Income	..	..	..	..	£961,600.

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.

[126]

Founded 1871.

The OCEAN Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED . . .	£1,000,000	INCOME, 1899	£748,732
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	610,000	RESERVES Dec. 31st, 1899	753,121
FUNDS, 31st Dec., 1899 (exclusive of Uncalled Capital)			£1,016,696

Fidelity Guarantees.

The Bonds of this Corporation are accepted by all Departments of H. M. Government.

Employers' Indemnity (Workmen and Third Parties).
Sickness Insurance

Burglary Insurance.
Mortgage Insurance.
Excess Bad Debt Insurance.
Boiler and Lift Inspection and Insurance.

The "Advanced" Policy of the Ocean Corporation, insuring against Accident, Illness, or Permanent Incapacity, and World-Wide as to travel, is the most comprehensive and liberal contract yet offered to the public.

Send for Prospectus.

HEAD OFFICE:

36 to 44, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

R. J. PAULL, General Manager and Secretary. [127]

PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

Established 1864. Incorporated under Act of Parliament.

Assurance Funds exceed £1,000,000 | Annual Income £870,000
Claims Paid £2,700,000

DIRECTORS.

J. ROLL, Esq., *Chairman.*
J. S. FOSTER, Esq.

F. D. BOWLES, Esq.
T. MOULLIN, Esq.

G. SHRUBSALL, Esq.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

Managing Director—P. J. FOLEY, Esq. Secretary—J. H. KEENE, 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.

[129]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

19, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES:

WEST END OFFICE, 57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

BIRMINGHAM: COLMORE ROW.

BRISTOL: 47, CORN STREET.

CARDIFF: 108, ST. MARY STREET.

DUBLIN: 41, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET.

EDINBURGH: 25, GEORGE STREET.

GLASGOW: 121, ST. VINCENT STREET.

HULL: 161 and 162, HIGH STREET.

LEEDS: 8, PARK ROW.

LIVERPOOL: PHENIX CHAMBERS, EXCHANGE.

MANCHESTER: 18, COOPER ST. [BLDGs.]

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 3, ST. NICHOLAS

PLYMOUTH: OLD TOWN STREET.

Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and abroad. Insurances effected against Loss by Fire and Lightning in all parts of the world. Moderate Rates for all Insurances—both ordinary and special. Every Insurable Risk covered. This Company has already paid, in satisfaction of Fire Claims, more than **TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS STERLING**. Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be obtained at the CHIEF & BRANCH OFFICES as above, and from the respective Agents of the Company. APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED. [130]

PELICAN LIFE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1797.

Head Office—70, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

West End Branch—57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Rt. Hon. LORD AVEBURY, F.R.S., D.C.L., *Chairman.*

SEYMOUR P. BOUVERIE, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. GRANT DUFF, G.C.S.I.
GEORGE ALFRED GADSDEN, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.

Rt. Hon. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Viscount HAMPDEN, G.C.M.G.
ROBERT KIRKMAN HODGSON, Esq.
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.

LARGE BONUSES.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Bonus Policies at Minimum Premiums.

[131]

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

Chief Office—27 and 29, MOORGATE STREET, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ACTON DAVIS, Esq. (*Chairman*), Julian Hill, Harrow.

H. G. P. HOARE, Esq., Messrs. Hoare & Co., Fleet St., E.C.	H. B. SIM, Esq. (Messrs. Fruhling and Goschen), 22, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHAS. H. HUTCHINS, Esq., Manager, National Discount Co., Ltd., 35, Cornhill, E.C.	OWEN HUGH SMITH, Esq., Farringdon Works, Shoe Lieut.-Col. W. H. SNRLL (Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons).
HY. LAMBERT, Esq., late Manager Gt. Western Railway, 67, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.	JAS. N. STUART, Esq. (Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co., St. Mary Axe, E.C.).
FRAS. WM. PIXLEY, Esq., F.C.A., 58, Coleman St., E.C.	HENRY E. TINDALL, Esq., 20, Eastcheap, E.C.

Consulting Actuary—T. E. YOUNG, Esq., B.A., F.I.A.

The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds	£150,000
From Interest on Investments exceeds	77,000
Invested Funds exceed	2,100,000
Cash Bonuses paid	411,500
Claims Paid by the Association since establishment exceed	2,400,000
Life Policies in existence, 30,000 assuring (exclusive of Bonuses)	5,200,000

The Provident Clerks' is an old-established mutual office, and assures all classes of society.

All Profits go to the Policy-holders. Bonuses allotted, £2,000,000.

Ascertaind Surplus, Dec. 31, 1897, £226,800. Next Valuation Dec. 31, 1902.

Valuation Hm. 3 per cent. Division of profits every five years.

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, 1903,

JNO. EDWD. GWYER, *Secretary*.

Prospectuses and every information on application at the Chief Office, as above, or to the Agents of the Association.

[134]

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,

FOUNDED 1808.

50, REGENT STREET, W., & 14, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Invested Funds, £3,271,674.	Bonuses Declared, £3,784,000.
Annual Income, £354,425.	Claims Paid, £10,300,568.

EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG RESERVES.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF BONUS DISTRIBUTION.

NON-FORFEITABLE ASSURANCES.

NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1903.

The large sum of £299,601 out of the surplus of £621,191 was carried forward undivided in 1898, the interest upon which will fall into the profits of the next division.

All Policies issued in 1901 at an annual with-profit premium will have two years' Reversionary Bonus added in 1903.

"Whole World and War" Policies are issued to Naval and Military men at a moderate extra premium.

Endowment Assurances, with Profits, combining Life Assurance with a satisfactory investment.

Children's Endowments payable at age 21, with return of premiums in case of previous death.

Proposal Forms and full information on application to—

H. W. ANDRAS, *Actuary and Secretary*. [133]

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON,

DIRECTORS.

EDGAR HORNE, Esq., *Chairman.*
SIR HENRY HARBEN, *Deputy-Chairman.*
ROBERT BARNES, M.D., F.R.C.P.
H. A. HARBEN, Esq., J.P.
W. J. LANCASTER, Esq.
W. T. PUGH, Esq.
PERCY T. REID, Esq.
J. W. SIMMONDS, Esq., J.P.
THOMAS WHARRIE, Esq.

JOINT GENERAL MANAGERS.

THOMAS C. DEWEY, Esq.
WILLIAM HUGHES, Esq. | FREDERICK FISHER, Esq.
Actuary—F. SCHOOLING, Esq.

Every Description of Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds exceed Thirty-Eight Millions.

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application.

D. W. STABLE, *Secretary.* [132

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 Diseases. 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. Farmers' Insurance. Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900; Employers' Liability Act, 1880; and Common Law.

Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £300,000.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST OFFICE OF ITS KIND.

Managing Director—A. WATERS.

Secretary—R. R. WILSON. [104

REFUGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chief Office; OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.

Branch Offices in all the principal Towns throughout the Kingdom.

Annual Premium Income Exceeds £1,395,000 (Showing an increase of £100,000 over the Income of 1899).

Claims Paid in 1900 over £625,000.

Total Amount Paid on Claims £5,930,000.

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. [135

Favourably reviewed by over 100 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 ■ to Endowment assurance policies ■ investments ■■ highly interesting and convincing.”—*Citizen*.

“To those who contemplate taking out life policies, the expenditure of a shilling on this pamphlet may be recommended ■ 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*.

“An interesting study of the dialogues and tables given will more than repay the shilling outlay.”—*Dundee Advertiser*.

“All who intend to insure their lives will find much useful information in this pamphlet.”—*Belfast News Letter*.

“The publication is of value to the insurance broker and other professional men, but of ■■■ 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 ■■■ by which the security of ■ 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*.

“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 ■ 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 30, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

ROCK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1806.]

TRUSTEES.

WILFRED ARTHUR BEVAN, Esq.
The Right Hon. ST. JOHN BRODRICK, M.P.
Colonel ALFRED GEORGE LUCAS

SIR CUTHBERT EDGAR PEER, Bart.
SIR CHARLES RUGGE-PRICE, Bart.
The Hon. CHARLES HEDLEY STRUTT, M.P.

WEALTH—SECURITY—STABILITY.

Paid in Claims upwards of **£11,700,000**

Low Premium Rates for Without Profit Policies.
Leasehold Sinking Fund Policies.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1897.

Indemnity granted against the additional responsibilities imposed under this Act, and under its extension to Agricultural Labourers.

INSURANCE AGAINST PERSONAL ACCIDENTS.

Chief Office—15, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GEORGE S. CRISFORD, *Actuary.*

Applications for Agencies Invited.

[137

FIRE.

LIFE.

ROYAL INSURANCE
BUILDINGS.

1, North John Street,
LIVERPOOL.



ROYAL INSURANCE
BUILDINGS.

28, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS,

£9,722,885.

Extracts from the Company's Annual Report for the Year 1899.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

NET FIRE PREMIUMS for the Year	£2,026,553
LESS Commissions and other Expenses	£1,968,738
RESERVE FUNDS (representing over 164 per cent. of the Premium Income)	£3,339,029

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

NEW LIFE ASSURANCES completed during the Year	£1,012,345
NET LIFE PREMIUMS for the Year	£479,295
CLAIMS PAID, including MONIES ADDITIONAL	£381,405
LIFE FUNDS	£5,956,471

The Quinquennial Valuation shows a Surplus of £635,549, out of which a Bonus of £1 10s. per cent. per annum has been declared, together with an Interim Bonus of £1 per cent. per annum on Policies becoming Claims before the next Division of Profits.

INCOME FOR 1899 **£2,880,434**

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM. LIBERAL POLICY CONDITIONS.

CHARLES ALCOCK—*Manager.*

F. J. KINGSLEY—*Sub-Manager.*

JOHN H. CROFT—*Secretary in London.*

[138

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 EXCEED	£4,500,000
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED	£40,000,000

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.

Every Description of Life Assurance is Transacted.

Absolute Security. Large Bonuses. Moderate Premiums.

ACCIDENTS AND EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

Insurances against Employer's Liability and Personal Accidents now granted. Bonuses on Accident Policies allowed to Life Policy-holders and Total Abstainers.

APPLY FOR FULL PROSPECTUS TO

W. N. WHYMPER, *Secretary.* [136]

THE SCOTTISH EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Capital, £100,000, fully subscribed.
Subscribed Capital and Reserves Exceed £200,000.

Head Office, ABERDEEN, GLASGOW, LONDON.
LONDON Office—88, Cannon Street, E.C.

Branches at Dundee, Edinburgh, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham and 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, ALEX. GRANT, *Joint Secretaries*, 88, Cannon Street, London, E.C. [140]

THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Offices: LIVERPOOL.

London Office: 13 & 14, ABCHURCH LANE, E.C.

Branches at:—BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, HULL, LEEDS, MANCHESTER, OLDHAM, EDINBURGH, DUNDEE, GLASGOW, ROTHESAY, DUBLIN, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO.

Applications for Agencies are Invited.

Manager and Secretary, JAMES ALLAN COOK. [144]

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1820.

Funds - - - £4,200,000.

Claims Paid - £6,500,000.

LARGE COMPOUND BONUSES.—All the profits belong to the Policyholders, and the amount distributed has been so large that the sums assured by the earlier Policies are now more than doubled. **EXAMPLE:** A Policy for £2,000, effected in 1845, now amounts to £4,552 3s. 10d., and continues to receive further additions.

LOW PREMIUMS under the Society's popular Minimum Premium System.

NEW SCHEMES, providing Annuities of 5 per cent. or 5½ per cent. on the sum assured. See Special Prospectuses.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

HEAD OFFICE—St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.

London Office—1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

[139]

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831—FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE,

HEAD OFFICE: 28 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 SUFFICIENT VALUES. COMPLETE AND LIBERAL FOR FEIGNITURE 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, 1903.

The following table shows the progress of the Society during the last fifteen years:—

Year,	Policies in force.	Existing Assurances.	Annual Income.	Total Funds.
1885	15,607	£9,688,633	£366,974	£2,821,174
1890	18,332	10,595,178	411,983	3,228,492
1895	22,292	11,917,940	470,591	3,706,098
1900	25,484	13,041,687	508,798	4,318,035

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—

10 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Resident Secretary—F. R. LEFTWICH. [141]

THE

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Established 1825.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir RALPH W. ANSTRUTHER, of Balcaskie, Bart. WM. J. DUNDAS, Esq., W.S. JOHN R. BOYSON, Esq., 26, Inverness Terrace, W. The Right Hon. A. GRAHAM MURRAY, Q.C., M.P., Lord Advocate. [E.C.] Sir JOSEPH C. DIMSDALE, Banker, 50, Cornhill, JAMES HOPE, Esq., W.S. Sir JAMES KING, of Campsie, Bart., LL.D.	A. R. C. PITMAN, Esq., W.S. WILLIAM YOUNGER, Esq. GEORGE DALZIEL, Esq., W.S. CHARLES HEMERY, Esq., 28, Threadneedle Street, E.C. J. HENRY DAVIDSON, Esq., Merchant. J. C. CUNINGHAME, Esq., of Craigends. LEONARD W. DICKSON, Esq., C.A.
--	---

Manager and Actuary—SPENCER C. THOMSON, B.A. Cantab., F.F.A., F.I.A.
General Secretary for England—J. H. W. ROLLAND.
Secretary at West End Office—ANDREW A. WOOD.

Annual Revenue	. £1,190,000	Accumulated Funds	. £9,500,000
Bonus Additions	. £8,000,000	Claims Paid	. £9,750,000

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. [143]



SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest purely Fire Office in the World.

SUM INSURED, 1898, £435,000,000.

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.
 Viscount EMLYN.
 ALFRED FARQUHAR, Esq.
 WALTER R. FARQUHAR, Esq.
 WM. HV. GOSCHEN, Esq.
 The Marquess of GRANBY.
 HENRY RIVERSDALE GRENFELL, Esq.
 JOHN G. B. T. HILDYARD, Esq.
 RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq., M.P.

The Hon. ALGERNON H. MILLS.
 Sir HUGH C. G. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
 Lord HENRY NEVILL,
 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.

GEO. E. MEAD, } *Assist. Secs.*
 JOHN SMITH.

EDWARD BAUMER, *Secretary.* [145]



SUN LIFE

FUNDS IN HAND,

£7,500,000

£4,570,000.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INCOME OVER £650,000.

Chief Office:—

63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

WHOLE LIFE & ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Participation in 90 per cent. of Total Profits.

Premiums Payable Monthly

IF DESIRED.

SEE SPECIAL PROSPECTUS.

Next Valuation ~~35~~ at 31st December, 1901.

Annuities, Immediate & Deferred, granted.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Workmen's Compensation & Employers' Liability Insurance. Fidelity Guarantees.

MANAGERS:

MARLBOROUGH ROBERT PRYOR, Esq. (*Chairman*).

CHARLES A. SCOTT-MURRAY, Esq. (*Deputy-Chairman*).

CECIL CHAPLIN, Esq.

EDWARD DENT, Esq.

VISCOUNT EMLYN.

ALFRED FARQUHAR, Esq.

WALTER RANDOLPH FARQUHAR, Esq.

WILLIAM HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.

THE MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

HENRY RIVERSDALE GRENFELL, Esq.

JOHN G. B. T. HILDYARD, Esq.

RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq., M.P.

The Hon. A. H. MILLS.

Sir HUGH C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.

Lord HENRY NEVILL.

FREDERICK HENRY NORMAN, Esq.

LAMBERT POLE, Esq.

Colonel FREDERICK HENRY RICH.

THE Hon. ARTHUR SAUMAREZ.

THE Hon. CHARLES L. SCLATER-BOOTH.

Assistant Secretary, Accident and General Department: C. H. GREEN.

Actuary: RICHARD SEWELL.

Secretary and General Manager: E. LINNELL.

Write to the General Manager, 63, Threadneedle Street, London, for full prospectuses and information.

[146

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

Chief Office: 81, CORNHILL, E.C.

West End Branches: 55, CHARING CROSS, W.; 70, BAKER 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.
 JOHN HUMPHERY, Esq., Hays Wharf, London.
 W. LATHAM, Esq., Q.C., 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
 EARL OF LICHFIELD, Shugborough Hall, Staffs.
 J. TRUEMAN MILLS, Esq., Clermont, Watton, Norfolk.
 BERKELEY PORTMAN, Esq., Micheldever.
 JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., 12, Coleman Street, E.C.
 Sir FREDERICK WIGAN, Bart., 15, Southwark Street S.E.
 JOHN EDWARD WOODROFFE, Esq., 99, Cornwall Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.

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, £3,500,000.
 ANNUAL INCOME, £1,000,000.**

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, 1903, will have an Interim Bonus in proportion to the number of full years during which the Policy has been in force since 1st January, 1898. 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.

[147]

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Directors.

Col. CHAS. FREVILLE SURTEES, Chairman. Col. Sir W. GEORGE STIRLING, Bart., Deputy-Chairman.
 JAMES WOODGATE ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Rear-Admiral CHARLES D. LUCAS, V.C.
 BRISTOW BOVILL, Esq. CHAS. MACNAMARA, Esq., F.R.C.S.
 FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Esq. Sir CHARLES PONTIFEX, K.C.I.E.
 Sir H. SEYMOUR KING, K.C.I.E., M.P. The Hon. EDWIN BERKELEY PORTMAN.
 ALFRED WILLETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Medical Adviser. Messrs. POLLOCK & Co., Solicitors.
 Assistant Actuary—WOODARD GAGE, A.I.A.
 Actuary and Secretary—GEORGE F. HARDY, F.I.A.

LARGE ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

During the past 40 Years the Annual Reductions of Premium on with-profit Policies of 6 Years' standing have not fallen below

45% of the Annual Premiums;

where Reversionary Bonuses have been taken, in lieu of such reductions, proportionately large additions have been made to the Sums Assured.

EXCEPTIONAL SECURITY.

LOW PREMIUMS.

Indian Assurances at favourable Rates.

LIFE INTERESTS and REVERSIONS purchased, or Advances made thereon.

Chief Office: 1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.;

West End Agency: Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 45, PALL MALL, S.W.

BRANCH OFFICES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, COLOMBO.

[149]

UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

25, FALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

TOTAL FUNDS, £1,031,074.

Established 1825.

CLAIMS PAID, £2,630,668.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—J. COPLEY WRAY, Esq.
 CHARLES S. BAGOT, Esq.
 Sir JOHN BRAMSTON, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L.
 The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.
 The Ven. Archdeacon BURNBY.
 Sir JOHN E. DORINGTON, Bart., M.P.
 The Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

PERCY KIDD, Esq., M.D.
 Sir R. G. C. MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P.
 The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.
 FREDERICK STALLARD, Esq.
 REGINALD E. THOMPSON, Esq., M.D.
 ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. C. B. STUART WORTLEY, Q.C., M.P.

Actuary and Secretary—R. TODHUNTER, M.A., F.I.A.

The Society grants assurances on the lives of those persons **only** who are, or have been, members of one of the Universities or of some approved Educational Institution. Experience has shown that the average duration of the lives of educated persons is longer than that of the general public, and the limitation of the Society's business has consequently resulted in the accumulation of **Strong Reserves** and the declaration of **Large Bonuses**.

Reserves.—The Valuation made as at April 30, 1900, was based on the most stringent mortality tables now in use, with 2½ per cent. interest.

Bonuses.—As the result of the Valuation of April 30, 1900, Bonuses were declared at the following rates in respect of each year's premium paid during the preceding quinquennium:—

£2 10s. per cent. on Ordinary Whole-Life Assurances.

£2 per cent. on Ordinary Endowment Assurances.

Before assuring elsewhere, University and Public School Men should write for a copy of the Society's Prospectus to the ACTUARY and SECRETARY. [148]

77th Year.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY:

FIRE! LIFE! ANNUITIES! REVERSIONS! ACCIDENT!

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

Accumulated Fund, £1,259,426. Annual Income, £281,843.

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK, & 2, BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST., LONDON, E.C.

Chairman:

The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Escrick Park.

Deputy Chairmen:

PHILIP SALTMARSH, Esq., Saltmarsh, near Howden.

Sir GEORGE O. WOMBWELL, Bart.

EDWIN GRAY, Esq., York.

Directors:

The Right Hon. Viscount DOWNE, York.
 G. A. DUNCOMBE, Esq., Beverley.
 Sir EDWARD GREEN, Bart., Nunthorpe Hall, York.
 The Right Hon. Lord HERRIES, Everingham Park, York.
 W. H. JALLAND, Esq., F.R.C.S., York.
 EDWARD P. MAXSTED, Esq., Hull.

JAMES MELROSE, Esq., Clifton Croft, York.
 E. HOTHAM NEWTON, Esq., Fulford Park, York.
 Sir GERARD SMITH, K.C.M.G.
 JOHN F. TAYLOR, Esq., Holly Bank House, York.
 ALBERT VICKERS, Esq., Victoria Street, London, S.W.
 J. T. WARE, Esq., Minster Yard, York.

J. A. CUNNINGHAME, Secretary and General 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.

Interests and Reversions Purchased at **ALWAYS** made in 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	4
25	2	11	1
30	3	1	7
35	3	16	6
40	4	19	4

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death, With Profits.			
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

[150]

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

INCORPORATED 1851.

Paid-up Capital .. £410,000. Total Cash Assets .. £635,000.

British & Foreign Branch: 2, CHANCERY ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

FIRE INSURANCES at Home and Abroad granted at Current Rates.

Claims promptly and liberally settled in London.

DIRECTORS.

Rt. Hon. The EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G., *Chairman.*

Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN H. KENNAWAY, Bart., M.P.

JAS. STEVENSON, Esq. (Messrs. Grahams & Co., London).

W. B. MEKLE, *Manager.*

Applications for Agencies at Home and Foreign Towns Invited.

[151]

ARMY & NAVY LABOUR CORPS.

(FOUNDED 1885.)

For the Civil Employment of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors of H.M.'s Forces.

3rd FLOOR, 21, REGENT STREET, W.

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, for 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," 3rd FLOOR, 21, REGENT STREET, W. [153]

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

Employment of Reserve Soldiers,

12, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND,

With Branches at all the Principal Towns in the United Kingdom.

PATRONS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c. FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, V.C., K.P.,

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., &c. G.C.B. (*Commander-in-Chief*).

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c. THE RT. HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, &c.

Chairman: Lieut.-General F. GREEN-WILKINSON.

Secretary: Colonel A. HANDLEY.

THE main object of this Association is to introduce to employers of labour and others, soldiers of reliable character, who have lately been transferred to the Army Reserve, or completed their twelve years with the colours. Men of the following classes, of ages varying from 21 to 32 years of age, are always to be had on short notice on application at the Offices of the Association, viz. :—

Attendants
Carmen
Caretakers
Clerks

Grooms and Coachmen
Messengers
Hall and Light Porters
Musicians

Night Watchmen
Timekeepers
Servants
Labourers, &c.

NO FEES.

[194]

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

PATRONS—

Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

PRESIDENT—

Lord Justice Henn-Collins.

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 many 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. [152]

THE BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

A Hospital for Children in South London, to be re-erected on a Site in the Clapham Road, adjoining St. Mark's Church, Kennington.

PATRONESS—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

FUNDS are urgently needed for the new Hospital, the foundation stone of which was laid by H.R.H. the Patroness on June 27, 1900, £50,000 being required. The Hospital will contain 80 beds, will be erected with every modern improvement, and on entirely new principles.

Cheques may be sent to the Treasurers, crossed "BARCLAY & CO.," 1, Pall Mall East, for Building Fund.

OFFICES:

FRED. STUART, Secretary.

79, GLOUCESTER STREET, S.W.

[171]

BRITISH ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB FEMALES, LOWER CLAPTON.

Office: 5, BLOOMSBURY SQ., W.C., late 27, Red Lion Square.

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—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 the homeless, and 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 also admitted by payment of a small annual amount for maintenance and instruction.

Funds are urgently needed to meet Expenses of Repairs, &c. [155]

HELPLESS

**BRITISH HOME and
HOSPITAL 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. [156]

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, SLOUGH.

Instituted 1827.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

For the Maintenance and Education of Orphans from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and girls are admitted by Election, Presentation, 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 *New Annual Subscriptions and Donations* which 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. [157]

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL STRAND, W.C.

Treasurer—GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, Esq., 49, Charing Cross.

Secretary—ARTHUR E. READE.

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. [159]

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.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

TO GIVE

... **STRENGTH,**
SYMPATHY,
AND
SHELTER.

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 50 years, and has given relief since its foundation to upwards of 54,000 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 may be 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—WILLIAM ROLLE MALCOLM.

Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS AND CO., 59, Strand, W.C.

FRED. W. HOWELL, *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."

[158]

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
of Hanover.

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., M.R.C.P.

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. 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 supported upon payment Weekly of 10s. 6d., 21s. or 42s., according to means.

OUT-PATIENTS

attend daily at 2.15 o'clock, with subscribers' letter, or on payment of 1s.

CONVALESCENT HOME

at St. Leonards-on-Sea contains 22 Beds, and is not reserved for hospital patients.

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.

[160]

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1807.

For the Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

The Patients (about 10,000 in the year) are of both sexes and all ages, and are relieved on one letter of recommendation, however aggravated the case may be.

Additional FUNDS are GREATLY NEEDED to meet the increasing demands on the Charity, for which the committee make an earnest appeal.

Subscriptions, Donations and Bequests will be thankfully received at the Institution, by
JOHN WHITTINGTON, *Secretary*. [163]

35, Finsbury Square, E.C.

The CHURCH of ENGLAND INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR WAIFS AND STRAYS.

Patron—HER MAJESTY 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.

Nearly 8,000 little ones have been rescued by this Society during the last nineteen years.

Contributions and Subscriptions will be gladly received by Rev. E. DE M. RUDOLF, *Secretary*, Savoy Street, Victoria Embankment, W.C., from whom all particulars may be obtained. FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED. PLEASE HELP. [162]

THE CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR CHURCH DEFENCE AND CHURCH INSTRUCTION.

Presidents—THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

Chairman of the Executive Committee—THE EARL OF SELBORNE.

Treasurers—Sir F. S. POWELL, Bart., M.P.; Sir C. L. RYAN, K.C.B.

OBJECTS.—1. The necessary instruction of the people, in town and country, in all matters connected with the history of the Church, and with her spiritual interest and effectiveness.
2. To combine, as far as possible, men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance of the Established Church, and her rights and privileges in relation to the State.

FUNDS urgently needed to meet the applications for Lectures and Literature. Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary, and crossed "Messrs. HOARE & CO."

A NEW SERIES OF SHORT LECTURES ON ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY.

SEVEN LECTURES. Arranged by the Rev. H. BEDFORD PIM. Illustrated by Selected Slides. Part I., Early Days, 300-1100 A.D. Part II., The Middle Ages, to 1600 A.D. Part III., Modern England, to 1820, A.D. Price 1s. each. The Slides for each Series, 280 in number, may be hired for 18s.

CHURCH AND REALM IN STUART TIMES. Ten Lectures by the Rev. C. A. LANE. To be illustrated by over 600 Lantern Slides. The Lectures, bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d. The Slides for the entire Series can be hired, under the usual conditions, for 35s. 6d.

EARLY CHURCH HISTORY. The First Four Centuries, Arranged by the Rev. H. BEDFORD PIM. To be illustrated by about 200 Lantern Slides. Price 1s. The Slides for the entire Series can be hired for 13s.

FOUR SIMPLE AND POPULAR LECTURES ON ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY. By the Rev. H. D. SWEETAPPLE. Price 1s.

T. MARTIN TILBY, *Secretary*, Church House, Westminster. [161]

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

Victoria Park, E.

(Nearest Station: **CAMBRIDGE HEATH, G.E.R.**)

Telegrams—"PHTHISIS," LONDON.

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Treasurer: Sir EDWARD SASSOON, Bart., M.P.

The Hospital contains **164** Beds, and is the special Hospital for Consumption and Heart and Chest Diseases in the **EAST END**.

Several Wards are now, unfortunately, **CLOSED ENTIRELY FOR WANT OF FUNDS**.

1,021 In-patients relieved during the past year. **58,973** Attendances in the Out-patients Department during the same period.

The **OPEN-AIR** treatment for Consumption has now been adopted.

Additional Help is very urgently needed to carry on this great work among the poor of the **EAST END**.

HENRY T. DUDLEY RYDER, *Secretary*. [164]

EARLSWOOD.

A TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL HOME
FOR THE WEAKMINDED AND IMBECILE.

Affords the necessary protection and development that can only be secured under a skilled staff of Teachers.

Established in 1847, it now affords protection to about **600** inmates, and everything that kindness and science can suggest is employed to ameliorate their condition.

METHODS OF ADMISSION are:—

By Payment, according to the circumstances and the requirements of the Patient.

By Election to the Foundation, by the VOTES of the SUBSCRIBERS, as PART-PAYMENT or as ORDINARY CANDIDATES.

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.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

For full particulars apply to

H. HOWARD, *Secretary*.

Offices: 36, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

[172]

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. [173]

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.

**BUILDINGS NOW OPEN AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.
OFFICES—5, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES', S.W.**

The Home is constructed to accommodate 240 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of 74 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 annually 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.; by the Treasurer, General Sir DIGHTON PROBYN, V.C., Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.; and by the Secretary, at the Office, 5, York Street, St. James', S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

Lt.Colonel G. A. BEATY-POWELL, Secretary. [174]

GORDON HOSPITAL FOR FISTULA, PILES, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.

Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.

President—

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.

Surgeons

{ C. J. OGLE, Esq., M.R.C.S. | EDGAR HUGHES, Esq., F.R.C.S.

{ F. BOWREMAN JESSETT, Esq., F.R.C.S. |

Surgeons to Out-patients

{ CHARLES RYALL, Esq., F.R.C.S. | W. ERNEST MILBS, Esq., F.R.C.S.

{ CECIL H. LEAF, Esq., F.R.C.S. |

Anæsthetist—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. Special private wards for paying patients. As the Hospital is without endowment, the Committee earnestly appeal for Annual Subscriptions and Donations. Out-patients seen daily at 11 o'clock; also on Tuesday evenings at 11 o'clock

Apply to C. A. HARRISON, Secretary. [175]

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.

VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

to the extent of £25,000 per annum is required towards the Maintenance of the Complete Establishment of this

GREAT LONDON CHARITY.

£1,000 will endow a Bed; £500 a Cot.

November, 1900.

H. COSMO O. BONSOR, Treasurer. [176]

THE TEMPORARY
HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS,

Battersea Park Rd., S. Lambeth, London, S.W.

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.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

A Country Branch has been Established at Hackbridge, Surrey. Thither dogs left unclaimed are deported after their compulsory confinement at Battersea so as to improve their condition and, if possible, save them from the Lethal Chamber.

CONTRIBUTIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED BY

HENRY J. WARD, *Secretary.* [177]

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 and Funds.

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, 5,004 have been admitted; of this number, 2,995 belonged to the class of young mothers who were thus saved from falling into deeper and continued sin; 798 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—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

ALFRED HOARE, Esq., *Treasurer*, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

WM. HORNIBROOK, *Secretary*, 4, Regent Square, W.C.

[178]

THE
Hospital for Sick Children

GREAT ORMOND STREET,

LONDON, W.C.

And CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE, N.

Established 1852.

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 British Empire.*

This Institution, the Mother of Children's Hospitals, last year treated **1,962** children in the Wards, while no less than **94,156** attendances were registered in the Out-Patient Department, and the number of children sent to our Convalescent Home at Highgate was **213**. All this work was done at a cost of **£16,009**.

£1,000 will endow a Cot for ever in memory of the Donor.

Legacies and Donations are most respectfully asked for. 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.

HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS, FARNINGHAM AND SWANLEY, KENT.

Patrons—T.R.H. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

President—THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.

Treasurers—EDMUND S. HANBURY, ESQ., and W. H. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

The first Cottage Homes erected in England with foster-parents in every house. They provide Homes for 500 Homeless Boys, a good School, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, and fifteen Trades. Each boy is taught to work.

There are many Orphans of Soldiers, and the Motherless Sons of Reservists; also the Orphans of more than Fifty Warrant Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines who have died in Her Majesty's Service. These Homes are in urgent need of immediate help.

WILLIAM ROBSON, *Secretary*.

Offices—70, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

[182]

The Hospital & Home for Incurable Children, 2, MAIDA VALE, W.

Patrons—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN; H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G.

Hon. Treasurer—F. J. SAFERY, ESQ.

Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; PARR'S BANK, 52, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

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 ■ aggravated character. It combines the advantage of a Home and a Hospital.

Nearly ■ 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.

Mrs. BRUCE, *Matron*. [179]

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION BROMPTON.

The Hospital contains 321 Beds, and in 1899 received 1,723 In-patients. 14,281 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”

(for which ■ site has already been secured),

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, & MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK,
20, Birchin Lane, London.

WILLIAM H. THEOBALD, *Secretary*. [180]

The HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN, 52, STAMFORD STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E.

Established, 1841.

Patroness—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Chairman—Sir JAMES N. DICK, K.C.B., R.N., Hon. Surgeon to M.H. the Queen.

Treasurer—ROBERT BARCLAY, ESQ.

Over 380,000 Patients have been cured or relieved at this Hospital, which was the first, and for many years the only Institution in the Kingdom for the Special Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases.

PATIENTS are received on small payment, entitling them to four weeks' treatment, or by Subscriber's letter of recommendation. Indigent persons are admitted entirely free.

OUT-PATIENTS are admitted on Mondays and Thursdays at 1.30 p.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 12.30 p.m.

Students are admitted to witness the Practice.

FOUR HUNDRED to FIVE HUNDRED OF THE SUFFERING POOR ARE WEEKLY RELIEVED BY THIS CHARITY, and every addition to the Funds would extend its advantages to a larger number.

LEGACIES, SUBSCRIPTIONS, and DONATIONS are most earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or by MESSRS. BARCLAY & CO., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

GEO. A. RICHARDSON, *Secretary*. [184]

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 4,408 Fatherless Children already. Fifty-two 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.

A. HARDING GREEN, *Secretary*. [183]

IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Executive Committee:—

President—H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Vice-President—The MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.

Chairman—THE EARL OF ERNE, K.P. | *Deputy Chairman*—Lieut-Gen. R. W. LOWRY, C.B.

Hon. Treasurer—H. H. PLYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Managers—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 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.

[185]

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 many 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. [188]

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.
The EARL OF EGDMONT.
The EARL OF ROSSLYN.
The LORD WOLVERTON.
The LORD BISHOP OF ELY.
WILBERFORCE BRYANT, Esq., J.P.
Vice-Admiral J. CHATFIELD, C.B.
JOHN CORBETT, Esq.

E. H. HULSE, Esq.
Colonel R. H. JELF.
Hon. and Rev. E. LYTTTELTON.
PANDIA RALLI, Esq.
LEO F. SCHUSTER, Esq.
W. J. S. BARBER-STARKEY, Esq.
ROBERT GRANT WEBSTER, Esq.

This Hospital was established in March, 1887, for the treatment of Skin Affections.

It is free to the necessitous. In-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, 19,000 persons had been relieved,
and the attendances exceeded 120,000; 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 Dona-
tions would be gratefully received by
H. MONTAGUE DUNCAN, *Secretary*. [191]

THE LONDON CITY MISSION

EMPLOYS 458 MISSIONARIES,

And is MUCH IN 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 335 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, Foreigners, Gasworkers, the Fire Brigade, Millers, Police, Postmen, Pottery Workers, Railwaymen. Tramwaymen, Scavengers, Soldiers and Sailors; also to the inmates of Hospitals and Workhouses, the Landlords and Customers in Public-houses, and men in the Coal-yards, Common Lodging-houses, Docks, Factories, Markets, &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 more than 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. These 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, 84, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. [187

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, Monthly, Mental, 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 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.

[186

THE

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH SESSION.

The SUMMER SESSION will commence on May 1st,
The WINTER SESSION on Oct. 1st.

The Hospital is the largest in the Kingdom: nearly 800 Beds are in constant use, and no beds are closed. Being the only general hospital for East London—i.e., for a million and a half people—the practice is immense. In-patients last year, 13,234; out-patients, 189,638; accidents, 17,871 major operations, 2,508.

APPOINTMENTS.—Owing to the enormous number of patients more appointments, salaried and resident, are open to students than at any other hospital. Sixty of these qualified appointments are made annually, and more than 150 Dressers, Clinical Clerks, &c., appointed every three months. All are free to Students of the College. Holders of resident appointments have free board.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Thirty-four Scholarships and Prizes are given annually. SEVEN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered in October.

SPECIAL CLASSES are held for the University of London and other higher Examinations. Special entries for Medical and Surgical Practice can be made. Qualified practitioners will find excellent opportunities for studying the rarest diseases. A reduction of 15 Guineas is made to the sons of members of the profession entering for the full course.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COLLEGE.—The New laboratories and class-rooms for Bacteriology Public Health, Operative Surgery, Chemistry, Biology, are now open.

The Clubs Union Athletic Ground is within easy reach of the Hospital.

Luncheons and Dinners at moderate charges can be obtained in the Students' Club.

The Metropolitan and other railways have stations close to the Hospital and College.

For prospectus and information as to residence, &c., apply, personally or by letter, to
MUNRO SCOTT, Warden. [189

THE

METROPOLITAN VISITING AND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
Office: 46A, Pall Mall, S.W. *Secretary*—GRANT MARSTON, Esq.

The aim of the Association is to Distribute such Funds as may be committed to it, in grants to the Local Committees of poor parishes, proportionate to the needs of each. The Clergy and District Visitors are the unpaid Agents of Relief, and possess the indispensable qualification of personal knowledge of the poor.

The overburdened Clergy are hereby greatly assisted in dealing with the distressing cases constantly before them. The religious persuasion of the poor is no obstacle to their relief.


Annual Report will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

Cheques, payable to GRANT MARSTON, should be sent to the Office, 46A, Pall Mall, S.W., or to LLOYD'S BANKING CO., LTD., 16, St. James's Street, S.W. [192

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.

Established 1812. *Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of Her Most Excellent Majesty  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 £13,200 per Annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Two thousand six hundred and seventy six, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £533,200.

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*. [195

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL AND RESCUE HOME

(LATE ASYLUM),

HARROW ROAD, W.

Male Hospital—91, Dean Street, Soho, W.

230 Beds. Average number occupied, 168. Funds Urgently Needed.

This Institution is the only one of the kind in the Metropolis.

New Subscriptions are urgently required, as well as Donations, to prevent the Hospital running further 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.

[190]

CONSUMPTION.

THE VENTNOR ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, on the Separate Principle, affords Hospital Treatment with Home-like Comforts to Sufferers from Consumption and other Chest affections. It consists of Eleven Blocks of Buildings (standing in Twenty-two acres), with separate Bedroom for each Patient, facing the South and overlooking the Sea: its situation is in the sheltered Undercliff of the Isle of Wight, and most suitable for Open Air Treatment. The results achieved with upwards of 16,000 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.

[197]

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.

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 2s. 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.

[199]

The Middlesex Hospital,

W.

Patron—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

THIS HOSPITAL was founded in the year 1745, and contains 295 Beds, 126 of which are for Medical, 143 for Surgical, 9 for Male Cancer Patients, and 17 for Special Cases. The need of such a charity is seen by the fact that since its foundation the number of Patients annually treated has steadily increased, till, in recent years, the average has reached 3,547 In-Patients, and 44,886 Out-Patients. Annual deficit about £8,000.

There is a **Convalescent Home** at Clacton-on-Sea, which contains 51 Beds, and forms an indispensable adjunct to the Hospital, but **£2,700 IS REQUIRED** to meet the annual expenditure.

A New Wing for **Female Cancer Patients** (containing 40 Beds) has recently been opened, but it is regrettably **STILL IN DEBT** to the amount of about **£9,000**.

A Bed (in the Hospital or Cancer Wing) can be endowed and named in perpetuity for **£1,050**, and a Cot in the Hospital or a Bed in the Convalescent Home for **£525**.

A Subscription of **£3 3s.** constitutes an Annual Governor.

Cheques should be made payable to the "Middlesex Hospital," and crossed "COUTTS & CO."

F. CLARE MELHADO,

Secretary-Superintendent. [19]

NORTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

HACKNEY ROAD, SHOREDITCH, N.E.

Established 1867.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Chairman—Lord FREDERICK FITZROY. | **Treasurer**—J. LISTER GODLEE, Esq.

VERY URGENT NECESSITY FOR IMMEDIATE EXTENSION.

Only Children's Hospital for Population of over 500,000. Now has only 57 Beds.

£34,500 still required to make up £40,000 (expected cost).

(1899) In-Patients, 748 (211 under 2 years of age).

Out-Patients, 16,665 (making 59,203 attendances).

Accident and Emergency Cases, 3,595. 1,609 operations were performed.

Average Annual Expenditure, £5,910.

New Annual Subscriptions much wanted.

Bankers :—BARCLAY & CO., LTD.

T. GLENTON-KERR, *Secretary*.

City Office :—27, CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C.

[196

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

FOUNDED 1758.

SENIOR SCHOOL.—MAITLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK HILL, N.W.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.—ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE, HURNNALLY RISE, M.

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—HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, Esq., M.A., J.P., D.L.

Bankers—LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK (Limited), Princes Street, E.C.

Offices—73, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

■ A National, Undenominational Institution. Now in URGENT NEED ■ FUNDS. Supports 500 Orphan and other Necessitous Children, varying in age from infancy to 14 or (in Special Cases) 15 years. 5,500 have been Trained. Contributions thankfully received, and all information given by ALEXANDER GRANT, *Secretary*. [200

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 550, and the New Out-Patients 13,000 a-year; the total attendances being nearly 40,000.

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*.

[201

NATIONAL INCORPORATED WAIFS' ASSOCIATION

OTHERWISE KNOWN AS

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

**Over FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED ORPHAN
or WAIF CHILDREN are now in the Homes.**

"Christian, Protestant and Evangelical" is the religious motto of the Association, which is supported by all sections of Christendom, and in which all Evangelical Christians may and do join hands.

Last year 7,459 Children (the Greatest Family in the whole world) were maintained in the Homes.

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.

41,805 Children have been rescued since 1866. In 1899 alone the Homes admitted 3,011 Fresh Cases. About 60 Fresh Cases are admitted weekly during the Winter Months.

Nearly 2,000 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 or in Dressmaking.

11,532 Trained and Tested Children have already been placed out in the Colonies. Of these 98 per cent. have been successful.

Three Lodging Houses and a Night Refuge, open in the Metropolis, and Eleven "Ever Open Doors" in Provincial Towns, are accessible throughout all hours of the day and night to Homeless Waifs and Strays seeking temporary shelter.

These Homes actively co-operate with the N.S.P.C.C., and receive freely and at once all destitute cases recommended by that Society or by any of its Branches all over the Kingdom.

In all, the Association now includes 95 distinct Homes, dealing with every age and class of destitute and needy childhood, and 11 Mission Branches.

Funds are Urgently Needed for Food and Maintenance.

Donations and Subscriptions gratefully received by the Treasurer, WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.; by the Chairman of Council, HOWARD WILLIAMS, Esq.; by the Founder and Director, Dr. THOS. J. BARNARDO; or by the Bankers, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK and MESSRS. PRESCOTT, DIMSDALE AND CO.

GEORGE CODE, *Honorary Secretary.*

JOHN ODLING, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Head Offices: 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E. [154]

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.
2. The Training Ship "Chichester." } For Poor Boys of good character.
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 Hall, Wembley.
8. The Girls' Home, Ealing House, Ealing, W.
9. Working Boys' Home, 164a, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
10. "Arethusa" and "Chichester" Depot, 100, East India Dock Road, E.
11. Shipping Agency, Newport, Mon.

In these Homes and Ships OVER EIGHT 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. 15,500 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.B. 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. [198]

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

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.

Chairman of Committee—THE EARL OF HARDWICKE.

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, 1,150 patients were received into the Hospital, and 1,011 were attended at their own homes.

Annual expenditure of the Charity exceeds £4,500; Reliable Income, £2,000 only.

An Annual Subscription of £3 3s., or a Donation of £31 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.*

[202

REEDHAM ORPHANAGE

PURLEY, SURREY.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

Treasurer—H. COSMO O. BONSOR, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Limited, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Office—99, CANNON STREET, 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.

More than 2,000 children have already been admitted to its benefits, 300 of whom are still in the Orphanage.

Their requirements entail a yearly expenditure of at least £8,000, of which less than £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.*

[203

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.

SCHOOLS—RED HILL, SURREY. (Removed from Streatham Hill.)

OFFICE—58, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

OBJECTS—Orphans and other necessitous Children, born in prosperity, whose parents (Clergymen, Naval or Military Officers, Members of the Legal, Medical, and other Professions, Merchants or Traders) are now in Adversity.

ADVANTAGES.—Home, Clothing, Maintenance and Education. Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office. Funds are much needed, as the Institution is Unendowed. Children eligible under the rules can be admitted by purchase.

Treasurer—Sir JOHN H. PULESTON, V.P.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Limited, 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. [204]

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BEDDINGTON (Near CROYDON), SURREY.

Founded at Lambeth, 1758. Incorporated 1800. Removed to Beddington, 1866.

PATRON—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. PRESIDENT—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

CHAIRMAN—SIR JOHN B. MONCKTON, F.S.A.

THIS Asylum maintains and educates Fatherless Girls from all parts of Great Britain. They are admitted between the ages of 7 and 10, and at the age of 16 are placed out in respectable private families. They must in all respects be thoroughly sound and healthy. Elections half-yearly in June and December. Forms of nomination may be obtained at the offices. New Subscribers to this old Charity are most earnestly needed.

Life Subscription, 2 Votes ..	£10 10 0	Annual Subscription, 2 Votes ..	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. Fatherless girls are received and paid for at the rate of £12 12s. per annum, with an entrance fee of £2 2s. pending election or otherwise.

Cheques crossed HOARE & Co.

Subscriptions most thankfully received and all information given on application to the Secretary.

Offices—32, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

BROUGH MALTBY, Secretary. [206]

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, 220; PENSIONERS, 679. Total, 899.

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. [205]

THE ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.

The First Hospital Founded for the Treatment of Deformities and Contractions.

297, OXFORD STREET, AND 15, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

Patroness—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

President—The Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF DENBIGH. Chairman of Committee—H. H. MARKS, Esq., J.P.

Treasurer—RICHARD B. MARTIN, Esq., M.P. Honorary Secretary.—ERNEST FLOWER, Esq., M.P.

SUPPORTED ENTIRELY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Number of Patients benefited to end of 1899, 82,040. About 1,000 are treated annually. £10 10s. constitutes a Life Governor; £5 5s. a Decennial Governor; £1 1s. annually, an Annual Governor; each entitled to recommend patients. Funds Urgently Needed to meet Current Expenditure, the Reliable Annual Income being £1,750 only, whilst the Expenditure averages £2,000. Donations are solicited also towards the recent Improvements carried out at a cost of £2,000. Contributions thankfully received by the Treasurer at MARTIN'S BANK, Limited, 68, Lombard Street, E.C., or at the Hospital by

TATE S. MANSFORD, Secretary. [209]

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Instituted 1774. Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons—{ H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, K.G., K.T., K.P.
H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.M.G.

President—H.R.H. the DUKE of YORK, K.G., K.T., K.P.

Chairman and Treasurer—Colonel HORACE MONTAGU.

Dep. Chairman—Vice-Admiral GEO. DIGBY MORANT. *Secretary*—Maj. F.A.C. CLAUGHTON

Honorary Rewards granted for Saving Life from Drowning in all British Possessions.

Pecuniary Rewards 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, some years ago, with a view of encouraging swimming coupled with a knowledge of the method of restoring the apparently drowned, instituted competitions at many of the public schools and on training ships, a medallion being awarded for proficiency. These competitions are held annually, and are the means of imparting much useful knowledge and instruction.

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. [207

Royal Sea Bathing Hospital.

Founded at Margate 1791.

Patron—THE QUEEN.

This Charity is a fully equipped Hospital, having special advantages for the surgical treatment of Tubercular disease.

Open-air system long since practised.

150 BEDS.

Average Ordinary Income, £5,000. Average Ordinary Expenditure, £8,000.

Additional Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly asked for. £1,000 will endow a bed in perpetuity.

Bankers—Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co., London.
Messrs. LLOYDS LTD., Margate.

Offices—30, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

M. BIDDULPH, *Treasurer*. [211

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

Chairman of Committee—Admiral Sir GEORGE WILLES, G.C.B.

Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq., D.L.

Supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

URGENTLY IN NEED
OF
FUNDS.

Sailors' Orphan Girls' School & Home,
HAMPSTEAD. Instituted 1829

For the gratuitous Board, Clothing and Education of Destitute Orphans of British Sailors (of the Royal Navy and Merchant Service) and Royal Marines, and of British Fishermen.

Bankers: MESSRS. BARCLAY & CO. (Limited).
HENRY G. HOLLAND, *Secretary*.

Office: 96, FITZJOHN'S AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD, N.W. [212

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.

The only **entirely free** Special Hospital devoted to the treatment of these painful and distressing diseases.

Help very urgently needed to meet deficiency.

Expenditure for nine months ending September 30th, £3,024.

Income " " " " " " 1,778.

Deficit £1,246.

Bankers.—MARTIN'S BANK, Limited, 68, Lombard Street, E.C.

EDGAR PENMAN, Secretary.

[220]

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 562 In-Patients and 4,435 Out-Patients, the latter being seen Daily, viz., Monday, 2 to 3 and 5 to 7; Tuesday, 2 to 3; Wednesday, 3 to 7; Thursday, 2 to 3; Friday (Women and Children only), 3 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.* [215]

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(Moorfields Eye Hospital),

CITY ROAD, E.C.

FOUNDED 1804.

Patrons :

Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.
His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF YORK.
Her Royal Highness THE DUCHESS OF YORK.
His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

President : The Right Hon. LORD AVEBURY, F.R.S., etc.

Chairman : H. P. STURGIS, Esq.

Treasurer : JOHN DEACON, Esq.

Bankers : WILLIAMS DEACON & MANCHESTER & SALFORD BANK, LIMITED.

“IT IS HER MAJESTY’S GREAT AND EARNEST WISH THAT THIS HOSPITAL MAY BE PROSPEROUS AND SUCCESSFUL IN EVERY WAY.” With these words His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the new building in City Road in 1897.

This Hospital is open daily for the relief of the Poor, of every country and denomination, suffering from disease of the Eye. No letters or tickets of admission are required, as this Hospital is absolutely FREE to the POOR.

NOW IN VERY GREAT NEED OF HELP.

Total Income from all sources in 1899	-	£4,907
Total Ordinary Expenditure	- - -	£8,889
Patients	- - - - -	37,832
Attendances	- - - - -	93,280

ROBERT J. BLAND, *Secretary,*

S. THOMAS'S HOME,

S. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

ALBERT EMBANKMENT,

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.

For Paying Patients.

Full particulars may be obtained on application, either personally to the Resident Medical Officer of the Home, who can be seen daily at 12 o'clock, or by letter to the Steward, S. Thomas's Hospital.

[216

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL

ALBERT EMBANKMENT,

S.E.

President—

H.R.H. THE
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Treasurer—

J. C. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., J.P.

TWO WARDS CLOSED.

Bankers—

UNION BANK OF
LONDON,
CHARING CROSS.

Governor's Donation,
£52 10s.

Endowment of Bed,
£1000.

FUNDS

URGENTLY NEEDED.

[217

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.
(WITH 60 BEDS).

President—The Right Hon. THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

The Hospital maintains ■ Beds for Free In-patients. Out-patients are seen Daily from ■ to 4 p.m., and every night, except Saturday, from 6 to 8 p.m.

Bankers.—The London and Westminster Bank and its Branches.

J. DUNLOP COSTINE, *Superintendent.*

[213]

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES, OLD STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

Treasurer—EDWARD W. NIX, Esq.

For Patients of the middle classes, who are admitted Gratuitously or at Small Contribution to Maintenance.

200 Beds nearly always occupied. Over 25,000 Cases treated since opening.

CONVALESCENT ESTABLISHMENT AT ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA.

Funds are now **urgently needed** to support this Old-Established Charity. A Governor Qualification is 30 guineas.

W. H. BAIRD, *Secretary.*

[214]

SMALL POX

AND

VACCINATION HOSPITAL, OLIVE HALL, SOUTH MIMMS, HIGH BARNET.

Vaccination Station - - - 83, HIGHGATE HILL, UPPER HOLLOWAY, N.
MONDAYS, 2 to 3 p.m.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER . . . E. CARNALL, L.R.C.P.

Telegraphic Address: "YARIOLA, SOUTH MIMMS."

Secretary—C. M. WILKINS, 30, Coleman Street, E.C.

[219]

SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION

Founded A.D. 1655. Incorporated 1678.

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, Aged 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 ■ Guineas are elected Governors of the Corporation.

More Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed.

Legacies also form ■ most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.

Sir PAGET BOWMAN, *Bl., Regr.*, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C. [220]

THE SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND



"There is Sorrow on the Sea."

MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (since 1839).

The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society has relieved over Half a Million Persons since the Society was founded in 1839.

By this National Organisation and its Local Representatives everywhere—

- (1) The Shipwrecked are instantly cared for on the spot and sent home.
- (2) The Widow and Orphan are immediately sought out and succoured.
- (3) The Distressed Seafarer is at once charitably assisted.
- (4) The Mariner and Fisherman are directly encouraged in self-help by availing themselves of the advantages of membership.

CONTRIBUTIONS EARNESTLY APPEALED FOR BY THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman of Committee—Admiral E. S. ADEANE, C.M.G.

Secretary—G. E. MAUDE, Esq., 26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

Bankers—WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO., Cockspur Street, London, S.W. [218]

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, Nov. 1st, 1894). Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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.

IT needs:—**£63,000** to carry out the scheme of extension for which plans have been accepted, and by which provision is made for about **250 beds**; **£15,000** to pay off debt; and **£9,000** annually to maintain the present work of relieving upwards of **2,000 In-Patients** and **30,000 Out-Patients**. Its endowments yield an annual income of about **£150**. Wherefore it relies upon voluntary contributions for **£8,850** wherewith to meet its annual expenditure of **£9,000** already mentioned.

It is the nearest General Hospital for Hammersmith, Fulham, Acton, Chiswick, Brentford, and for large portions of Kensington and Barnes. The population it serves numbers more than 500,000 persons.

Bankers { LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, Hammersmith, W.

{ LLOYD'S BANK, Limited, 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

R. J. GILBERT *Secretary and Superintendent.* [223]

WEST END

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

PARALYSIS AND EPILEPSY,

and especially for the Indoor Treatment of Young Paralysed Children,

73, WELBECK STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

Instituted 1878.

Under the especial Patronage of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Contains 50 Beds for Paralysed Children.

Applicants must be in attendance at the Hospital for Examination by the Physicians at half-past one o'clock upon Mondays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, or six o'clock upon Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Patients contribute according to their means. The indigent are immediately and gratuitously treated upon production of a Certificate signed by a Subscriber to the Hospital, a Minister of Religion or Registered Medical Practitioner, that the applicant is known by the donor to be deserving of free Hospital Relief.

Urgent cases treated in the first instance without letter.

H. ALEX. DOWELL, *Treasurer.*

N.B.—Annual Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

ALFRED J. WISE, *Secretary.* [224]

THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office: SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c. and every other description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

WATER BEDS and INVALID CHAIRS and CARRIAGES are Lent to the Afflicted.

It provides against imposition by supplying the appliance on the certificate of a Surgeon only. By special grants it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

Over 27,000 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1900.

Annual Subscription of £o 10 0
Life Subscription of 5 5 0

} Entitles to two recommendations per annum.

Contributions are earnestly solicited Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., Lombard St. RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, Secretary. [210

DINNEFORD'S

FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.
FOR HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.
FOR GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

MAGNESIA.

Safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions.
Ladies, Children and Infants.



SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

[233

NEURALGIA. TOOTHACHE.

The greatest boon ever invented for sufferers from Neuralgia, Toothache, Tic, Faceache, Sciatica, and all Nerve pains is

LEATH & ROSS'S

NEURALINE

A single application often cures as if by magic.

Sold in bottles, 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2/9, and 4 6. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free direct from

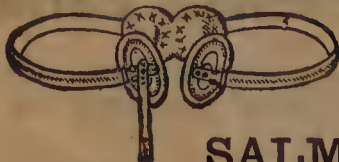
LEATH & ROSS,

58, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square

(Three Doors from Oxford Street), London.

[241

To His late Majesty William the Fourth, and to Her Majesty's Army and Navy.



Established



1806.



SALMON, ODY & CO., INVENTORS & PATENTEES OF THE SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES

Requiring no Straps or galling Bandages, and Manufacturers of all kinds of

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, DEFORMITY INSTRUMENTS, LADIES' AND GENTS' BELTS
(A Specialite), ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c.

14 and 15, NORRIS STREET, HAYMARKET, W.C.

Price Lists Post Free.

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS (Male and Female) SENT TO ANY PART.

[268

THE CERES SYSTEM

(VERNON'S PATENTS).

TIMES.—"By this system the most complex body of documents can be arranged with admirable simplicity."

The CERES Letter-Filling System ■■■ be had in Boxes, Drawers, Cabinets, Standing Desks, Writing Tables, &c., for private, professional and commercial use; also in Despatch Cases for travelling.

CERES FILING CABINETS.

These Cabinets are the most practical application of the system on a large scale. They are stocked in three forms:—

- a) Single Column (as shown) with and without card drawer.
- b) Four drawers at table height, to sort papers on.
- c) Six drawers, with sloping top making Standing Desk.

Other forms and designs, and with wider drawers or foolscap papers, to order.

Existing drawers also fitted and guides supplied for Banks, Insurance Offices, and Commercial Houses for classifying all sorts of papers, vouchers, share certificates, &c.

Correspondence or interview solicited.



An Introduction to the System is the

CERES

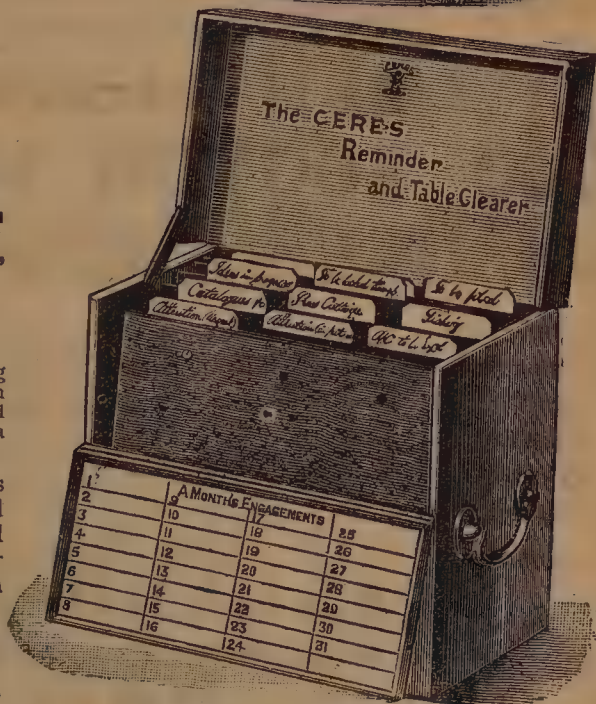
REMINDER.

stands on Desk or Table, and keeps Papers in order and free from dust.

The Blank Cards of the Dividing Guides can be headed (and altered in moment) according to individual requirements, and the Tablet for a month's Engagements is washable.

Prices.—With Nine Guides with movable Cards, in red cloth, **10s. 6d.**; Keratol leather, with lock, **21s.**; or dark mahogany, **30s.**; with lock, **34s. 6d.**

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.



Call and examine the System, or send for New Illustrated Pamphlet, Post Free.

THE CERES DEPOT, 10, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

(Opposite the Society of Arts, and close to Charing Cross).

[230

LAMBERT & BUTLER'S
"VIKING"
NAVY CUT
TOBACCO & CIGARETTES.

////////////////////////////////////

TOBACCO in Three Strengths: Mild, Medium, and Full; and packed in 1 oz. Packets, and 2 oz. and 4 oz. Air-tight Tins.

CIGARETTES (Medium Strength) in Packets of 10, Air-tight Tins of 50, and Decorated Tins of 100.

OF ALL TOBACCONISTS.

[243]

THE CHOICEST
OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Messrs. STALLARD have for many years given their special attention to the above branch of their Trade, and by carefully blending in large vats that have not been emptied for a very long period, they have been enabled to produce a fully matured, exceedingly mellow and pure Whiskey, which they believe to be the finest Whiskey obtainable.

Mark.			Per Gallon.	Per Dozen.
S & C	} 7 Years Old	...	22/-	47/-
OO		...		
II		... ..	24/-	50/-

STALLARD & CO.,

Wine Merchants to the Queen,

4, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY
LONDON, W.

Telegraphic Address: "STALLARDS, LONDON." [243]

New and Enlarged Catalogue post 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.

Special Attention to Colonial and Foreign Orders.

BAILEY'S PATENT "VERILITE" BELT,

Made of Light Network Material, Suitable for India.

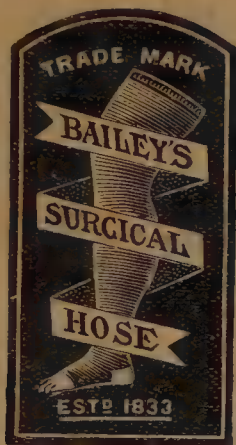
The greatest improvement ever effected.

"Cannot shift or ruck up."—*Lancet*.

Address: The SUPERINTENDENT, Ladies' Department.

BAILEY'S NEW PATTERN AND OTHER
EAR TRUMPETS FOR THE DEAF.

RAILWAY CONVENIENCES, Male & Female.



BAILEY'S 'VERILITE'

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,
38, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

[225]

A "HOUSEHOLD TREASURE"

75 per cent. less Fuel
Burnt by using

CONSTANTINE'S

GOLD MEDAL

PATENT "TREASURE" COOKING RANGE.


Prize Medals
awarded.



A Lady writes: "The 'Treasure' Range has saved me £6 during the coal strike. The ovens and boiler heat perfectly."

With the Patent Rising Fire Grating, for Enlarging or Reducing the Fire; also with the Self-Convertible Open or Close Fire Arrangement.

No brick setting, large ovens and boilers, price from 25s. Cheapest coal most suitable. These Ranges are also fitted with wrought iron high pressure saddle or boot boilers, for the supply of hot water to baths, &c.

Established  a Quarter of a Century.

Illustrated Price Books post free.

H. CONSTANTINE & SON, 40, Hart St., New Oxford St., W.C.
Three Doors from Mudie's Library.

[231]

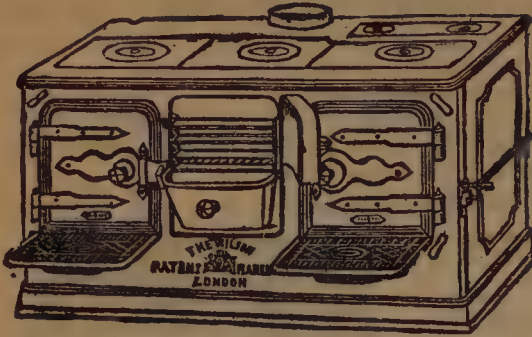
75 per cent. Fuel Saved

BY USING THE

'WILSON' PATENT PORTABLE COOKING RANGES

35 GOLD AND OTHER MEDALS AND AWARDS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.



*The Most Durable, Economical,
Simple, and Efficient Range
in the World.*

By a perfect system of ventilation,
meat roasted in the ovens of these
Ranges is the same as that done in
front of a fire.

They require no fixing, cannot get
out of order, will Cure Smoky Chim-
neys, have Larger Ovens than Boilers
than any others, and consume their
smoke.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Can be had on the "Times" system of Gradual Payment if desired.

**THE WILSON ENGINEERING CO., Limited,
226^W, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.**

[257]

COX & YEMAN, BROMPTON BILLIARD WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

**IMPROVED COLD-RESISTING EXTRA LOW CUSHIONS
(Cox's Patent).**

Multum-in-Parvo Billiard Table Rosettes & Bolts.

**IMPROVED INVISIBLE POCKET PLATES
AUTOMATICALLY FITTED WITHOUT SCREWS.**

Patent Ball Returner can be Tested at above Address.

*Makers of the First Great Championship Match Table—
J. Roberts v. W. Cook, 1870.*

*Makers of the Billiard Tables used by John Roberts at the
Egyptian Hall, 1899.*

*Makers of the First Standard Billiard Table, passed by the
Billiard Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 1892.*

COX & YEMAN, 184, Brompton Road.

[267]

OETZMANN & CO.,

62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 & 79,

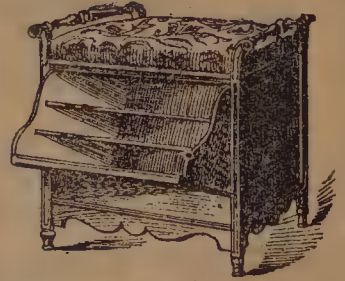
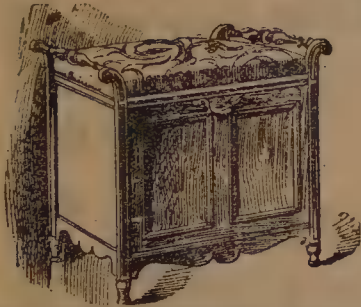
HAMPSTEAD ROAD, W.

(Continuation North of Tottenham Court Road).

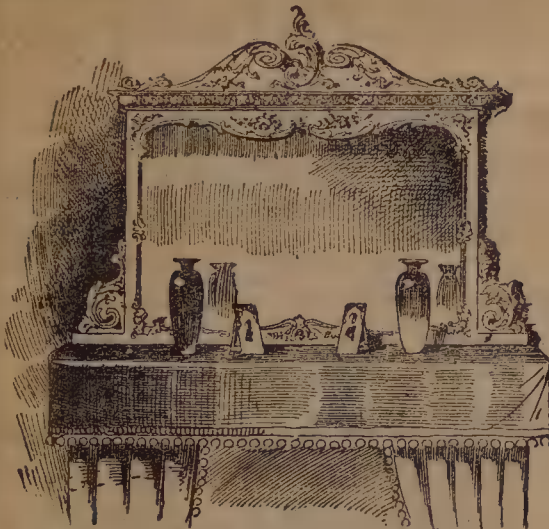
60 & 61, GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN; 75, UNION ST., RYDE;
 222, RUE ROYALE & 12, RUE DE LA POMPE, BRUSSELS
 FACTORIES: EAGLE WORKS, HAMPSTEAD RD.; ALBION WORKS: DRUMMOND ST.;
 STANHOPE WORKS: WILLIAM ST.; CAMDEN WORKS: HIGH ST., CAMDEN TOWN, W.

Special Illustrated Catalogues for
*Inexpensive Artistic Furnishing Novelties, Hall and Dining
 Room Furniture, Drawing Room Furniture, Library, Office,
 and Antique Furniture, Bedroom Furniture, Bedsteads and
 Bedding, Carpets and Drapery, Ironmongery and Electro-Plate,
 Cycles, Sterling Silver, China and Glass, Photographic
 Apparatus, &c., POST FREE.*

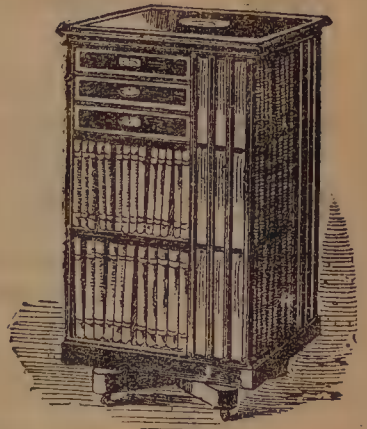
**ALL
 CARPETS
 MADE
 UP
 FREE
 OF
 CHARGE.**



MAHOGANY OR WALNUT MUSIC SEAT, with fall-down Rack for Music, top uphol-
 stered and covered in silk £1 15 0
 Ditto, inlaid Rosewood 2 2 0



HANDSOME LOUIS XV. ENAMELLED WHITE
 CHIMNEY GLASS, 4 ft. wide by 3 ft. high, £1 15 0



SHERATON INLAID REVOLVING
 BOOK 2-TIER WAGGON, fitted
 with Drawers £3 10 0
 3-tier ditto 4 17 6

PICKFORD & CO.,
GOLDSMITHS AND PAWNBROKERS,
 241 & 243, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Established 1839.

<p>THE USE OF £5 FOR ONE MONTH COSTS 1/3. LARGER SUMS AT LOWER RATES.</p>	<p>Pickford & Co. for Second-hand Jewelry, Pickford & Co. for New Jewelry, <i>At Less than Manufacturers' Prices.</i> Pickford & Co. for Gold & Silver Watches, Pickford & Co. for Marble Clocks & Bronzes <i>At Less than Manufacturers' Prices.</i> Pickford & Co. Jewelry for Presents.</p> <p align="center">MONEY from £1 to £100 IMMEDIATELY ADVANCED ON Every Description of Valuable Property.</p> <p align="center"><i>Parcels can be sent safely by Post or Railway. Cash by Return Post. Private Office No. 241.</i></p> <p align="center">Business Matters STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>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. <i>Old Fashioned or Broken Watches and Jewellery, Gold, Silver and Precious Stones,</i></p> <p align="center">PURCHASED FOR CASH or TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.</p>	<p>THE USE OF £10 FOR ONE MONTH COSTS 2/6. LARGER SUMS AT LOWER RATES.</p>
--	--	---

PICKFORD & CO.,
GOLDSMITHS AND PAWNBROKERS,
 241 & 243, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF-A-CENTURY.
Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.



ONLY GENUINE.

ORIGINAL

The GREAT SPECIFIC for CHOLERA,

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 doses COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHOEA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Sept. 28, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say **CHLORODYNE**. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Royal Irish Fusiliers, Cork, Feb. 6th, 1866.
 DEAR SIR,—I wish to raise public testimony to the infinite value which **DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** proved to several members of the Special Service Corps, in the recent Ashanti Expedition. I bought a small bottle before leaving London.

for West Africa, and having used it myself with beneficial result, treated some of my comrades with equal success (though some of them were very bad). I should be very glad to recommend it to anyone about to travel in a treacherous climate, where they are so much exposed to this dangerous maldy.
 Gratefully yours,
 To J. T. DAVENPORT, G. SMITH, "Band," R.I.F.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of **EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.**

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—

THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, Is. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,
 J. T. DAVENPORT,
 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C. [232

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word **CHLORODYNE**. Dr. BROWNE is the SOLE INVENTOR, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. BROWNE'S Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This Caution is necessary, many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of **CHLORODYNE**, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See Times, July 13th, 1864

GREAT YARMOUTH BLOATERS

Established 1873.

Patronised by Royalty, Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Army, Navy, and Private Families
Throughout the United Kingdom.

The Secretary will forward to any address genuine Bloaters, Kippers Mild, or Ham-cured Herrings at 2s. 6d. a
dozen for 25; 5s. and 6s. for 50; 9s. and 11s. for 100. Or 8 lbs. 3s. 6d.; 11 lbs. 5s., Parcel Post.

We have also introduced Potted Herrings (original recipe); a sample can be enclosed, or by Parcel Post, 1s. ; 3 do
5s. ; dozen, 9s., on remittance to

HENRY S. SCOTT, Great Yarmouth.

Bankers—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

AVOID
IMITATIONS

FERGUSON'S

SAFEST
SWEETMEAT

EDINBURGH ROCK

ALEX. FERGUSON,

MELBOURNE PLACE, EDINBURGH

HOMŒOPATHY

Those who have not made a study of treating ailments and diseases by the above
system should procure a copy of Dr. Ruddock's "Stepping Stone to Homœopathy,
and Health," now in its Thirteenth Edition of 210,000 copies. Small Edition, 1s.

Large Edition, with Clinical Directory, 1s. 6d. post free.

Other Popular Publications by Dr. E. H. RUDDOCK.

TENTH EDITION (70,000 copies). Cloth, price 3s. 6d., or in handsome half-binding, 5s.

THE LADY'S MANUAL OF HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT

In the Various Derangements Incident to her Sex.

SIXTH EDITION. Cloth, price, 3s. 6d.

The Diseases of Infants and Children And their Homœopathic and General Treatment.

SECOND EDITION. Fcap. 8vo. Cloth, price 3s. 6d.

ESSENTIALS OF DIET

Or, Hints on Food in Health and Disease.

With a Special Chapter on Diet for Singers and Speakers, by E. B. SHULDHAM, M.D., M.R.C.S.

THIRD EDITION. 12mo. Cloth, price 2s. 6d.

The Pocket Manual of Homœopathic Veterinary Medicine

Containing the Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment of the Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine,
and Dogs, with the General Management of Animals in Health and Disease.

SIXTH EDITION. Cloth, price 1s. 6d.

THE COMMON DISEASES OF WOMEN.

FOURTH EDITION. Cloth, price 2s.

PRACTICAL NOTES ON THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDIES & OTHER REMEDIES

By R. T. MASSY, M.D.

New and Revised Edition, price 5s.

THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMAN.

Advice to Maiden, Wife, and Mother.

By GEORGE H. NAPHEYS, A.M., M.D.

* * For a full list of Modern Publications on Homœopathy, send for our Catalogue, mail free the
World over.

London; THE HOMŒOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.

[285]



MEARS & STAINBANK

Church Bell Founders.

PEALS or SINGLE BELLS erected complete.

BELFRIES INSPECTED

Preparatory to submitting Estimates.

OLD PEALS RE-FITTED AND RE-HUNG.

BELLS and GONGS of all sizes, for Chapels, Schools, &c.
Musical Hand Bells in Sets.

FOUNDRY

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1570),

34, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON.

[249]

Established
200 Years.

(J-B & S.)

Two Prize Medals
for Locks
& High-class Goods.

Adams, Sberaton, and Chip-
pendale Cabinet Fittings.

A Splendid Selection
Amateurs' Tools,
Oil Stones.



J. H. BOOBYER
13 and 14, Stanhope Street,

& SONS
Antique Iron Fittings,
Blackmoor Street, LONDON, W.C.

COVERING.
KEYS, LOCKS,
METAL WORK

MADE TO
DRAWINGS.
Garden Tools,
Netting, Water-Pots.

15 Minutes from Charing Cross, Waterloo, Farringdon
Street, & Ludgate Hill Stations; 5 minutes from Temple.

226



TEINER'S VERMIN PASTE KILLS RATS, COCKROACHES, etc.

WORKS:
LEMENCE ST.,
MEHOUSE,
LONDON.
ENGLAND.



IN
3d., 6d. & 1/-
GLASS JARS,
AND
2/6 & 5/-
TINS.

IS USED ALL OVER THE WORLD. [256]

Dr. Ridge's Food

FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS

Gives Health, Strength and Comfort to Old and Young, and Quiet Nights to Mothers and Nurses. **Dr. Ridge's Patent Cooked Food** is the Oldest, Best and Most Widely Known, and has the Largest Sale in the World.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. The Genuine has the words "Ridge's Food, London," on the Wrapper of every Tin and Packet. **REFUSE ALL IMITATIONS.**

Send 3d. for New Pamphlet to RIDGE'S FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N. [251]

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., CURED BY TAKING THE AMERICAN CHERRY PECTORAL.

Of all chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., free by post. Also **CHEST PECTORAL LOZENGES** for Coughs, &c., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., free by post.

BRADLEY & BOURDAS,
48, BELGRAVE ROAD, and 6, PONT STREET, S.W. [227]

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS COCOA.

EPPS'S

*Breakfast and
Supper.*

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

*Boiling Water
or Milk.*

C O C O A

WITH NATURAL FLAVOUR ONLY. [281]

FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

FRUIT. SEEDS. ROSES.

NOTHING SO PROFITABLE AND EASY TO GROW.

100 Acres of Saleable Trees.

THE BEST PROCURABLE. Lists Free.

Hundreds of Thousands Bushes in variety. Packing and Carriage free for Cash with order, 8s. per doz., 60s. per 100. All other Nursery Stock carriage forward.

ROSES in Pots from 15s. per doz.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, 91 Acres, a superb Collection of Herbaceous Plants. Four Acres of Glass. **CLEMATIS** (80,000) from 15s. per doz. N.B.—Single Plants sold at slightly increased prices.

GENERAL CATALOGUE

(nearly 200 Pages) of Nursery Stock, artistically produced, containing some Hundreds of Illustrations and full of valuable information, free on receipt of 3d. for postage.

Please mention this work.

W. H. SMITH & CO.,
WORCESTER [255]

THE PIONEER OF VALUE.

W. DRAKE'S 'PERFECT SHIRT'

Always upwards of 4,000 dozen ready for use or to measure at our London Depots and Factory in Ireland.

Special Orders, 4/6 each; 27/- the Half-dozen.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS BEARING THE NAME W. DRAKE.

SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH
AND
FINE IRISH LINEN FOUR FOLD

4/6, Six for 26/-.

CARRIAGE PAID.

This Shirt is a well-known marvel in point of value, being equal to and more comfortable in fit than any high-priced Shirt.

Samples in Show-Cases at most Railway Stations.

Length of Sleeve and size of Collar will ensure a perfect fit.



- The "PERFECT SHIRT" is now worn in every part of the habitable globe, and can be had in different styles as under:—
- The "LINCOLN," with wide Front for 1 Stud, and Round Wrists for Dress; Stud or Button at back of neck.
 - The "BROOKLYN," with wide Front for 1 Stud, with Narrow Wrists and Stud-hole for Cuff.
 - The "LUDGATE," for 3 Front Studs and usual Wrists for ordinary wear. Open at Back or Front.
 - The "TEMPLE," with wide Front for 1 Stud, and Square Wrists for Dress; Stud or Button at back of neck.
 - The "CIRCUS," Small Front for 2 Studs, and Narrow Wrists, with Stud-hole for Cuff for Business wear. Open at Back or Front.
 - The "COMMERCIAL," Small Front for 1 or 2 Studs. Open at Back or Front. With 3-inch Cuffs.
 - The "MONARCH," with wide Front for 2 Studs, and Square Wrists for Dress. Open at Back or Front.
 - The "COURT," with Stud-hole at back in place of button.
 - The "BRITON," as the "Court," but cut for short or extra long arms.
 - The "CHEAPSIDE," with Narrow Front for 1 Stud and Square corner Cuffs. Open at Back or Front.
 - The "ALLIANCE" with Pique Front and Cuffs.
 - The "ADAPTABLE," for 3 Studs and usual Wrists, but cut for short or extra long arms. Open at Back or Front.
 - The "UNIQUE," with 2 Front Studs and reversible Cuffs; Stud or Button at back of neck.

SEND P. O. 4s. 6d. FOR SAMPLE SHIRT.

Shirts Refronted, Wrists and Collar Banded, 3s., extra quality. Dressed ready for use.

W. DRAKE, Shirt and Collar Maker,

43, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C.; 148, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

And BRIDGE HOUSE, 181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

West End Branch: 64, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

Factory: LONDONDERRY.

[235



HYDE'S INKS,

WRITING & COPYING.

THE FINEST INKS PRODUCED.

Gold and Silver Medals: London and Paris, &c., &c.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Bankers' Black. | 3 Blue-black Copying. |
| 2 Blue-black Fluid. | 4 Hindoo Red. |
| 5 Combination Writing & Copying Inks. | |

ORIGINAL MAKERS OF THE

BANK OF ENGLAND WAX, AND INDIA WAX FOR HOT CLIMATES.

OF ALL STATIONERS.

HYDE & CO., 25, St. Bride St., London, E.C.

[238]

M. F. DENT & CO.,

Chronometer, Watch and Clock
Manufacturers,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

33 & 34, COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS, LONDON,
SOLE ADDRESS.

Dent's Chronometers, Watches and Clocks have long held pre-eminent rank, as may be seen from the Reports of various Scientific Persons. [234]

TYPEWRITERS.



TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
FOR SALE, HIRE OR EXCHANGE.

Machines Bought. Get our Estimate for Repairs.
Agents for the CHICAGO, price £10 10s.

TAYLOR'S,

74, CHANCERY LANE, E.C.

Established 1834.

Telephone No. 690. Telegrams, "GLOSSATOR, LONDON."

[248]

BROWN'S OPTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC SPECIALITIES.



"EUREKA."

BROWN'S celebrated "SCORER" FIELD GLASS is unrivalled for all-round excellence. None genuine without "Brown, Glasgow," on Eye-pieces and Scorer on Top Bar. Price 35/.
BROWN'S NEW "CONIQUE" FIELD GLASSES magnify 4, 6, 8, and 11 times. Once adjusted always in focus. Prices, 25/, 35/, 50/ and 60/.

BROWN'S "EUREKA" FIELD or OPERA GLASSES give high power and large field. 10/8, 14/ and 21/.

BROWN'S POCKET ANEROID, with Scale for Measuring Heights and Forecasting Weather, 21/, is unrivalled for value.

New form POCKET TELESCOPE, showing Church Clock 3 miles distant, 7/6.

All the above post free in U.K. 2/6 extra foreign postage.
BROWN'S 3-in. ASTRO or TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPE, on Stand, shows 6-in. letters 4 miles distant, Church Clock 10 miles. Price, in Hinged case, £5 10s.

JAMES BROWN, OPTICIAN, 76, ST. VINCENT ST., GLASGOW. [248]

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1810.

HAWLEY & CO.,

Watch & Clockmakers & Jewellers,

123, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

WATCHES
of Every Description
at all Prices.

HAWLEY'S KEYLESS LEVER

(GENT'S).

Gun Metal .. £1 : 5 : 0
Silver 1 : 15 : 0
Gold.. .. . 5 : 0 : 0



SPECIALITY.
8-Day Carriage
Clock, in Case, **18/6**
POSTAGE, 1/- EXTRA.

NOTED WATCHES

(LADY'S).

£2 : 2 : 0
2 : 10 : 0
5 : 5 : 0



THE FINEST TIMEKEEPERS IN THE WORLD.

ALL OUR WATCHES AND CLOCKS ARE WARRANTED.

[282]

RINGS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, CHAINS, &c., in Great Variety, at Lowest Prices.

SCOTT ADIE
THE ROYAL SCOTCH WAREHOUSE
113 & 115 REGENT STREET
LONDON

Tailor-made Gowns.
Cycling Jackets and
Skirts.

Waterproof Cloaks.
Jackets.

Golf Capes.
Travelling and
Driving Coats.

Carriage Rugs.

Scotch Shawls.

Shetland Shawls.

Highland Jewellery.

Norfolk Suits.

Stalking Capes.

Shooting Coats.

Braemar Capes.

Hand-knit Stockings.

Travelling Rugs and

Plaids. [gans.

Shetland Wool Cardi-

Clan Tartans.

Highland Suits in all the Clans, made to Order.

Illustrated Catalogues and Patterns post free.

SCOTT ADIE, REGENT ST., LONDON.

[253]

THE AUTOMATIC CYCLOSTYLE.

Will Reproduce

1,000 COPIES

FROM

ONE ORIGINAL HANDWRITING,
TYPEWRITING,
DRAWING, or
MUSIC.



THE LATEST AND BEST MACHINE

For Printing Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, Specifications, Returns,
and Balance-Sheets, Freight Lists, Manifests, B/L, Examination
Papers, Menus, Programmes, &c., &c.

THE AUTOMATIC CYCLOSTYLE,

Price Complete. { For Reproducing Handwriting Octavo size, £3 10s. Quarto size, £4 15s.
Foolscap size, £5. Special Machine for Hot Climate, fitted with
Hot Climate Rollers, 21s. extra. Outfit of Materials for reproducing
Typewriting, 12s. 6d. extra each Machine.

For details and particulars apply to

THE CYCLOSTYLE CO., 79a, Gracechurch St., London, E.C., ENGLAND. [229]



IMPERIAL ROVER CYCLES.

HIGHEST CLASS MACHINES, NOTED FOR STABILITY.

Free Wheels, any kind of Brakes fitted to order.

THE METEOR-ROVER (NO. 2), FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, £10 10 0.

"THE BEST AT THE PRICE."—*Vide Press.*

See the ROVER COB, a Cycle specially designed for the use of Elderly,
Stout, or Nervous Riders; can be mounted without using the step.

Fully Illustrated Price List free on application,

THE ROVER CYCLE CO., LTD.

LATE J. K. STARLEY AND CO., LIMITED,

Meteor Works, Coventry.

LONDON:—19, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.; 157, NEW BOND ST., W.;
& 20, OLD BAILEY, E.C. (Repairs Department). [240]

Established 1789.

GEORGE ROWNEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

FINEST OIL AND WATER COLOURS FOR ARTISTS,

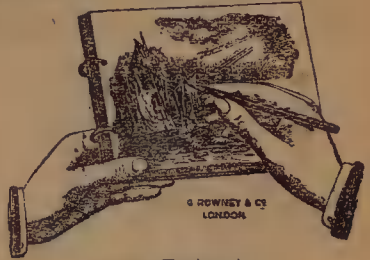
BAGS AND HOG HAIR BRUSHES, BOXES of OIL & WATER COLOURS, SKETCHING BLOCKS & BOOKS, DRAWING PENCILS, ARTISTS' CANVAS,

and all Artists' Requisites, of the very best quality.



ROWNEY'S REGISTERED SKETCHING CASE

Including Colours, Brushes, Sketching Block, &c.
■ Colours and Block, 10 inches by 7 . . . 15s.
■ Colours and Block, 7 inches by 5 . . . 10s.



Patent RING-BOUND SKETCH BOOKS.

Made in all sizes, from 1/2 to 4s. each.



DRAWING PENCILS
MANUFACTURED BY
GEORGE ROWNEY & CO.
LONDON

GOLD MEDAL awarded, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.



OIL SKETCHING BOX,

As Illustration.
Containing 20 Colours, Brushes, Palette, &c.
£1 1s.

WATER COLOUR BOXES

made of Japanned Tin in a great

variety of styles and sizes, from 5s. to £3 3s.



The ARTISTS' ALMANAC for 1901

With space for Memoranda, Postal and other Information, and a Register of the Metropolitan and Provincial Fine Art Galleries, Museums, Art Societies, Institutions, &c., their Officers, Dates of Meetings, &c., &c. *Now Ready.* 50 pp.

A copy will be sent **GRATIS** and **POST FREE** to any Address on receipt of Post-Card.

Illustrated Catalogues sent post free to all parts of the World.

GEO. ROWNEY & CO., ARTISTS' COLOURMEN & PENCIL MAKERS,
Retail Department: 64, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Wholesale and Export Departments, 10 & 11, PERCY STREET, LONDON, W.

37, RUE SAINTE ANNE, PARIS.

Manufactories, 100A PLACE, EUSTON ROAD, & Malden Works, KENTISH TOWN, LONDON. [273]

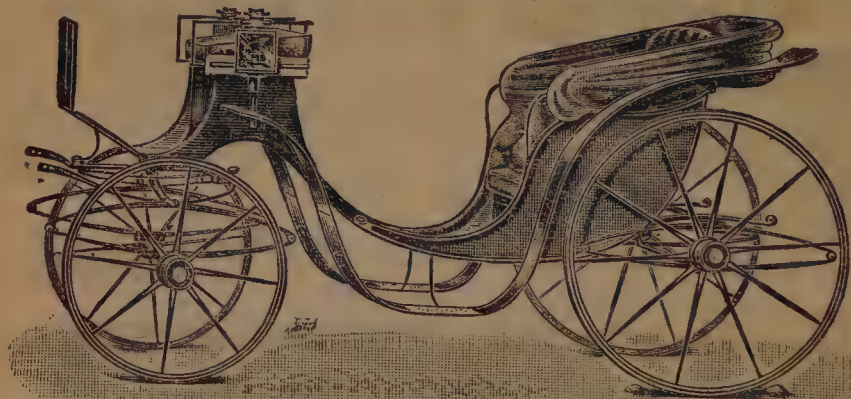
HOOPER & CO.,

LIMITED,

54, ST. JAMES'S STREET

(late 107, Victoria Street), London, S.W.

Established 1807.



By Appointment to

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

H.I.M. the German Emperor

H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught

H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany

H.R.H. the Duke of York

H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

CARRIAGES OF BEST QUALITY ONLY,

Highest workmanship, finest materials, exclusive designs.

Carriages on Job; on the Three Years' System of payment; or on hire with option to purchase.

CARRIAGES FOR EXPORT.

REPAIRS (To Estimate) A SPECIALTY.

A large stock of sound second-hand London-made CARRIAGES at from One-Third to Two-Thirds the price of New.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE,

LIMITED,

Silk Mercers, Lacemen, Hosiers,
General and Fancy Drapers,
Ladies' Outfitters, &c.

CARPETS, RUGS, &c., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ORIENTAL CARPETS, RUGS & TAPESTRIES
IMPORTED DIRECT.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN. MANCHESTER GOODS.

BLANKETS, ETC.,

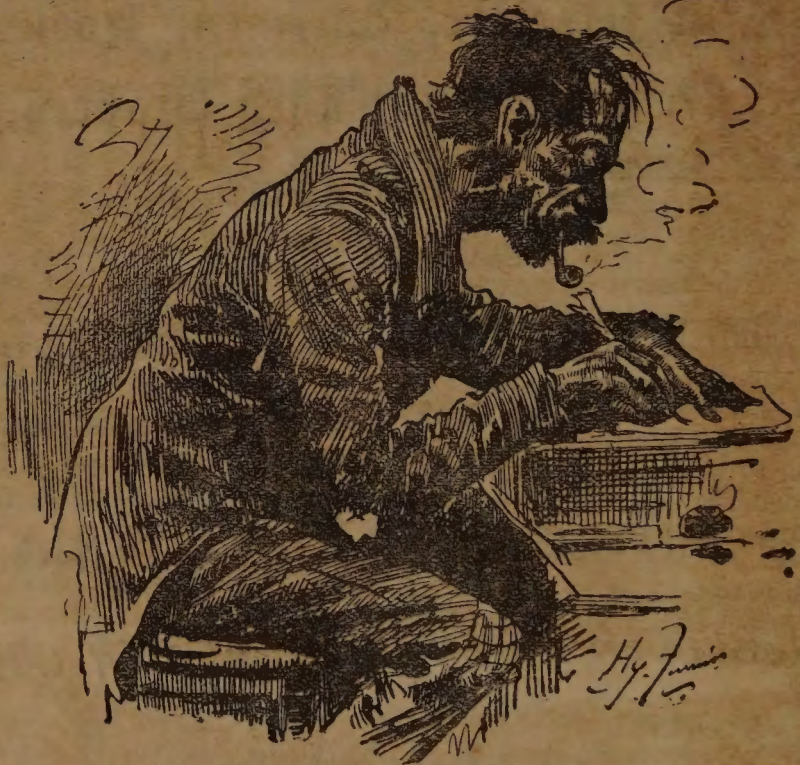
For Charitable purposes, at special prices.

Orders by post receive prompt attention.

Patterns post free.

VERE STREET, OXFORD STREET, HENRIETTA STREET,
AND
MARYLEBONE LANE, W.,
AND AT
SCARBOROUGH & LEEDS, YORKSHIRE.

Pearls Soap



By permission of the Proprietors of "PUNCH."

“Two years ago I used your Soap, since when I have used no other.”

Punch, April 26th, 1884.



0 1164 0085069 3

DRAWING AN OVERDRAW



Feverish Colds, with high temperature and Quick Pulse, Chills, Fevers, Blood Poisons, Throat Irritation, &c., Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, Breathing Impure Air, too Rich Food, Alcoholic Drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other Blood Poisons, Influenza, Worry, Bilioussness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Want of Appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It is Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-Giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

No Family should be without it.

IT PREVENTS DIARRHŒA and REMOVES IT IN THE EARLY STAGES.

"AS
SALT,' I
clouded by
so affected
be most s
nothing in
consulting
SALT,' he
constipatio
manner.
in various
invigoratin
Rev. J. W

IMPO
old, had
OF THE
time of las
happy to
LIFE.—Y

THE
been ta
able in
any DIS
MARVEL
UNSURP

CAU

J. C. ENO

182876

FRUIT
fe was
dache
nd to
, did
also
FRUIT
ge or
heartly
ficial
g and
e late

years
ION
ring-
I am
HIS

has
mer-
upon
PLY
an

TENT.
[236

